ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W. F. A. TURGEON
Commissioner

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary

VOLUME XII

54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th Days.

Minutes Mr. McRuer.

ROBERT BRYDIE
OFFICIAL REPORTER
TORONTO
CANADA

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ROBT. BRYDIE
CHARTERED STENOGRAPHIC
REPORTER
TORONTO - CANADA

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary,

F I F T Y - F O U R T H D A Y

(September 23rd, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.
A.S. Bruneau, K.C.	For Belding-Corticelli Company Limited.

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--- O.K. ---

Montréal, 23 septembre 1936.

LA COMMISSION DE CONTINUE.

Par Mtre Beauregard:

QU'il plaise à Votre Seigneurie, nous commençons aujourd'hui la seconde partie de l'audition des témoins dans cette enquête sur les Textiles.

The Belding-Corticelli Company Limited sera l'objet de l'enquête aujourd'hui. La Belding-Corticelli est une compagnie ayant trois établissements dans la Province de Québec, à Montréal, Coaticooke et St. Jean. On y fabrique des bas, les rubans, fils de soie, pour le commerce, et différentes dentelles ou autres objets de même nature.

Cette après midi, nous nous confinerons, si vous le voulez bien à l'audition de quelques témoins, de quelques ouvriers dont les noms m'ont étédonnés.

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PAR MTRE LANCTOT: Je vais insérer ma comparution de la même façon qu'au début.

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JULES LAURENCELLE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge? R Vingt sept ans.

Q Etes-vous à l'emploi de la Belding-Corticelli Company Limited? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre travail? R Je suis legger sur une machine, pour faire les jambes, leggers.

Q Vous travaillez sur une machine pour faire les jambes de bas? R Oui.

Q Des bas de soie? R De soie, oui.

Q- Est-ce de la soie naturelle ou de la soie artificielle? R De la soie naturelle.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous à l'emploi de la compagnie? R Je suis à l'emploi de la compagnie depuis août 1935.

Q Connaissiez-vous ce travail là avant de rentré là? R Oui, j'avais sept ans d'expérience à la Julius Kayser, à Sherbrooke.

Q.- Combien avez-vous de moulins ou de métiers à surveiller? R Un.

Q.- Ce métier là fait-il plusieurs jambes de bas comme ça? R Il en fait vingt-quatre à la fois.

Q Vous dites que c'est de la soie naturelle?

R Oui.

Q.- Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit? R Je travaille de jour.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé de jour?

R Non j'ai travaillé de nuit.

Q.- Depuis 1935? R Depuis 1935.

Q.- Combien de temps avez-vous travaillé de nuit?

R A partir de août à aller à une date que je ne peux pas me rappeler en septembre, après de novembre, j'ai travaillé de nuit à la fin d'août en septembre, et j'ai travaillé de jour de septembre à novembre, et de jour depuis le 4 mai.

Q.- De jour ou de nuit c'est toujours le même ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Sur le même métier? R C'était peut être pas le même métier mais la même sorte de métiers.

Q.- Est-ce que la zone naturelle et la zone artificielle?

R.- Je la zone naturelle.

Q.- Quels avaient du Lac-Long à l'époque de la construction?

R.- Ils sont à l'époque de la construction.

Q.- Connaissez-vous ce travail là avant de rentrer là?

R.- Oui, j'avais eu une expérience à la usine Cyanor, à Shawinigan.

Q.- Combien avez-vous de moins ou de plus à partir?

R.- Je suis parti pendant deux ans.

Q.- Je mesure la ligne-là pendant deux ans?

R.- Il en fait vingt-quatre à la zone.

Q.- Vous dites que c'est ce la zone naturelle?

R.- Oui.

Q.- Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit? R.- Je travaille de jour.

Q.- Avez-vous toujours travaillé de jour?

R.- Non j'ai travaillé de nuit.

Q.- Depuis 1942? R.- Depuis 1940.

Q.- Pouvez-vous de temps en temps travaillé de nuit?

R.- A partir de août à mai dès que je peux pas me tapper en semaine, après le novembre, j'ai travaillé de nuit à la fin d'août en septembre, et j'ai travaillé de jour de septembre à novembre, et je jour depuis le à mai.

Q.- Le jour ou de nuit c'est toujours la même chose?

R.- Oui.

Q.- Que le même milieu? R.- C'était pour mieux que le même milieu mais le même ne travaille.

Q Quand vous travaillez de jour, combien d'heure travaillez-vous? R Dix heures.

Q Quand vous travaillez de nuit? R De nuit on travaille onze heures.

Q Les 10 jours ou les 10 heures de jour commençaient à quelle heure? R A 7 heures le matin jusqu'à six heures le soir, seulement on peut entrer entre 7 heures et 7½ hrs, on peut rentrer jusqu'à 7½ hrs.

Q Est-ce facultatif? R C'est toléré, ce n'est pas facultatif, c'est pas facultatif mais c'est toléré.

Q.- On fait pas de reproches si vous arrivez dans la demie heure? R Non.

Q Vous avez une heure pour diner? R Oui.

Q La nuit à quelle heure commencez-vous?

R Sept heures à minuit, et de une heure à six heures.

Q Est-ce que le travail de n it se fait sur les mêmes métiers que le travail de jour? R sur les mêmes, oui.

Q.- Quelle est votre moyenne de salaire? R Ma moyenne de salaire, j'ai un taux de 34 cts de l'heure, je travaille en moyenne...notre salaire se base sur des payes à tous les quinze jours, deux fois par mois.

Q Vous êtes payés deux fois par mois? R Oui, deux fois par mois, à toutes les quinzaines.

Q Etes-vous à l'heure à 34 cts de l'heure?

R Ca c'est un taux pour l'ouvrage, on est supposé à la pièce, ça dépendde la sorte d'ouvrage, on est au standard hour rate.

LA PROFESSION.

Quel jour sommes-nous, quelles d'heures travaillez-vous?

Nous sommes lundi ou mardi. Il est huit heures du travailler sous nous.

Que le jours ou les le matin ne jour commencent plus à quelle heure? A 7 heures le matin jusqu'à six heures du soir, maintenant on travaille entre 7 heures et 7h 1mn, on peut travailler jusqu'à 7h 2mn.

Ryen-ce fatigant? C'est toujours, ce n'est pas facile, c'est pas régulier mais c'est intéressant.

.- Ou trouve-t-on le matériel de vente et trouve dans la boutique neuve? Ici.

Vous avez une boutique pour travail? Oui.

La mode à quelle heure comme nous-vous?

Avec Rennes à Saint, et de une heure à six heures.

Ryen-ce que le travail ce n'est pas aussi même qu'ici que le travail ce jour? Ce est les même, oui.

.- Qu'il est votre ou avez du travail? A la moyenne de quelque, j'ai le mois ce 24 qui ce l'heure, je tra ville ou moyenne...vous avez le deux sur des pages à trois cent quatre jours, vous lois par mois.

Vous avez voyez deux fois par mois? Oui, deux fois par mois, à toutes les semaines.

Avez-vous à l'heure à ce qui ce l'heure?

Ou c'est un taxi pour l'heure, ou est autre à la ville, ya dépend le route à l'avions, ou est en [illegible].

Q C'est à dire que votre travail...il est décidé que votre travail devrait prendre tant de temps?

R Je vais des bas, ce qu'ils appellent les 1 heure point 15 (1.15) par douzaine de paires, ça me donne 34 cts de l'heure.

Q Travaillez-vous régulièrement tous les jours?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Est-ce le maximum? R Non, sur mon ouvrage le maximum est de 39 cts.

Q En ce qui vous regarde? R Je peux gagner plus, si je fais plus je peux gagner plus et je peux bien gagner moins si je fais moins, d'une manière, quand il y a des bas qui nous reviennent ils les enlèvent sur ma paye.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q C'est à dire que si vous ne perdez pas de temps et je suppose que vous en perdez pas, vous dites que vous êtes capable de faire ce salaire de base de 34 cts de l'heure? R Le salaire par standard hour, je peux faire 120 heures standard dans 100 heures d'ouvrage.

Q Vous faites une distinction entre ce que vous appelez les heures standard et les heures de travail actuelles? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous continuellement,perdez-vous du temps dans la journée d'abord? R Ca arrive rarement, excepté quand on manquera de soie.

Q Vous travaillez six jours? R Oui, le samedi jusqu'à onze heures du matin, et on a une heure pour nettoyer les machines.

Q Etes-vous payé pour ça? R Oui.

Q Pour le nettoyage? R Oui.

Q Sur quel taux? R Sur le taux du standard hour.

Q 34 cts? R Oui.

Q- Depuis que vous êtes employé là, vous faites toujours le même travail? R Oui, j'ai fait un travail un peu différent pendant un mois, sur les pieds, c'est la même sorte de machine à peu près, la même sorte de machine.

Q Depuis que vous travaillez est-ce que le taux du salaire a été modifié?

R Le taux individuel a pas été modifié, seulement que le 2 janvier ils ont modifié le taux pour les bas, disons par exemple que pour une douzaine de paires ils nous donnaient à cette epoque...je faisais deux brins 1.20 standard pour douze paires 1.12, le 2 janvier, àcause de la compétition ils ont réduit le taux à 1.58 heure...

Q Qu'est-ce que vous entendez par là R Chaque douzaine de paires qu'on faisait on était payé 1.58 heure.

Q Peu imports le temps que vous preniez pour le faire? Oui.

Q Si vous preniez 2 heures, vous étiez payé pour 1.58? R Oui, mais à la fin de la paye on avait travaillé 110 heures dans la paye, et par les douzaines on avait 105 heures, mais on etait payé pour 100 heures, on était pas payé moins de temps qu'on était dans la moulin mais on pouvait être payé plus.

Q Vous avez parlé du temps standard, du temps donné pour un ouvrage, disons que ce temps que

[illegible]

— Non, vous ne [illegible] pas que le sens du [illegible]*.

— Je crois [illegible].

— Mais [illegible] votre travail [illegible]. Vous [illegible] tout [illegible] votre travail ? Si oui, j'ai fait un travail de peu différent comparé au moins, sur les plans, c'est le même sorte de machine à peu près, la même sorte de résultats.

— Depuis que vous travaillez, avez-vous pu [illegible] les [illegible] ou subirez-vous à cette modifier?

— Le tout individuel a mes est modifié, seulement que le [illegible] fil est [illegible] le tout pour les [illegible] [illegible] à [illegible] [illegible] 1.15, le 2 janvier, [illegible] de la conduction lumière réduit le tout à 1.30 heure...

— M'avez-vous [illegible] par [illegible] machine de quelque [illegible] [illegible] 1.30 [illegible].

— Vous [illegible] le [illegible] à [illegible] pour le [illegible] ?

— [illegible] 1.30?

— Si [illegible] à [illegible], [illegible] 1.30? — Si, sans à [illegible] la [illegible] on avait travaillé [illegible] sans la [illegible] pour les [illegible] on avait [illegible], mais un [illegible], [illegible] le temps qu'on [illegible] sans la [illegible] mais on pouvait être [illegible].

— Vous avez [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] pour un [illegible], [illegible] que [illegible] que

vous travaillez, que vous faisiez était 1.58 heures pour une douzaine de paires de bas, vous dites maintenant que vous prenez plus de temps que 1.58 heures, vous seriez payé pour plus de temps?

R On était payé pas plus de temps dans toute les quinzaines, mais une journée on avait fait moins de temps que la compagnie nous alloue, parce que la veille on avait fait du bonus, si on prenait 1.40 on avait du temps pour le lendemain.

Q Il y a compensation entre les fois que vous preniez plus de temps et les fois que vous preniez moins de temps que le temps standard?

R.- Oui.

Q Et le préposé à la paye opère la compensation?

R Oui, à la fin de chaque quinzaine.

Q Si vous n'aviez pas exécuté votre travail à aucun moment dans le temps fixé par la manifacture, dans le standard, mais dans toujours plus de temps, seriez-vous payé pour le temps effectif passé au travail? R Oui, pour le temps passé au travail.

Q Peut être pourriez-vous nous ce qu'il devient des employés qui prennent toujours plus de temps que le temps standard, pouvez-vous nous expliquer que deviens l'usage de ce temps standard, si votre paye n'est pas baissé? R Oui seulement si on prend plus de temps qu'on est supposé, on est payé, ...

PAR M.LA COMMISSAIRE.

Q Le temps actuel serait le temps minimum?

R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD;

Q Dois-je comprendre que lorsque cette diminution dans le temps standard de 1.80 à 1.58, lorsque cette diminution est venue, avez-vous éprouvé une diminution dans la paye, correspondante? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etre 1.80 et 1.58? ROui.

Q Avez-vous gardé vos listes de paye? R J'ai les listes de paye ici. J'ai, voyez-vous dans décembre dans 11 heures d'ouvrage j'ai fait 12.60 et 14.40 de temps standard.

Q Par Jour? R Oui, rendu dans janvier, dans 11 heures, 8 douzaines me donnaient 14.40 de temps standard en janvier 8 douzaines me donnait 12.64 heures standard dans 11 heures. En janvier au lieu de faire 3 hrs 40 dansune journée, temps standard, je faisais 1.64 hrs standard dans une journée.

Q Et vous étiez payé? R 1.58 standard, c'est à dire ma base individuelle 34 cts de l'heure, moi, les autres pouvaient être à 35 cts; il a pas été changé, si je faisais mon ouvrage ou plus d'ouvrage que le temps alloué ou non de faire du bonus, je faisais jusqu'à 14.40 hrs standard et là 12.64 hrs. standard.

Q Ceci aurait affecté le bonus? R Oui.

Q Sur quoi basez-vous le standard hour? R Sur le standard hour.

Q Le bonus d'une façon ordinaire, c'est une récompense, je peux dire, à celui qui fait son travail bien ou mieux que bien, devons-nous comprendre que le bonus s'applique lorsque l'ouvrage fait,

lorsque l'ouvrier fait son travail dans le temps moindre que le standard, celui qui fait son ouvrage dans le standard, qu'est-ce qui arrive?

R Il a pas de bonus.

Q Et celui qui fait son ouvrage dans un temps moindre que le standard?-- R Il est payé toujours sur le même taux.

Q A votre connaissance est-ce qu'un employé qui prend toujours plus de temps que le standard, garde-t-il son emploi? R C'est assez difficile, un tricoteur doit être, doit faire son bonus.

Q Votre expérience c'est que le temps standard est de façon à ce qu'un bon ouvrier peut faire mieux que le standard? R Oui.

Q Et la diminution de salaire dont vous avez parlé de 1.80 à 1.58 standard se trouve à affecter le bonus lorsqu'il est mesuré suivant ces chiffres là, de 1.58 alors qu'autrefois il était sur 1.80 temps standard?

R Oui.

Q La Cour vous a posé une question, à laquelle vous avez répondu, je n'ai pas bien compris que la réponse soit exacte. La Cour vous a demandé si un ouvrier qui ferait son travail dans le temps standard ou dans un temps plus long, si cet ouvrier là serait affecté par la diminution?

R S'il faisait son travail dans un temps plus lon que le standard, régulièrement, il ne serait pas affecté par le fait que ce soit 1.80 ou 1.58 s'il prend plus de temps, il a seulement, il a encore son base-rate.

Q 34 cts de l'heure? R Oui, pour moi.

Q Vous pouvez pas avoir moins? R Pas moins que 34 cts.

Lorsque l'ouvrier fait son travail dans le temps marqué que le chronomètre, celui qui fait à son avancement dans le atelier, qu'est-ce qui arrive?

R Il a pas de travail.

Q Et celui qui fait son ouvrage dans un temps moins que le chronomètre? R Il est payé toujours sur le même taux.

Q Cela ne commence pas par le salaire du ouvrier toujours plus du temps que le travail, pourquoi son salaire? R C'est assez difficile, le directeur doit être, doit tenir un compte.

Q Votre expérience c'est que le temps chronométré est le plus à ce qu'un bon ouvrier peut faire mieux que le chronomètre? R Oui.

Q Si la diminution de salaire est vous avez parlé de 1.00 à 1.25 étendra au travail à enlever le temps lorsqu'il est possible, mettons 1$, le 1.25 alors qu'adviendra si il est [illegible]

R Oui.

Q La Cour veut se poser une question, à supposer vous avez raison, je n'ai pas bien compris à la réponse qu'il étoile. Le Cour veut savoir si un ouvrier que fait son travail dans le temps [illegible] ou que a un autre plus long, si cet ouvrier là devait affecté par la diminution?

R S'il fait son travail dans un temps plus long que le chronomètre, évidemment, il ne serait pas affecté par le fait que ce soit 1.00 ou 1.25 s'il prend plus de temps, il a seulement, il a trouvé [illegible] donc-là.

Q Et où de l'heure? R Oui, pour moi.

Q [illegible]

Que M. [illegible]

Q Quelque soit le temps que vous preniez pour travailler?

R Oui.

Q Maintenant, est-ce qu'il arrive que des ouvriers ont à attendre longtemps pour le matériel, pour la soie? R De temps en temps, quand le département qui fournit la soie, la met sur les bobines.

Q Quand il est en retard? R Oui, on est averti le matin, ils nous avertissent vers 10 hrs de revenir dans l'après midi, qu'il y a pas de soie, quand c'est pour finir l'avant midi, c'est assez rare.

Q Vous nous avez dit d'une façon positive que le graissage était payé temps standard?

R Oui, que ça prenne une demie heure, deux heures, trois heures.

Q Tant mieux pour l'ouvrier s'il le fait en moins et tant pis s'il le fait en plus, s'il prend plus qu'une heure? R Oui.

Q C'est une heure de temps standard? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il arrive, au cas où il y a des défectuosités, de quelque façon, qu'est-ce qui arrive?

R Les examinateurs retournent les bas, on donne un bon bas pour chaque bas défectueux, on le garde pour le reprendre, on enlève les parties défectueuses, on reprend le bas.

Q C'est à dire que vous manufacturez le même bas pour lequel vous n'êtes pas payé, il faut le remplacer celui qui est défectueux? R Oui.

Q Et vous avez la faculté de le reprendre pour le compléter? R Oui.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q Sur quelle base êtes-vous payé lorsque vous refaites un bas comme ça? R Sur la même base.

Q Que le reste de l'ouvrage? R Oui, seulement pour les bas défectueux, à chaque quinzaine, ilsnous allouent 1% du montant des bas examinés, et les bas supplémentaires ils nous chargent à 0.42 standard par bas.

Q Autrement dit,on vous donne une marge de 1% pour les défectuosites? R 1% des bas examinés.

Q Et ils ne vous sont pas chargés? R Oui, c'est à dire on les paye, on fait un bon bas pour chaque bas défectueux, en plus chaque bas est chargé à 0.42 heure standard sur notre salaire, excepté 1%,on a droit à 1% des bas qui ont été examinés, les supplémentaires nous sont chargés à 0.42 sur notre salaire,heure standard.

Q Je suppose par exemple que vous avez dans une quinzaine, vous avez 15 bas qui vont à l'examen, alors et trouvés défectueux, alors vous devez faire quinze autres bas pour les remplacer ceux là?

R Exactement.

Q Ces 15 bas défectueux vous sont rendus et s'il est possible,vous les reprenez? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous payé pour le travail de reprise?

R On les reprend on les envoie avec les autres et on est payé sur les heures standard.

Q Quand ils retournent ils sont des bons bas, et font partie de votre production? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pour le prix vous êtes payé comme pour la

Q. Sur quelle base êtes-vous, je lorsque vous rédigez un bec comme ça? R. Sur la même chose.

Q. Que le reste de l'ouvrage? R. Oui, seulement sur les bec décortiqués, à chaque quinzaine, ilsmons allouent 1$ de montant des bec brouillés et les bec supplémentaires ils nous emportent à 0.45 standard par bec.

Q. Actuellement, on vous donne une marge de 1$ pour les supplémentaires? R. 1$ au-dessus.

Q. Et ils ne vous sont pas contestés? R. Oui, c'est à dire on les paye, on fait un bon bec pour chaque bec décortiqué, on plus chaque bec est chargé à 0.45 bec standard sur notre salaire, après 1$, on a droit à 1$ des bec qui ont été examinés. Les supplémentaires nous sont chargés à 0.45 sur notre salaire, même chose.

Q. Je suppose par exemple que vous avez deux mille quinzaine, vous avez 1.bec qui vont à l'examen, alors et trouvez décortiqués, alors vous avez toute quinze cents bec pour les rassiscer ceux 1$?

R. Exactement.

Q. Des 1$ bec décortiqués vous en avez combien et s'il est possible, vous les rassiscer? R. Oui.

Q. Etes-vous payé pour le travail de rapiécer?

R. Je les rapiécé ou les envoie avec les autres et on ne t payé sur les mêmes standard.

Q. Quand ils retournent ils sont des bons bec, et tout partie de votre production? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Tout le prix vous êtes payé comme pour la

la production ordinaire? R Oui.

Q De quelle façon s'applique ce percentage de 1% sur les bas examinés? Dans une quinzaine, il a été trouvé 15 bas défectueux, j'ai payé les 15 bas avec 15 bons bas, dans cette même quinzaine ils ont examiné 30 douzaines de paires, ils font le %, 30 douzaines de paires, j'ai une allouance de huit bas, il en reste 7 bas qui me sont chargés à 0.42 chaque bas, en plus d'avoir donné un bon bas, j'ai une réduction de 0.42 standard heure.

Q Vous avez 30 douzaines de bas qui vont à l'examen, sur ces 30 douzaines vous en avez 15 bas qui ont des défectuosités, les 15 défectueux vous les payez avec 15 bons bas? R Oui.

Q Ils sont refaits? R Oui.

Q Vous les retournez et ils vous sont payés le prix ordinaire de la production? R Oui.

Q Et sur les 30 douzaines qu'est-ce qui arrive?

R Il y a quinze bas de défectueux, maintenant sur 30 douzaines j'avais droit à 1%, c'est à peu près 7 à 8 bas, mettons 8, les 7 bas de plus me sont chargés à 0.42 en heure standard.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Ca ferait 15 cts? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q La malfaçon se paye, premièrement en reprenant l'ouvrage, parce que vous fournissez autant de bons bas que de défectueux? R Oui.

Q Et deuxièmement vous compensez le travail des examinateurs, des personnes examinateurs, sur la proportion de 15 cts pas bas, moins l'allocation

Le président [illegible] R Oui.

Q De quelle façon s'analyse ce pourcentage de 14% sur les bas examinés? Dans une quinzaine, il a été trouvé 18 bas défectueux, j'ai payé les 18 bas avec 18 bons bas, dans cette même quinzaine ils ont examiné 30 douzaines de paires, ils font le 30 douzaines de paires, j'ai une allocation de huit bas, il en reste 7 bas qui me sont chargés à 0.42 chaque bas, on dira d'avoir donné un bon bas, j'ai une réduction de 0.42 ainsi de suite.

Q Vous avez 30 douzaines de bas qui vont à l'examen, sur ces 30 douzaines vous en avez 18 bas qui ont des défectuosités, les 18 défectueux vous les payez avec 18 bons bas? R Oui.

Q Ils sont refait? R Oui.

Q Vous les retournez et ils vous sont payés le prix ordinaire de la production? R Oui.

Q Et sur les 30 douzaines qu'est-ce qui arrive?

R Il y a quinze bas de défectueux, maintenant sur 30 douzaines j'avais droit à 18, c'est à peu près à 6 bas, mettons 6, les 7 bas de plus me sont chargés à 0.42 ou moins ainsi de suite.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Ce serait 15 cent? R Oui.

PAR MME BRODEUR.

Q Le maître-ouvrier se paye, premièrement en réparant l'ouvrage, parce que vous fournissez autant de bons que de défectueux? R Oui.

Q Et ensuitement vous compensez le travail des examinateurs, des personnes examinateurs, sur la proportion de 18 cts par bas, moins l'allocation

qu'ils vous font de 1% du total de bas examinés?

R Oui.

Q C'est ça? R Oui.

Q Cette question de bonus dont vous avez parlée est-ce que ça s'applique dans tous les cas si vous travaillez, deux,trois,quatre jours?

R Si on travaille rien qu'une journée sur une quinzaine, ça s'applique quand même.

Q Quelque soit le temps que vous travaillez dans une quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Le bonus s'applique? R Oui,je peux vous montrer une exemple d'une quinzaine courte, par exemple, en décembre, j'ai travaillé les 16,17,18,19 20,27,30, j'ai eu six jours d'ouvrage parce qu'on a arrêté le 20,le 21 pour Noel, on a repris le 27 et 14 30, six jours d'ouvrage, dans six jours d'ouvrage j'ai fait 66 heures d'ouvrages et 90 heures de standard heures, ce qui me donnait une marge de 24 heures de bonus.

Q Vous aviez dépassé largement le temps standard dans la proportion de 66 à 90 heures?

R Pardon,c'est 77 heures.

Q Vous avez exécuté en 77 heures, un travail pour lequel vous aviez 90 heures? R Oui, j'ai été payé pour 90 heures moins 0.42 pour les bas défectueux.

Q Est-ce l'habitude des employés de manger au moulin? R Pas habituellement.

Q Les hommes ne mangent pas là? R Non, il y a une salle pour manger, à l'heure du diner pour les employés qui ne peuvent pas se rendre chez eux.

s'il vous faut un lit au hôtel ou sur vos chemins?

R Oui.

Q C'est vrai? R Oui.

Votre patron, le homme dont vous avez parlé, est-ce que vous s'appliquez dans tous les cas où vous travaillez, dans travailler pour lui?

R Si on travaille rien qu'une journée sur une semaine, je m'applique quand même.

Q Quelque soit le temps que vous travaillez dans une quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Le bonne s'applique? R Oui.

Pour montrer une exemple d'une quinzaine pour exemple, par exemple, on commence, j'ai travaillé les 14,15,16,17 20,27,30, j'ai eu six jours d'ouvrage, alors qu'on a arrêté le 30, le 31 pour Noël, on a travaillé le 27 et 28 et, six heures d'ouvrage, mais de jours si-vous j'ai reçu de heures d'ouvrage et 30 heures de standard hours, ce qui me donnait une marge de quinze de heures.

Q Vous avez dépassé régulièrement le temps standard dans la proportion de 36 à 30 heures?

R Avec, c'est 77 heures.

Q Vous avez exécuté en 77 heures, ce travail pour lequel vous avez 36 heures? R Oui, j'ai été payé pour 30 heures moins 0.42 pour les déjeuners.

Q Est-ce l'habitude des employés de manger au comptoir? R Pas habituellement.

Q Les hommes ne mangent pas là? R Non.

Q Ce n'est pas pour manger, à l'heure du dîner pour les employés qui ne peuvent pas se rendre chez eux.

Q Il y a une salle pour manger? R Oui.

Q Pour les hommes et pour les femmes?

R Oui.

Q Une salle spacieuse? R Celle des femmes est grande, celle des hommes elle est plus étroite, à cause du canal. Il y a un restaurant à coté.

Q Vous avez un cafétéria? R Oui.

Q Vous pouvez avoir là les choses nécessaires pour quel prix? R Pour un prix bien raisonnable.

Q Peut-on manger convenablement pour 25 cts?

R Oui, ils ont pas plusieurs choix, parce qu'il y a pas un assez gros débit, pour avoir du choix, d'habitude deux choix.

Q Dans le choix limité vous avez un repas suffisant pour 25 cts? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous obligé de changer de vêtements pour travailler. Est-ce assez fatiguant pour enlever les habits, son gilet, quelque chose. Vous travaillez debout? R Oui.

Q Vous avez dites-vous 24 métiers? R Un métier qui fabrique 24 bas à la fois.

Q Votre travail consiste à circuler le long du métier, pendant le travail des bas? R Oui, c'est un métier de 40 pieds de long.

Q Votre métier comprend 24 petits métiers?

R Oui, c'est le même métier qui est pris dans un bloc, il fait 24 bas ensemble.

Q 24 bac en même temps? R Oui.

Q Vous n'enlevez pas votre gilet pour travailler?

R Oui.

Q Il y a une salle pour manger?

R Oui.

Q Pour les hommes et pour les femmes?

R Oui.

Q Une salle spéciale? R Oui, il y a une salle pour les femmes et une pour les hommes, enfin, les hommes - elle est plus grande.

Q Vous avez un cafétéria? R Oui.

Q Vous pouvez avoir là les choses nécessaires pour quel prix? R Pour un prix bien raisonnable.

Q Peut-on manger convenablement pour 35 cts?

R Oui, il ont des plats à 35 cts, mais qu'il y a des de plus cher, mais avec 35 cts, on s'habille avec cents.

Q Dans le choix limité vous avez un repas suffisant pour 35 cts? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous obligé de changer de vêtements pour travailler? R Oui, j'ai changé tout mon habillement.

Q Vous avez dû vous mettre? R Un métier qui fabrique 24 bas à la fois.

Q Votre travail consiste à circuler le long du métier, pendant le travail des bas? R Oui, il y a un métier de 40 pieds de long.

Q Votre métier [illegible] 24 paires de bas?

R Oui, c'est le même métier qu'est pris dans un atelier, il [illegible].

Q 24 bas en même temps? R Oui.

Q Vous n'emploie des [illegible] pour travailler?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des endroits pour vous changer, pour accrocher vos habits? R Oui,il y a un endroit pour accrocher nos habits.

Q L'établissement est-il aéré où vous travaillez?

R Oui,il y a beaucoup de chassis qu'on peut ouvrir.

Q Beaucoup de fenêtres que vous ouvrez? R Oui monsieur.

Q L'air circule dans l'établissement? R Oui.

Q Il y a pas de poussière? R Non.

Q Est-ce bien éclairé? R Oui.

Q Bien chauffé? R Ils chauffent tant qu'ils peuvent, mais c'est froid,il y a trop de chassis, si il y avait moins d'éclairage ça serait plus chaud, on souffre pas du froid, seulement si on est dans un chassis, on a froid, mais pour l'ouvrage c'est chaud.

Q Près des chassis,c'est froid? R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il des fenêtres doubles? R Non, ce sont des fenêtres d'acier.

Q Les fenêtres s'ouvrent-e-elles l'hiver?

R On peut les ouvrir mais on les ouvre pas.

Q Parce que vous trouvez que vous avez assez d'air comme ça? R Oui.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Q Avez-vous des ancêtres pour vous changer, pour accorder vos habits? R Oui, il y a un ancêtre pour accorder nos habits.

Q L'étail assemt est-il sûre où vous travailliez? R Oui, il y a beaucoup de chemin qu'on peut ouvrir.

Q Beaucoup de fenêtres que vous ouvrez? R Oui mon ami.

Q L'air cire le dans l'estoilidromm? R Ja.

Q Ils ? des le pentaly? R Non.

Q Est-ce bien solaire? R Oui.

Q Bien ouvrir? R Ils ouvrent tout qu'ils peuvent, mais c'est froid, il y a trop de courant, si il y avait moins d'solaiwge ça serait plus chaud, on souffre pas du froid, seulement si on est dans un courant, on a froid, mais pour l'ouvrage c'est ainsi.

Q Près des chassis, c'est froid? R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il des fenêtres doubles? R Non, ce sont des fenêtres d'acier.

Q Les fenêtres s'ouvrent-elles l'hiver?

R On peut les ouvrir mais on les ouvre pas.

Q Comme cela vous trouvez les vues sur mon A'AIR comme ça? R Oui.

[illegible]

-o-o-o-o-o-o-

ROLLAND MAGNAN.

Lequel témoin est assermenté?

Q M. Magnan vous travaillez à la Belding-Corticelli Co.Limited de Montréal? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Novembre 1934.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R Dans le throwing department, on double les fils de soir pour les tricoter.

Q Vous doublez les fils de soie? R Oui.

Q Depuis novembre 1935? R Oui.

Q Est-ce de la soie naturelle? R Oui.

Q Je comprends que la soie vous arrive en rouleaux en bobines? R En échevaux.

Q Et puis vous mettez cette soie sur des rouleaux?

R Les filles de jour e lève les échevaux,les bobines,c'est fait par les filles de jour.

Q Là la soie arrive chez vous? R Oui.

Q Sur des bobines? R Oui.

Q Le fil de deux bobines va dans une bobine?

R Jusqu'à 12 bobines, ça dépend de la qualité du fil.

Q Le fil de deux ou plusieurs bobines est converti en une seule bobine, je veux dire en un seul fil?

R Oui.

Q Combien en avez-vous sur le métier,-avez-vous plus d'un métier vous? R Ca dépend de la qualité de soie, si on double du 12 on a un métier, si on double deux fils on a deux ou trois métiers.

Q Lorsqu'il y a peu de fil à doubler vous avez deux ou trois métiers? R Oui.

Q Si vous avez du 12 fils, vous avez qu'un seul métier? R Oui.

POLICE COURT.

Legal Counsel are present.

Q. Mr. Magnon your travailles à la Baking-Corticelli Co.Limited de Montréal? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle est la nature de votre travail? R. Dans le throwing department, on double les fils de soir pour les tricoter.

Q. Vous doublez les fils de soie? R. Oui.

Q. Depuis novembre 1928? R. Oui.

Q. Sont-ce de la soie mercerisée? R. Oui.

Q. Je comprends que la soie vous arrive en écheveaux en bobines? R. Un écheveaux.

Q. Et puis vous mettez cette soie sur des rouleaux?

R. Les filles de jour a lévé les écheveaux,les bobines,c'est fait par les filles de jour.

Q. Où la soie arrive chez vous? R. Oui.

Q. Sur des bobines? R. Oui.

Q. Le fil de deux bobines va dans une bobine?

R. Jusqu'à ix bobines, ça dépend de la quantité du fil.

Q. Le fil de deux ou plusieurs bobines est converti en une seule bobine, je veux dire en un seul fil?

R. Oui.

Q. Combien en avez-vous sur le métier,-avez-vous plus d'un métier vous? R. Ça dépend de la quantité de soie, si on double on 12 on a un métier, si on double deux fils on a deux ou trois métiers.

Q. Lorsqu'il y a peu de fil à doubler vous avez deux ou trois métiers? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous avez du le fil, vous avez qu'un seul métier? R. Oui.

Q Combien y a-t-il de bobines par métier?

R Quatre-vingts, les spindles qui reçoivent les douze brins par métier.

Q Avez-vous toujours fait ce travail là depuis novembre? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous de l'expérience? R Oui.

Q Où? R A la Canadian Celanese à Drummondville, à Sherbrooke, à Cornwall, Ont.

Q Le même travail? R Non, j'étais en charge du département pour doubler la soie.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a une différence dans votre rémunération lorsque vous travaillez sur trois métiers ou deux métiers ou un métier? R Le salaire heure est le même, mais le bonus est différend. Quand on travaille sur la petite soie, on fait plus de bonus, qu'on peut faire en travaillant sur la grosse soie, on en fait pas, le prix alloué est trop haut.

Q Vous considérez qu'il y a une différence, est-ce aussi difficile de travailler sur la grosse soie que sur le fil fin? R On a plus de brins à joindre ensemble, on a 12 brins.

Q C'est moins payant que l'autre? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit vous ne touchez pas de bonus?

R Non, on arrive en dessous souvent.

Q Du temps standard? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez dans la Cour quand le témoin précédent a été entendu R Oui.

Q Vous avez entendu son explication sur le temps standard? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous quelque chose à dire? R Le temps

Q Quelles sont les qualités que vous voulez?

R Jeunes-vieux, les spécialités qui travaient les deux brins par moitié.

Q Avez-vous toujours fait ce travail là depuis longtemps? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous de l'expérience? R Oui.

Q Où? R A la Canadian Galvanze à Lawrence Avilio, à Scarborough, à Cornwall, Ont.

Q Le même travail? R Non, j'étais en charge du convoyeur pour couper la soie.

Q Sachez que il y a une différence dans votre rémunération lorsque vous travaillez sur trois métiers ou deux métiers ou un métier? R Le salaire reste net le même, mais le bonus est différent. Quand on travaille sur le petite soie, on fait plus de bonus qu'on peut faire en travaillant sur la grosse soie, on fait mes, le prix allouée est trop haut.

Q Vous considérez qu'il y a une différence, est-ce aussi difficile de travailler sur la grosse soie que sur le fil fin? R On a plus de brins à joindre ensemble, on a 12 brins.

Q J'ai moins payant que l'autre? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit vous ne tombez pas en bonus?

Q Non, on arrive en dessous souvent.

Q Du temps essentiel? R Oui.

Q [illegible] dans le bon temps le temps travaillé a été entendu R Oui.

Q Vous avez assisté une augmentation sur le temps travaillé? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous vérifié pour à dire? R Le temps

R Le temps ordinaire c'est le temps qu'on fait, qu'on soit en dessous ou égal, c'est pareil, mais si on arrive en dessus ils nous donnent un bonus, ça arrive rarement.

Q Vous avez combien vous? R 23 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes payé pour tout le temps que vous travaillez? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payé sur la base du temps qu'on appelle "standard"? R Oui.

Q Si vous faites votre travail dans la limite du tempd standard, vous touchez juste le temps standard? R Oui.

Q Si vous faites votre travail en moins de temps que le temps standard vous êtes payé sur la base du temps plus un bonus, c'est ça? R Oui.

Q M.Laurencelle, nous a dit, qu'à l'automne, ou au mois de janvier 1936, dans son cas, le temps standard a été changé, affectant son bonus, est-ce la même chose dans votre cas? R Pour moi c'est différent, c'est autrement.

Q Depuis novembre 1935, avez-vous subi un changement de salaire? R Dans le bonus, le salaire heure est le même, dans le bonus, on a souvent changé, quand c'est l'avantage de la compagnie, ils nous changent le taux, alors la compagnie nous coupe nos prix.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Depuis novembre? R Depuis que je suis là, quand c'est à notre avantage, ils montent la machine, ils mettent la machine plus tranquilement,

R. Le temps ordinaire c'est le temps qu'on fait, qu'on soit en dehors ou égal, c'est pareil, mais si on arrive en dessus ils nous comptent un bonus, on arrive rarement.

Q. Vous avez combien vous? R. 55 et de l'heure.

Q. Vous êtes payé pour tout le temps que vous travaillez? R. Oui.

Q. Vous êtes payé sur la base du temps qu'on appelle "standard"? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous faites votre travail dans le limite du temps standard, vous touchez juste le temps standard? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous faites votre travail en moins de temps que le temps standard vous êtes payé sur la base du temps plus un bonus, c'est ça? R. Oui.

Q. M. Lacroix le, nous a dit, qu'à l'automne, en mois de janvier 1956, dans son cas, le temps standard était vingt, maintenant son taux, avec la même chose dans votre cas? R. Pour moi c'est différent, c'est différent.

Q. Depuis novembre 1956, avez-vous eu un changement de salaire? R. Dans le bonus, le salaire même est le même, dans le bonus, on a souvent cherché quand c'est l'avantage de la compagnie, ils nous changent le taux, alors la compagnie nous coupe non prix.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Depuis novembre? R. Depuis que je suis là, depuis c'est à dire mercredi, ils coupent le montant, ils mettent la machine plus travailleuse

comme la dernière quinzaine j'ai travaillé et j'a fait 15 heures de bonus, et les jours suivant j'ai perdu mes heures de bonus, ça m'a rien servi de travailler, j'ai perdu mon temps.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Je comprends d'après ce que vous dites que la machine ne va pas toujours à la même vitesse?

R Non, ils changent de vitesse.

Q Vous avez rien à faire avec le réglage de la machine? R Non, c'est le machiniste qui fait ça.

Q Dois-je comprendre que ce réglage là est changé de temps en temps? R Ca dépendde la qualité du fil qu'ils veulent faire.

Q En raison de la qualité du fil qu'on veut obtenir,

R Ca dépend du twist.

Q En raison de la qualité du fil qu'on veut obtenir, qui dépend comme vous dites du twist?

R Des fois on a trois tours au pouces des fois quatre tours.

Q Suivant le fil que l'on veut obtenir la machine est réglée? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q C'est un cordonnet? R C'est pour empêcher le fil de se séparer.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Suivant la grosseur qu'on veut donner au fil les uns sur les autres la machine est réglée en conséquence? R Oui.

Q Le machiniste règle la machine? R Oui.

Q Il arrive que la vitesse de la machine soit

comme le mécanicien témoigne j'ai travaillé et j'ai fait le service de nuit, et les jours suivants; après des avaries de vapeur, je n'ai rien eu à travailler, j'ai repris mon temps.

5 PAR MAÎTRE BOUCHARD:

Q Je comprends d'après ce que vous dites que la machine se va pas marcher à la même vitesse?

R Non, ils changent de vitesse.

Q Vous avez rien à faire avec le réglage de la machine? R Non, c'est le mécanicien qui fait ça.

Q Dois-je comprendre que ce réglage là est changé de temps en temps? R Ça dépendée la qualité du fil qu'il travaille avec.

15 Q En raison de la qualité du fil qu'on veut obtenir?

R Je comprends ça bien.

Q En raison de la qualité du fil qu'on veut obtenir, qui dépend comme vous dites du twist?

R Des fois on a trois tours ou parcs des fois quatre tours.

20 Q Suivant le fil que l'on veut o tenir la machine est réglée? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q D'où ça commence? R C'est pas impossible le fil de se séparer.

25 PAR MAÎTRE BOUCHARD.

Q Suivant le processus qu'on veut donner au fil les deux vitesses la machine est réglée en conséquence? R Oui.

Q Le mécanicien règle la machine? R Oui.

30 Q Il arrive que la vitesse de la machine soit

réduite, ou soit augmentée? - R Oui.

Q Si elle est grande, il y a plus de fil et vous obtenez la limite du standard et même la dépasser?

R Si le prix du bonus est fixé pour.

Q Tandis que si la vitesse moyenne est réduite, votre production est réduite en conséquence?

R Oui.

Q Ca a l'air que le réglage du bonus ne fonctionne pas en sympathie avec le réglage de la machine?

R Non, si c'est à l'avantage de la compagnie, il sympathise, j'ai la preuve ici, je travaillais sur le 12 brins, je faisais trois tours au pouce et ils ont changé ça à quatre tours au pouce.

Q Ca allait moins vite? R Oui, ils ont pas changé le prix par exemple, ils ont laissé le même pris que quand on faisait trois tours, je faisais un bonus une nuit, quand ils l'ont mis à quatre tours, j'ai tout perdu mon bonus d'avance.

Q En argent qu'est-ce que ça vous représentait de bonus?

R Trois heures de temps à 23 cts, j'ai toujours 23 cts de l'heure, voyez-vous ici dans 12 heures de temps d'ouvrage j'ai fait 15 heures à 23 cts; ici c'est du 12 brins.

Q Dans une nuit vous avez travaillé douze heures?

R C'est mon temps.

Q Seulement comme vous allez vite, j'imagine, vous avez produit ce que la compagnie est satisfaite que vous produiriez en 15 heures 75? R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Combien ça vous a donné 12 heures?

R 15 heures et 75.

crédits, ou soit augmenté? - R Oui.

Q Si elle est grande, il y a plus de fil et vous obtenez la limite du étanchéité et même la épaisseur?

R Si le prix du bonus est fixe pour.

Q Tandis que si la vitesse moyenne est réduite, votre production est réduite en conséquence?

R Oui.

Q Ça a l'air que le réglage du bonus ne fonctionne pas en synchronisme avec le réglage de la machine?

R Non, si c'est à l'avantage de la compagnie, il [illegible], j'ai le [illegible] la, il travaillait sur le 12 heures, je faisais trois tours au jour et ils ont changé ça à quatre tours au jour.

Q En était moins vite? R Oui, ils ont pas changé le prix par exemple, ils ont baissé le même prix que quand on faisait trois tours. Je faisais un bonus une nuit, quand ils l'ont mis à quatre tours j'ai tout perdu mon bonus d'avance.

Q [illegible] vous travaillé dans la [illegible] bonus?

R Trois heures de temps à 25 cts, j'ai toujours 25 cts de l'heure, voyez-vous ici dans 12 heures de temps d'ouvrage j'ai fait 15 heures à 25 cts; ici c'est du 12 heures.

Q Dans une nuit vous avez travaillé douze heures?

R C'est mon temps.

Q Seulement [illegible] vite, j'imagine.

[illegible] vous produisiez en 12 heures 75? R Oui.

Q Vous avez en 12 heures? R Oui.

Q Combien ça vous a donné 12 heures? 15 heures et 75.

Q à 23 cts? R Oui.

Q La compagnie donnait un tour de vis à la machine et vous demandait de faire 4 tours au pouce avec le résultat que? R Qu'ici j'ai fait 16 heures de temps, j'ai fait 15 heures, alors je perds une heure par jour.

Q C'est quatre tours au lieu de trois?

R Oui.

Q La machine étant placé à quatre tours?

R Oui.

Q Votre production va moins vite? R Oui.

Q Vous donnez comme exemple, que votre machine reglée à quatre tours, vous avez travaillé seize heures?

R Oui.

Q Pendant lesquelles vous avez fait de l'ouvrage devant être accepté , exécutée d'après les prévisions de la compagnie en 15.12 hrs? R Oui.

Q De sorte qu'au lieu d'être payé pour 16 heures vous avez été payé pour 15.12 à 23 cts? R Je vais être payé pour seize heures mais ils vont m'oter mon heure.

Q Cette fois ci c'est vous qui donnez le bonus à la compagnie? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes payé pour seize heures, seulement vous aviez acquis la fois précédente trois heures de bonus, qui auraient dû vous êtes payées à 23 cts?

R Oui.

Q Cette fois ci vous êtes en dessous du standard, ils vont vous l'enlever, non pas à même les heures faites,mais à même le bonus accumulé? R Oui.

Q. La compagnie Lonsdale ne vous ne vis à la cocaine et vous demandait de faire à toute au poids avec le requisitoire ?

R. Oui, j'ai fait le maximum de temps, j'ai fait 18 heures, alors je pesés les heure par jour.

Q. C'est quelque temps ou bien de trop ?

R. Oui.

Q. Au-dessus [illegible] ?

R. Oui.

Q. Votre production va moins vite ? R. Oui.

Q. Vous donnez comme exemple, que vous entre montre kilos à quatre tours, vous avez trouvé les mêmes heures ?

R. Oui.

Q. Pourquoi lorsque vous avez fait de l'overtime devait être accepté, exactes d'après les prévisions de la compagnie en 18.18 ?

R. Oui.

Q. De sorte qu'un jour d'être payé pour 10 heures vous avez été payé pour 18.12 à 25 cts ? R. Je vais être payé pour sans heures mais ils vont m'ôter mon heure.

Q. Cette fois ci c'est vous qui commence le travail à la compagnie ?

R. Oui.

Q. Pour [illegible], [illegible] avant [illegible] la [illegible] qui marchait où vous étes employés à 25 cts ?

R. Oui.

Q. [illegible] vous étes en dessus la [illegible] [illegible] ?

R. Oui.

PAR Me. BRUNEAU.

Q Ceci durant une quinzaine? R Oui.

PAR Me.BEAUREGARD.

Q Autement dit, si vous aviez été payé tout de suite la première nuit, vous auriez été payé pour trois heures de plus que vous aviez effectivement travaillé? R Oui.

Q Vous avez continué à travailler, on a donné un coup de pouce à la machine, vous n'avez pas cette fois là exécuté votre travail dans le temps standard, donc vous êtes payé 23 cts pour 16 heures, comme si vous etiez payé 22 cts, parce que cette fois ci, on va vous enlever 1 heure du bonus que vous aurez à déduire?

R Suivant mon bonus précédent.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Les comptes sont établis tous les quinze jours?

R Oui; du 1er au 15 et du 16 à la fin du mois.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:.

Q Le bonus peut disparaitre, si vous étiez rendu à travailler sur cette machine à ralenti, vous finiriez par être payé juste pour le temps que vous travaillez véritablement? R Oui.

Q Et vous pourriez épuiser le bonus? R Oui.

Q Les heures qui sont faites restent?

R Oui, comme cette paye-ci, j'ai 155 heures, je vais être payé dans le moins pour 155 heures, si j'ai du bonus, s'il m'en reste un peut, ils vont me le donner.

Q Si vous avez pas perdu plus de bonus dans le travail au ralenti que dans le rapide, vous allez avoir un surplus? R Oui.

MAN Me.

Q Tout étant une quarantaine? R Oui.

MAN Me.BRODEUR:

Q Autrement dit, si vous avez été payé tout de suite la première nuit, vous auriez été payé pour trois heures de plus que vous avez effectivement travaillé? R Oui.

Q Vous avez continué à travailler, on a donné un coup de pouce à la machine, vous n'avez pas cette fois là [illegible] vous êtes payé 32 cts pour 15 heures, comme il vous aurez payé [illegible], pour vous [illegible] vous allez [illegible] arriver à nombre de bonus que vous aurez à obtenir?

R Suivant mon bonus présent.

Par M.LA CHAMBRE:

Q Les comptes sont établis tous les quinze jours?

R Oui, du 1er au 15 et du 16 à la fin du mois.

Par M.McPHERSON:

Q Le bonus peut disparaître, si vous êtes comme à travailler sur cette machine à relevé, vous pourrez par être payé juste pour le temps que vous travaillez vraitablement? R Oui.

Q Et vous pourrez égaler le bonus? R Oui.

Q Les heures qui sont faites rectent?

R Oui, comme cette pays-ci, j'ai 156 heures, je vais être payé dans le moins pour 156 heures, si j'ai du bonus, s'il m'en reste un peut, ils vont me le donner.

Q Si vous avez pas perdu plus de bonus dans le travail au relevé que dans le moyde, vous allez avoir un surplus? R Oui.

Q Dans le cas contraire vous épuiserez le bonis, mais vous irez pas plus loin? R Non.

Q Un quinze jours de travail ne va pas sur l'autre quinze jours? R Non, un quinze jours, c'est fini, on recommence en neuf.

Q Venez-vous à bout de faire le travail qui vous est assigner? R Oui.

Q Normalement? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas de peine à faire le travail qu'on vous donne à faire? R Des fois on travaille bien fort et on fait pas de bonus, quand on travaille aisement, on fait du bonus, quand on travaille à deux brins, c'est moins d'ouvrage que 12 brins, quand on travaille sur 12 brins, on travaille sans arrêt et on a pas son bonus.

Q Vous êtes chargé dans ce travail là de ramasser les brins qui cassent? R Oui, et les attacher et continuer.

Q Quand vous avez rien que deux brins il y a moins de danger qu'ils cassent que quand il y en a douze? R Oui.

Q C'est moins d'ouvrage pour les trouver et les réparer? R Oui.

Q Et votre travail est plus ou mieux rémunéré que quand vous avez 12 brins? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire qu'on vous paye moins cher et que vous travaillez plus fort? R Oui, quand je travaille fort je suis payé juste mon heure, quand je travaille pas fort j'ai du surplus, c'est pas encourageant de travailler fort.

Q Il me semble que ça devrait être arrangé autrement

Page Barton.

Q. Dans le cas contraire vous engagerez la bonne, mais voudriez pas pas loin? R. Non.

Q. Un quinze jours de travail ne va pas sur l'autre quinze jours? R. Non, un quinze jours, c'est fini, on recommence en neuf.

Q. Voudriez-vous bien me faire la première qui vous est assignée? R. Oui.

Q. Bonjourd'hui? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez pas de peine à faire le travail qu'on vous donne à faire? R. Des fois on environ dion fort et on fait pas de bonne, quand ce travaille aisement, on fait de bonne, quand on travaille à deux prime, c'est moins d'ouvrage que le prime, quand on travaille sur la prime, on travaille sans profit et on a pas bonne.

Q. Vous êtes chargé dans ce travail là de remplacer les prime qui ouvrent? R. Oui, et les attendant les ouvriers.

Q. Quand vous avez rien que deux prime il y a moins de danger qu'ils ouvrent? R. Quand il y en a douze?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est moins d'ouvrage pour les trouver et les réparer? R. Oui.

Q. Et votre travail est plus en plus remunéré que quand vous avez 18 prime? R. Oui.

Q. C'est à dire qu'on vous paye moins cher et que vous travaillez plus fort? R. Oui, quand je travaille fort je suis payé juste mon heure, quand je travaille pas fort j'ai du surplus, c'est pas encouragement de travailler fort.

Q. Il me semble que ça devrait être arrangé autrement

pour vous engager à travailler autrement?

R Oui.

Q Dans votre travail est-ce qu'il vous arrive de faire du mauvais travail? R De temps en temps des fois, mais on apas d'amende pour ça.

Q Vous passez pas à l'examen? R Non, ils peuvent pas voir, c'est dans le milieu de la bobine, ils le voient pas, quand ça parait on le cache.

Q Vous êtes pas exposé à l'examen? R Non.

Q Etes-vous seul à travailler sur cette machine là ou si vous en avez un autre?

R Je suis seul la nuit, il y a une fille le jour.

Q Une fille travaille seule le jour et vous seul la nuit? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous quelque chose à dire quant aux conditions hygiéniques, quand à l'appartement dans lequel vous travaillez, quant l'espace, à la chaleur?

R La chaleur est bien haute et c'est à notre avantage, plus il fait chaud et humide, moins le fil casse, on pourrait se mettre à notre aise, mais le fil vient sec et il casse.

Q Si vous réduisez la température, votre travail serait plus fatiquant, parce que le fil casserait plus souvent? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous quelle température il y a ?

R Cet été on a eu jusqu'à 98 degrés de chaleur, l'hiver 82.

Q Est-ce réglé par un systême automatique?

R On a un thermomètre.

Q Savez-vous s'il y a un régulateur automatique

pour la température? R Je ne crois pas, il y en a un pour l'humidité, mais je ne crois pas pour la claheur.

Q La chaleur est pas controlée? R Non, seulement par les chassis.

Q Vous parlez des chassis. Souffrez-vous du froid l'hiver par les fenêtres? R Non, pas exactement, on a tellement de moteurs, surtout dans mon bout, on a des moteurs de 2½ forces, l'un contre l'autre, qui jettent de la chaleur.

Q Près de vos machines? - R Pas les miennes, mais les voisines des miennes, je me trouve à avoir la chaleur.

Q Vous vous chauffez chez le voisin?

R Oui.

Q Etes-vous obligé de changer d'habits, entre vos habits de rue et de travail?

R Non, je travaille de même.

Q Quant au salaire il y a pas eu d'autres changement que ceux que vous venez de mentionner?

R Non.

Q Pouvez-vous nous donner quel est le plus grand écart de salaire que vous avez trouvé, par des changements? d'augmentation ou diminution des tours?

R Moi même, je vous ai dit sur les 12 brins, si une personne, si on veut nous donner plus de machines on va faire plus de bonus.

Q Si vous aviez plus de machines? R Runner plus de brins sur plus de machine, on ferait du bonus mais à quoi ça servirait de nous le faire couper après, alors on fait pas plus, ça sert à rien de se

pour la température? R Je ne crois pas, il y en a un pour l'humidité, mais je ne crois pas pour la chaleur.

Q La chaleur est pas commode? R Non, seulement pour les chaleurs.

Q Vous parlez des avions, montrez-vous en l'air par les temps? R Non, pas seulement, on a seulement de mauvais, mais dans mon bord, on a son système de se lancer, l'on remplit l'autre, qui jettera de la chaleur.

Q Après de vos manoeuvres - R Non les manoeuvres les volumes des manoeuvres, je me trouve à avoir la chaleur.

Q Vous vous sentez chez le vomiss?

R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire si vous avez quelque vous habitez de nuit et du travail?

R Non, je travaille de nuit.

Q Quant au salaire il y a pas eu d'autres augmentations que vous vous vantez de mentionner?

R Non.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire si vos le plus grand nombre de mécanicien vous avez trouvé, par des manoeuvres? l'augmentation ou diminution des à cet?

R Mon nombre, je vous ai dit sur les 12 mains, si vous recommence, si on vous donne plus de problème on va faire plus de nombre.

Q Si vous avez plus de manoeuvres? R Comme plus de mains sur plus de manoeuvres, on revent du bonne pour à quel ça serviront de nous le faire souvent, alors on fait ma chose, ça sert à rien de se

forcer, si on fait trop de bonus ils l'otent.

Q Vous considérez que les mobilitez du bonus enlèvent de son efficacité? R Oui.

Q Le bonus serait pour vous donner de l'enthousiasme pour faire plus de travail?

R Oui.

Q Parce que vous perdez le bonus, vous trouvez que le bonus perd de son effet? R Oui, on ote pas le bonus, mais la paye suivante on coupe le prix, c'est ce qui reduit le bonus.

Q On change le taux du temps standard, sur lequel le temps est chargé? R Pas standard, on change le taux du bonus, notre salaire a pas été changé.

Q C'est à dire que vous avez 23 cts de l'heure pour toues les heures que vous travaillez? R Oui.

Q Seulement la compagnie met un temps standard pendant lequel l'ouvrage doit se faire? R Oui.

Q Si vous faites l'ouvrage dans le temps prévu, vous touchez votre 23 cts?- R Oui.

Q Si vous le faites en moins de temps, lâle bonus agi? R Oui.

Q Le bonus se trouve réglé par ce temps standard?

R Oui.

Q Qui n'est pas votre 23 cts de l'heure, mais un autre temps? R Oui.

Q Vous trouvez que c'est ce temps standard que l'on change? R C'est le prix du bonus, le temps pour 2 brins nous payit .45 et on l'a baissé à .32.

Q Pour le même travail? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'ils l'ont rétabli à .45?

R Non.

faire, si on fait trop de bonus ils l'obtient.

Q Vous considérez que les modifier si bonus enlèvent de son efficacité? R Oui.

Q Le bonus semble pour vous donner de l'antonomisme pour faire plus de travail?

R Oui.

Q Quand vous parlez de bonus, vous savez que le bonus peut ne son effet? R Oui.

on dit que le bonus, mais la paye augmente en coupe le prix, c'est ce qui résulte le bonus.

Q Du changé le taux du temps standard, sur lequel le temps est en règl? R Pas standard, on change taux du bonus, notre salaire a pas été changé.

Q C'est à dire que vous avez 55 cts de l'heure pour toues les heures que vous travaillez? R Oui.

Q Seulement la compagnie met du temps standard pour juger l'ouvrage qu'il a fait? R Oui.

Q Si vous faites l'ouvrage dans le temps prévu, vous touchez votre 55 cts.- R Oui.

Q Si vous le faites en moins de temps, ils bonus règl? R Oui.

Q Le bonus se trouve réglé par ce temps standard?

R Oui.

Q Qui n'est pas votre 55 cts de l'heure, mais un autre taux? R Oui.

Q Vous trouvez que c'est ce temps standard que l'on change? R C'est le prix du bonus, le temps pour 2 brins nous payait .65 et on l'a baissé à .55.

Q Pour le même travail? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'ils l'ont rétabli à .65?

R Non.

Q Est-ce que la même chose est arrivée pour d'autres nombres de brins? R C'est pas arrivé sur d'autres,comme je vous dis,les 12 brins on sort moins de production,ça revient à la même chose,si on faisait le même speed qu'avant.

Q La renumeration du 12 brins n'est pas élevée comparativement aux deux brins,on perd plus de production.

Q Depuis que vous travaillez là avec-vous perdu beaucoup de temps? R Un peu cet hiver après les fêtes.

Q A cause de quoi? R Manque d'ordres je suppose.

Q Vous étiez prêt à travailler mais il y avait pas de travail? R Non,il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

Q Depuis ce temps là vous avez continué à travailler d'une façon continue?

R Depuis le mois de mars, pendant deux mois.

Q Quelle est la moyenne des payes que vous retirez? R Il y a pas une paye qui se ressemble.

Q Quelle est la meilleure et quelle est la pire?

R La pire je serais supposée la retirer cette sameine, la plus grosse a été $40.00 pour 155 heures, aujourd'hui je calcule retirer $40.00 ,j'ai 155 heurespour faire $40.00.

Q Votre meilleure combien d'heures pour faire $40.00? R J'avais beaucoup de bonus j'avais 132 heures de temps cette fois là.

Q Vous attribuez la différence entre ces deux payes,dont l'une serait 132 heures pour $40.00

Q Est-ce que la même chose est arrivée pour d'autres comptes de brins? R C'est pas arrivé sur d'autres, comme je vous dis, les brins on sort moins le production, ça revient à la même chose, on faisait le même speed qu'avant.

Q La fermeture du 12 brins n'est pas élevée comparativement aux deux brins, on perd plus de production.

Q Depuis que vous travaillez là avez-vous perdu beaucoup de temps? R Un peu est rivar après les fêtes.

Q A cause de quoi? R Manque d'ouvrage.

Q Vous étiez prêt à travailler mais il y avait pas de travail? R Non, il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

Q Se peut-il que j'aie à vous avez commencé à travailler d'une façon continue?

R Depuis le mois de mars, pendant deux mois.

Q Quelle est la moyenne des payes que vous retirez? R Il y a pas une paye qui se ressemble.

Q Quelle est la meilleure et quel la est la pire?

R La pire je pense suppose la retirer cette semaine, la plus grosse c'est la paye, vous les savez, antérieur je crois il y a environ 140.00 j'ai 125 maximum pour faire 140.00.

Q Votre meilleure commission d'heures pour faire 140.00? R J'avais beaucoup de bonne j'avais 125 heures de temps cette fois là.

Q Vous attribuez la différence entre ces deux paies, dont l'une serait 125 heures pour 140.00

et l'autre 155 heures pour $40.00 - se sont des heures de travail ça? R Oui.

Q Lorsque vous avez travaillé 132 heures vous avez eu ~~du~~ bonus? R Plus de bonus.

Q Qui vous amènerait au niveau de 155 heures?

R Oui.

Q Autrement dit vous auriez eu 23 heures de bonus?

R Oui.

Q Cette fois-ci vous n'espérez pas beaucoup de bonus? R Non, j'ai fait trop d'heures.

PAR MTRE BRENEAU.

Q Les 12 brins je comprends qu'on en fait très peu de cet ouvrage là, c'est pas tellement en demande que les autres ouvrages, avec moins de brins?

R Sur 12 brins, j'ai travaill comme cette paye ici, j'ai 110 heures sur le 12 brins.

Q Ce arrive plus rarement? R Oui, on en travaille moins que les autres.

Q Parce qu'on ne vend pas beaucoup de cette marchandise là, les dames exigent que ça soit plus minces? R Oui.

Q Je vois ici que depuis le 1er décembre, vous avez gagné approximativement ~~xxxxx~~ .2651 à l'heure. J'ai ici 1896½ hrs à $502.92, est-ce que vous êtes en position de dire que c'est correct?

R Non, je garde rien de ça.

Q Une moyenne de 3½ cts par heure de plus que le taux fixe? R Peut être, mais quand on m'a engagé là on m'a fait voir que je retirerais $40.00 à $45.00 par 15 jours, chose que j'ai eu deux fois, si je l'ai cette semaine.

et l'autre 185 heures pour $45.00 - ne sont des heures de travail ça? R Oui.

Q Lorsque vous avez travaillé 182 heures vous avez eu du bonsay? R Plus de bonus.

Q Qui vous mesurait au niveau de 185 heures?

R Oui.

Q Automatiquement dit vous sortir en 185 heures ou comme?

R Oui.

Q Cette fois-ci vous n'opérer pas beaucoup de bonus? R Non,j'ai fait trop d'heures.

[illegible]

Q Les 182 brins je comprends qu'on en fait très peu de cet ouvrage là, c'est pas taillement en demande que les autres ouvrages, avec moins de crans?

R Sur 182 brins, j'ai travaillé comme cette heure, j'ai 110 heures sur le 182 brins.

Q Ce sortive plus rapidement? R Oui, on en travaille moins que les autres.

Q Parce qu'on ne vend pas beaucoup de cette marchandise là,les gages exigent que ça soit plus mince? R Oui.

Q Je vois ici que depuis la fin décembre,vous avez reçu approximativement [illegible] $850 à l'heure. J'ai lot 1890, lot à $802.92, est-ce que vous êtes en position de dire que c'est correct?

R Non,je sais rien de ça.

Q Une moyenne de 34 cts par heure de plus que le taux fixé? R Ça peut être, mais quand on a engagé là on m'a fait voir que je retirerais [illegible] = $45.00 [illegible] que j'ai [illegible] deux fois, si je l'ai cette semaine.

Q Vous avez jamais adressé de plainte à la compagnie?

R J'ai parlé pour le bonus, pour les 12 brins, on m'a répondu: on va y voir.

Q Qui? R Mon foreman, M.Gagné.

Q Quand vous en avez-vous parlé? R Depuis un mois, je lui en parle.

Q Est-ce la première fois que vous l'avez mentionné?

R A peu près un mois.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

La page suivante est 7634.

Q Vous avez jamais entendu de plainte à la commission

R J'ai parlé pour le bonus, pour les 12 brins,

on m'a répondu: on va y voir.

Q Merci? R Mon foreman, M.Wegand.

Q Quand vous en avez-vous parlé? R Depuis

un mois, je lui en parle.

Q Est-ce la première fois que vous l'avez mentionné

R A peu près un mois.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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La page suivante est 7664.

SAMUEL FYNGER, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. BEAUREGARD:

Q. Mr. Fynger, are you working at the Belding-Corticelli Limited in Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. What is your work? A. I am Footer.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Speak louder?

A. I am a footer, I foot the legs.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. You knit the foot?

A. Yes.

Q. The foot of the stockings? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You knit the foot?

A. Yes, I knit the foot.

Q. You are a foot-knitter?

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. That is machine work, no doubt?

A. Yes.

Q. How many feet do you knit at a time? A. A day?

Q. No, at the same time. A. Twenty.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How many? A. Twenty.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Since how long are you working for the Company? A. For eight years.

Q. Since how long are you a foot-knitter? A. Since December of this year.

Q. What was your work before? A. I was a legger, just like Mr. Laurencelle.

Q. Have you been long a legger? A. Six and a half years.

Q. Are you a day-worker or a night-worker?

A. I work day-time.

[illegible]

[illegible] OF [illegible]:

Q. Mr. Flugger, are you working at the Middle-
5 Northcliff Limited in Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] A. I am [illegible].

Q. [illegible]

A. I am a footer, I foot the legs.

BY MR. MACKENZIE: Q. You knit the foot?
10 A. Yes.

Q. The foot of the stocking? A. Yes.

BY THE COURT [illegible]: Q. You knit the foot?

A. Yes, I knit the legs.

15 Q. You are a foot-knitter?

BY MR. MACKENZIE: Q. That is a-[illegible] work, do [illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. How many feet do you knit at a time? A. I [illegible]

Q. No, at the same time. A. Twenty.

20 BY THE [illegible]: Q. How many? A. Twenty.

BY MR. MACKENZIE: Q. Since how long are you working
for the Company? A. For eight years.

Q. Since how long are you a foot-knitter? A. [illegible]
25 December of this year.

Q. What was your work before? A. I was a
footer, just like Mr. Lacroncille.

Q. Have you been long a footer? A. Six and
a half years.

30 Q. Are you a day-worker or a night-worker?

A. I work day-time.

Q. Ten hours a day? A. Well, for now, yes. We have been working nine.

Q. What is the rate of your wages? A. My daily rate - my hourly rate is 48 cents an hour.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You must speak louder? A. My hourly rate is 48 cents an hour.

BY MR. BEAUDRIARD: Q. 48 cents an hour; so far we have heard about the bonus; are you under that system also? A. Yes.

Q. What is the standard time in your case? A. Well, on the footer if we make a different size we get different allowances, you see, like if I am making sized 8½ I am allowed .36 of an hour. If size 9 I am allowed .37; 9½, .39; 10, .40; and 10½, .42 of an hour.

Q. Since how long have the standard times prevailed? A. I believe since the system was put in effect.

Q. I mean if 8½ is paid 1.36 and 9, 1.37 - ? A. That is not 1.36, that is .36.

Q. Since how long have these tariffs prevailed? A. They may have been different but since I am running the footer that is the way they have been.

Q. Since you are on this job it does not vary? A. I don't believe it does.

Q. Since you are a footer did you reach the bonus very often? A. Yes.

Q. What is the amount in general, on the average what is the amount of the bonus? A. Well, for

Q. Ten hours a day? A. Well, for now, yes. We have been working nine.

Q. That is the rate of your wages? A. My daily rate - my hourly rate is 44 cents an hour.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You must speak louder. A. My hourly rate is 46 cents an hour.

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. 46 cents an hour; so far we have heard about the bonus; are you under that system also? A. Yes.

Q. What is the standard time in your case? A. Well, on the footer if we make a different size we get different allowances, you see, like if I am making sized 6½ I am allowed .35 of an hour. If size 9 I am allowed .37½; 9½, .38; 10, .40; and 10½, .42 of an hour.

Q. Since how long have the standard times prevailed? A. I believe since the system was put in effect.

Q. I mean if 8½ is paid 1.36 and 9, 1.37 - ? A. That is not 1.36, that is .36.

Q. Since how long have these tariffs prevailed? A. They may have been different but since I am running the footer that is the way they have been.

Q. Since you are on this job it does not vary? A. I don't believe it does.

Q. Since you are a footer did you reach the bonus every time? A. Yes.

Q. What is the amount in general, on the average and is the amount of the bonus? A. Well, for

an average I put it between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent.

Q. Ofyour salary, which is 45 cents per hour?

A. 48.

Q. You put it at 10 to 15 per cent.; that would be the bonus. Before you became a footer you were a legger? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you have been for six and a half years? Can you tell us whether the rates are varied, the rates of wages have been varied during those six and a half years you were a legger? A. On the legger?

Q. Yes? A. Well, I don't know, I don't keep in touch with the legger rates now.

Q. While you were a legger yourself, I am speaking of the years you have been a legger; did you get any variances as to salary during that period?

A. You mean since the bonus system came in?

Q. Before, when you started, when you started as a legger, it would be about eight years ago?

A. Well, there is a slight error about that; I was with another fellow and we were helping for a year, about a year, the two of us, you see. When I came off the footer I was a helper. They generally put two helpers together to get some experience.

Q. Two helpers would work together with the footer?

A. On a legger.

Q. Two helpers on a legger? A. Yes.

Q. Have you been a legger - you have been a legger?

A. Yes.

as practice I put in overtime in my shop, and I'm pay
me.

Q. Of your salary, which is 45 cents per hour

A. 45.

Q. You put it at 10 to 15 per cent.; that would be
the bonus. Before you become a foster you were a
logger? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you have been for six and a half years
can you tell us whether the rates are varied, the
rates of wages have been varied during these six and
a half years you were a logger? A. In the logger?

Q. Yes. A. Well, I don't know, I don't
keep in touch with the logger rates now.

Q. While you were a logger yourself, I am speaking
of the years you have been a logger; did you get any
variances as to salary during that period?

A. You mean since the bonus system came in?

Q. Before, when you started, when you started as
a logger, it would be about eight years ago?

A. Well, there is a slight difference there; I was
with another fellow and we were helping for a year,
about a year, the two of us, you see. When I came
off the foster I was a helper. They generally put
two helpers together to get some experience.

Q. Two helpers would work together with the foster?

A. Or a logger.

Q. Are helpers on a logger? A. Yes.

Q. Have you been a logger - you have been a logger?

Q. Before you were a helper? A. On the footer.

Q. When you started with this company what were you? A. I was a helper on the footer.

Q. That was lasted for how many years? A. Six months.

Q. Then, what became of you? A. Then I started with another fellow; the two of us were running a legger together.

Q. How long for that, how long have you been a legger with your partner? A. With a nother fellow?

Q. With another fellow? A. I could not say off-hand.

Q. Approximately? A. About six months, I imagine.

Q. And then what became of you? A. Then I got in a machine for myself; I was experienced enough.

Q. You mean on the legger? A. Yes.

Q. You continued being a legger alone on a machine all by yourself up to the time you became a footer? A. Yes.

Q. During the first six months I understand that you were a helper; that is because you had no experience in that trade before? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what has been your salary? the average , for those six months? A. As a helper? Q. Yes? A. On the footer?

Q. Yes, on the footer? A. I believe that was $9.00 a week, $8.00 or $9.00 a week.

Q. Having you been in Industry? A. In the Dominion

Q. When you started with this company what were you

A. I was in Industry on the Dominion.

Q. That has lasted for how many years? A. Six months.

Q. Then, what happened? A. That I started with another fellow; the two of us were running a logger together.

Q. How long for that, how long have you been a logger with your partner? A. With a another fellow?

Q. With another fellow? A. I could not say off-hand.

Q. Approximately? A. About six months, I imagine.

Q. And then what became of you? A. Then I got in a machine for myself; I was experienced enough.

Q. You went on the logger? A. Yes.

Q. You continued being a logger alone on a machine all by yourself up to the time you became a foreman? A. Yes.

Q. During the first six months I understand that you had a partner; was he someone you had no experience in that trade before? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember that has been your history the average, for these 22 months? A. As a helper.

Q. That? A. In the Industry

Q. Yes, in the Industry? A. I mailing with one

Q. Was it a fixed rate? A. Yes, just a weekly rate.

Q. That is a weekly rate, $8.00 or $9.00, a weekly rate, and then you became a legger with another fellow for six months? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what your wages have been during that period? A. They varied a lot since.

Q. I want to know what it was then? A. I was making more than that; I was making about $14 or $15 a week, the two of us.

Q. $13 to $14? A. $14 to 15.

Q. You were paid piece work, I suppose? A. Yes, by the dozen.

Q. It was not the same tariff as it is now, and not the same way of calculating? A. No.

Q. You were working at piece work? A. Yes.

Q. With the result that your wages averaged from $14 to $15; that was during the six months when you were a legger and you were on a machine with another fellow? A. Yes.

Q. After that you became a legger all alone by yourself on the machine? A. Yes.

Q. This you have been up to the time you became a footer; can you tell us what was your salary as a legger when you were alone? I mean, at the start when you had become a legger alone? A. Well, of course, different styles pay different, and of course, when I start off I don't run the harder styles which gave us

Q. Was it a fixed rate? A. Yes, just a weekly rate.

Q. That is a weekly rate, $2.00 or $2.00, a weekly rate, and then you became a logger with another fellow

5 Q. Do you remember what your wages have been during that period? A. Only rather a low wage.

Q. I want to know what it was then? A. I was making more than that; I was making about $14 or $15 a week, the two of us.

Q. $15 to $14? A. $14 to $15.

Q. You were paid piece work, I suppose? A. Yes, by the dozen.

10 Q. It was not the same tariff as it is now, and not the same way of calculating? A. No.

Q. You were working at piece work? A. Yes.

Q. With the result that your wages averaged from $14 $15; that was during the six months when you were a logger and you were on a machine with another fellow?

15 A. Yes.

Q. After that you became a logger all alone by yourself on the machine? A. Yes.

Q. This you have been up to the time you became a foreman; can you tell us what was your salary as a logger when you were alone? I mean, at the start when you had become a logger alone? A. Well, at several different stages pay different, and of course, when I

20 first got I used to make stages which were not

more money, you see.

Q. Perhaps you would divide that period of about five and a half years that you have been a legger; could you divide it into various periods according to the salary you received? A. I kept my income tax report although I did not pay any income and I always have over one thousand yearly.

Q. You mean at the start when you became a legger? A. Yes.

Q. And did you afterwards become an expert legger; did you become at one time an expert legger or a good workere on legs? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what your salary was at its best? A. Well, that all depended on the styles you were making. The harderstyles to make were paid better. They were harder to run. Once you become more experienced you can run those styles to make more money.

Q. Can you tell us in dollars what has been your best pay with the firm? A. On nights? - well, for a fortnight my best was $69.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How much?

A. $69; that was only once.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. $69; that would be for a fortnight?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Was this as a legger?

A. As a legger at night, working 12 hours a night.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. As a legger at night working 12 hours; can you tell us what was your next best? I suppose it is only once you received that $69?

more money, you see.

Q. Perhaps you would divide that period of about five and a half years that you have been a legger; could you divide it into various periods according to your salary you received?

A. I went by income tax report although I did not pay any income and I always have kept the income pretty.

Q. You began at the start when you became a legger?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you afterwards become an expert legger; did you become at one time an expert legger or a good workers on legs?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what your salary was at its best?

A. Well, that all depended on the styles you were making. The investigation of some are just nature. They were harder to run. Once you become more experienced you can run those styles to make more money.

Q. Can you tell us in dollars what has been your best pay with the firm?

A. On nights? - well, for a fortnight my best was $60.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How much?

A. Why, MAY was only -----

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. $60; that would be for a fortnight?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Was this as a legger?

A. As a legger at night, working 12 hours a night.

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. As a legger at night working 12 hours; can you tell us what was your best pay?

A. Working at night time I was running 48 gauge, and I always got more.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that? A. There are different gauges, 42, 45, and so on.

Q. You said 48 gauge; I thought you said 48 days.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. You mean that is harder work and the best pay? A. Yes.

Q. What is it for that? A. For that for a fortnight I was drawing about - I would make ten dozen a night at 65 cents a dozen.

Q. Ten dozen a night at 65 cents a dozen would be $6.50. A. I would say 9 or 10 dozen.

Q. It would be between $5 and $6? A. Yes.

Q. Per night? A. Yes.

Q. That would bring you about $30.00 a week? A. Well, between $25.00 and $30.00.

Q. Between $25.00 and $30.00? A. Yes, it would vary; you would not always make 10 dozen a night.

Q. Were you working six nights? A. Five nights a week.

Q. Not six nights? A. No.

Q. Do night workers come in at 7? A. I believe now they come in at 6 and work until 6, I think.

Q. Then, five nights would be 60 hours? A. Yes.

Q. And 60 hours would give you $25 to $30; is that what you mean? A. Yes.

Q. It would be rather 55 hours instead of 60? A. Yes, that is right, too; we have an hour off for

A. working at night time I was running 48 gauge, and I always got more.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that? A. There are different gauges, 42, 44, and so on.

Q. You said 48 gauge; I thought you said 46 gauge.

BY MR. MACDONALD: Q. You mean that is harder work than 44? A. Yes.

Q. What is it for that? A. For that there fortnight I was thinking about - I would make ten dozen a night at 60 cents a dozen.

Q. Ten dozen a night at 60 cents a dozen would be $6.00. A. I would say 9 or 10 dozen.

Q. It would be between $5 and $6? A. Yes.

Q. Per night? A. Yes.

Q. That would bring you about $30.00 a week? A. Well, between $25.00 and $30.00.

Q. Between $25.00 and $30.00? A. Yes, it would vary; you would not always make 10 dozen a night.

Q. Are you working six nights? A. Five nights a week.

Q. Not six nights? A. No.

Q. Do night workers come in at 7? A. I believe they come in at 6 and work until 6, I think.

Q. Then, five nights would be 30 hours? A. Yes.

Q. And 30 hours would give you $25 to $30; is that what you mean? A. Yes.

Q. It would be rather 55 hours instead of 30?

lunch.

Q. You are allowed one hour for eating?

A. Yes.

Q. So it would be 55 hours that would bring $35.00 to $30.00; during what year was it, do you remember-can you tell us about in what years you were getting that average salary? A. Well, I put that as far back as two years ago.

Q. After that was there any change in your salary? A. Yes, I became a footer.

Q. I meanwhile you were a legger? A. You mean under this system?

Q. Yes? A. Well, for the 48 gauges, because that is what I ran most of the time, it amounted to about the same thing. For the 48 gauge it was 1.80, I believe, a dozen for awhile and then I believe it was cut down.

Q. I should understand there was no change in the tariff for that type of work, there was no change of tariff? A. No.

Q. No change in the tariff? A. No.

Q. Were you engaged later on in a different type of work after that? A. Well, if there wasn't work on the 48-gauge, I would run somewhere else.

Q. What type of work would that be? A. That would be the 45-gauge machine.

Q. That is less pay ? A. It would be paid about the same because the 45 and 48 pay about the same.

Cross.

Q. You are allowed one hour for setting?

A. Yes.

Q. So it would be 55 hours that would make you to $40.00; during that year was it, do you remember can you tell me about in what years you were getting an average salary? A. Well, I put that as far back as two years ago.

Q. After that was there any change in your salary?

A. Yes, I became a foreman.

Q. I assume you were a laborer under this system?

A. Yes? A. Well, you see on Sundays, because that is what I ran most of the time, it amounts to about the same thing. For the 48 gauge it was 1.50, I believe, a dozen for smalls and then I believe it was one dozen.

Q. I should understand there was no change in the tariff for that type of work there was no change of tariff? A. No.

Q. No change in the tariff? A. No.

Q. Were you engaged later on in a different type of work after that? A. Well, if there wasn't work on the 48-gauge, I would run somewhere else.

Q. What type of work would you do? A. Such things as the 48-gauge smalls.

Q. What is that job? A. It would be

Q. Did you work on anything else? A. Well, I have run most nearly every machine there.

Q. You did nearly all kinds of work in the weaving of legs; you are on every kind of machine in the weaving of legs? A. Yes.

Q. What is your average salary now at 48 cents? A. Well, the pay I have to-day, I have $59, but I would say about $55 for a fortnight.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are making less as a footer than you made as a legger? A. Well, I am working less.

Q. You are earning less in the fortnight? A. Yes.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Is night work paid on the same rate as daywork is? A. I believe it is, yes.

Q. Have you already worked in previous years at night? A. Yes, I worked nights.

Q. Was there a bonus for the night workers? A. When I was working nights, yes.

Q. I mean the rate of pay, was the rate of pay higher for the night workers than for the day workers? A. No, it was the same rate.

Q. If a bonus there was it is the kind of bonus we have heard in this Court? A. Yes.

Q. I mean the amount of production compared with the standard time? A. Right, sir.

Q. As a footer have you got to pay for work that is unsatisfactory? A. Well, on my style - I would not speak about other styles, but on my style we get

quite a bit of allowances,-

THE COMMISSIONER: You get what?

MR. BEAUREGARD: Allowances.

THE WITNESS: We are allowed so much, you see, because on the work I have it is very sheer, you can have all kinds of trouble like with the legs spoiled, or the foot may be bad, and the silk is high twist so if we do make defects - unless we make too many defects, if we make within a reasonable amount they do not take anything off our bonus.

Q. Within a reasonable margin you pay no penalty for defects in the work? A. No.

Q. Have you a helper working with you? A. Yes, and two toppers.

Q. What is that? A. They top the legs on and we transfer onto the machines afterwards.

Q. So you have a helper and two toppers? A. Yes.

Q. Have you got to come back on the work of the toppers once in awhile? A. Do I have to come back?

Q. Do the toppers damage work? A. Yes, quite often, because it is hard. They top the leg on, you see, and as they top it on I transfer them onto the machine and I join the foot on to it. On this sheer stuff, that is, the silk I am running is verysheer, so quite often there is a few legs spoiled.

Q. Who pays for that? A. We don't pay for that,

Q. It may be the toppers' fault but you don't

quite a bit of allowances.-

THE COMMISSIONER: You get that?

A. [illegible].

THE WITNESS: We are allowed so much, you see, because on the work i have it is very sheer. You can have all kinds of trouble like with the loom spoiled, or the foot may be bad, and the silk is high twist so we do make defects - unless we make too many defects, if we make within a reasonable amount they do not take anything off our bonus.

Q. Within a reasonable margin you pay no penalty for defects in the work? A. No.

Q. Have you a helper working with you? A. Yes, and two to pass.

Q. What is that? A. They top the loom on and we transfer onto the machines afterwards.

Q. So you have a helper and two toppers?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you got to come back on the work of the toppers once in awhile? A. Do I have to come back?

Q. Do the toppers damage work? A. Yes, quite often, because it is hard. They top the loom, you see, and as they top it on I transfer them onto the machine and I join the root on to it. On this sheer stuff, that is, the silk I am running in preference, if with other fibre it is the last machine.

Q. The pays for that? A. We don't pay for that.

Q. It may be the toppers' fault but you don't

pay for that? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever work on what we call full-fashioned stockings? A. That is what we make, full-fashioned stockings.

Q. That is what you make? A. Yes.

MR. BEAUREGARD: All right, that is all.

MR. BRUNEAU: No questions.

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pay for that? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever work on what we call full-fashioned stockings? A. That is what we make, full-fashioned stockings.

Q. That is what you make? A. Yes.

MR. LANGSTAFF: All right, that is all.

MR. MACDONALD: No questions.

HENRI BELAIR:

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R 20 ans.

Q Travaillez-vous à la filature de la Belding-Corticelli Co.Ltd? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Six ans.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Je travaille sur un legger.

Q Vous fabriquez des jambes de bas? R Oui.

Q Vous n'aviez pas d'expérience pour commencer?

R Non.

Q Depuis quand savez-vous votre métier? R Depuis trois ans que je run une machine moi même.

Q Je dois comprendre que dans les trois années précédentes vous étiez apprenti? R Pour commencer j'ai tourné des bas pour huit mois, à la main, les bas qui sont teints, ils sont à l'envers, on les tourne à l'endroit, pour les presser.

Q Tout se fait sur un pied, à la main? R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait ça combien de temps?

R Huit mois.

Q A quel salaire? R Un sou pour 12 paires de bas.

Q Vous travailliez combien d'heures par jour?

R Neuf heures.

Q A quel salaire? R $1.50, ça dépendait des lots, des journés plus de lots, on faisait $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

Q C'est à dire que vous aviez pas toujours la même quantité de travail? R On était à la job.

Q Mais pas toujours la même quantité de travail?

Dallaire.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PAR MME BRUNNEAU.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R. 20 ans.

Q. Travaillez-vous à la filature de la Dominion-Textile? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle condition de temps? R. Six ans.

Q. Quel est votre travail actuel? R. Je travaille sur le lisseur.

Q. Vous travaillez des lambes de base? R. Oui.

Q. Vous n'avez pas d'apprentis pour commencer? R. Non.

Q. Depuis quand avez-vous votre [illegible] R. [illegible] trois ans que je l'ai une machine moi même.

Q. Je dois comprendre que dans les trois ans à présent vous êtes apprenti? R. Pour commencer j'ai toujours des bas pour huit moins, à la main, les bas qui sont tordus, ils sont à l'envers, on les tourne à l'endroit, pour les [illegible].

Q. Tout se fait sur un plat, à la main? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez fait ça combien de temps?

R. [illegible].

Q. A quel salaire? R. Un sou pour les paires de bas.

Q. Vous travaillez [illegible] j'avances par jour?

R. Neuf heures.

Q. A quel salaire?

R. $1.50.

Q. Avez-vous les [illegible] vous travaillez [illegible] plus, plus, $1.50.

C'est à dire que vous avez pas toujours la même quantité de travail? R. On était à la job.

Mais pas toujour a la même quantité de travail.

R Non.

Q Après avoir fait ce travail là, quel travail avez-vous fait? R Je suis descendu avec un footer.

Q Comme aide-footer? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps? R Un peu plus qu'un an, près de deux ans.

Q Vous étiez payé à la pièce cette fois là?

R Pour commencer à l'heure, on avait 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Pendant que vous étiez à ce travail là, votre salaire a été modifié pour vous mettre à la pièce?

R Oui, pour un bout de temps, on avait 5 sous la douzaine.

Q Est-ce que ça donnait approximativement le même salaire qu'à l'heure? R A peu près.

Q Après ce changement de salaire, pendant deux ans, que vous avez été aide-footer, est-ce que le tarif a été modifié autrement que vous venez de le dire?

R Le salaire a été à peu près le même.

Q Après ça vous êtes devenu legger? R Aide sur un legger pour apprendre.

Q Le legger a la charge du métier ou série de moulins et il a un aide? R Quand on commence il faut être avec un vieux pour apprendre à tricoter.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps en qualité d'aide? R A peuprès quatre mois.

Q A quel salaire? R 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Après ça vous êtes devenu legger? R Pas, directement, il y a eu des fixers qui sont venus, pour monter des machines, j'ai travaillé avec eux autres à 16 cts de l'heure.

R Non.

Q Après avoir fait ce travail là, que faisiez avez-vous fait? R Je suis descendu avec un foot-board-Trolley R Oui.

Q Combien de temps? R Un peu plus qu'un an, près de deux ans.

Q Vous étiez payé à la pièce cette fois là?

R Pour commencer à l'heure, on avait 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Pendant que vous étiez à ce travail là, votre salaire a été modifié pour vous mettre à la pièce?

R Oui, pour un bout de temps, on avait 6 sous la douzaine.

Q Est-ce que ça donnait approximativement le même salaire qu'à l'heure? R A peu près.

Q Après ce [illegible] que vous avez été aide-fossoyeur, est-ce que le tarif a été modifié ensuite que vous vouiez de le dire?

R Je [illegible] à peu près la même.

Q Après ça vous êtes devenu ouvrier? R Aide sur un layeur pour commencer.

Q Le layeur a la charge d'entretien du moulins et il a un aide? R Quand on commence faut être avec un vieux pour apprendre à travailler.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps en tout dans l'aide? R A peu près quatre mois.

Q A quel salaire? R 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Après ça vous êtes devenu layeur? R Non, directement. Il y a eu des fixers qui sont venus avec nous autres des moulins. Il m'a travaillé avec un autre à la ligne de l'usine.

Q Toujours à 16 cts de l'heure?

R Oui, jusqu'à ce que j'aie mon legger.

Q Il y a combien de temps que vous avez votre legger? R Trois ans.

Q Vous êtes payé sur quelle base actuellement?

R Sur une base de 34 cts de l'heure.

Q Le premier témoin entendu ici? R M.Laurencelle.

Q Vous faites le même travail que lui?

R Actuellement, c'est pas la même machine, lui a un métier qui fait 24 bas moi mon métier en fait 20 à la fois.

Q Quel est le nom du métier? R 20 sections legger.

Q Vous avez 34 cts de l'heure,comme lui sur ses vingt-quatre? R Oui.

Q Quel est le tarif bonus quant à vous?

R A l'heure actuelle ils paye 1.20 heure.

Q Temps standard? R Oui, ça donne 1.12 minute sur le style 81.

Q Maintenant,depuis combien de temps est-ce que ce tarif de ce temps standard est établi?

R Depuis les fêtes.

Q Qu'était-il auparavant? R Il était plus haut que ça.

Q Quel chiffre? R 1.32 je crois, 1 heure et 32.

Q Il est resté comme ça jusqu'à quand? R Jusqu'au nouveau système,depuis près de deux ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous appelez le nouveau système?

R On était payé à la douzaine et avant on était payé à l'heure.

Q Toujours à 10 ots de l'heure?

R Oui, jusqu'à ce que j'aie mon logeur.

Q Il y a combien de temps que vous avez votre logeur? R Trois ans.

Q Vous êtes payé sur quelle base actuellement?

R Sur une base de 24 ots de l'heure.

Q Le premier témoin entendu hier? R M.Lauzonneil

Q Vous faites le même travail que lui?

R Actuellement, c'est pas la même machine, lui a un métier qui fait 24 bas moi mon métier en fait 20 à la fois.

Q Quel est le nom du métier? R 20 sections bas

Q Vous avez 34 ots de l'heure,comme lui sur son vingt-quatre?? R Oui.

Q Quel est le tarif horaire ouvert à vous?

R A l'heure actuelle ils paye 1.20 heure.

Q Temps standard? R Oui, ça donne 1.12 minute sur le style 81.

Q Maintenant,depuis combien de temps est-ce que ce tarif de ce temps standard est établi?

R Depuis les fêtes.

Q Qu'était-il auparavant? R Il était plus bas que ça.

Q Quel chiffre? R 1.32 je crois, 1 heure et 32.

Q A-t-il eu une hausse? R Janvier mercredi dernier, depuis cela je sais pas.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous appelez le nouveau système?

R On était payé à la douzaine et avant on était payé à l'heure.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q C'est depuis deux ans ça? - R Oui.

PAR Me.BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel était le tarif à la douzaine? R Ca dépendait des styles, le plus bas était 38 cts la douzaine à 42 et 45 cts.

Q Ca variait de 38 à 45 cts la douzaine? R Oui.

Q Gagniez-vous plus à la douzaine qu'avec le tempps standard? R Non,avant les fêtes on gagnait la même chose.

Q C'est depuis que c'est changé de 1.32 à 1.20 que vous avec une petite différence?

R La seule chose,on a notre salaire garanti à 40 cts de l'heure, quand on a pas de bas à payer, avant si on faisant deux douzaine on était payé pour 2 douzaines?

Q Autrefois vous étiez payé à la douzaine, depuis ce temps là à l'heure, 34 cts, plus le système du bonus? R Oui.

Q Vous considérez que le système actuel a cet avantage que vous êtes toujours payé 34 ctspour le temps de travail? R Oui,quand on a pas de bas à payer,ni d'aiguilles.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous entendez par aiguilles?

R On a droit à un paquet de 100 aiguilles par quinze jours, si on use plus on paye 50 cts.

Q Quelle sorte d'aiguilles? R Des aiguilles à tricoter.

Q Qui sont posées après les machines? R Oui, il y en a 396 sur une barre, qui sert à tricoter un bas.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à payer des fois?

PAR MADAME BRADSHAW:

Q. O'est depuis deux ans ?- R. Oui.

PAR Me.BRADSHAW:

Q. Quel était le tarif à la journée? R. Ce dépendait des styles, le plus bas était 35 cts la journée à 42 et 45 cts.

Q. Ce variait de 35 à 45 cts la journée? R. Oui.

Q. Demandez-vous plus à la journée qu'avec le temps étendu? R. Non,avant les frêtes on gagnait le même.

Q. C'est de là que c'est changé de 1.35 à 1.50 que vous avez une petite différence?

R. La seule chose,on a notre salaire garanti à 40 c. de l'heure, quand on a pas de bas à payer, avant si on faisant deux journée on était sûr pour 2 journées.

Q. Autrefois vous étiez payé à la journée, depuis on tombe là à l'heure. 24 cts, plus le système du bonus? R. Oui.

Q. Vous considérez que le système actuel a cet avantage que vous êtes toujours payé 24 cts pour le temps de travail? R. Oui,quand on a pas de bas à payer,ou d'aiguilles.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous entendez par aiguilles?

R. On a droit à un paquet de 100 aiguilles par quinze jours, si on use plus on paye 50 cts.

Q. Les aiguilles? R. Les piquures.

R. Piquures.

Q. Les vôtres aussi? R. Oui.

R. Y en a 300 sur une bande, qui sert à tricoter un bas.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous avez à payer ces fois?

R Des aiguilles, j'ai un papier ici, c'est un paquet d'aiguilles que j'ai payé ça.

Q Ces aiguilles là sont posées sur les machines et coutent 50 cts? R Oui.

Q Il y en a 100 dedans? R Oui.

Q Ca prend combien de temps pour mettre hors d'état 100 aiguilles? R Une machine des fois use pas un paquet d'aiguilles, des fois la machine va mal, elle en use plus que notre paquet, et on paye 50 cts, pour en avoir.

Q La filature vous alloue 1 paquet pour 15 jours? R Oui.

Q C'est rien que 100 ça? R Oui, 50 cts, quand ça en prend un ou deux de plus ils chargent 50 sous par paquet.

Q Le premier paquet fait partie de la machine sans le payer? R Oui.

Q Seulement si dans 15 jours, les aiguillez viennent hors d'ordre, vous devez en prendre un autre paquet et le payer? R Oui.

Q S'il arrivait que vous en ayiez besoin d'un autre, en sus d'un, vous devez payez les autres à 50 cts le 100? R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il moyen de ruiner ces aiguilles autrement que par le travail? R Ca dépend, la machine a un morceau qui se trise, où il arrive un smash, il y a beaucoup d'aiguilles de cassées, ça peut dépendre de la machine, et aussi du tricoteur, moi j'ai jamais eu de smach, ni par ma faute, ni la machine, celui que j'ai payé, la machine allait mal, il a fallu que je prenne un paquet de plus et j'ai payé ce paquet.

DELAIR.

Les minutes, j'ai un peu peur, c'est une question d'argent plus que j'ai payé ça.

Les minutes, je crois que les commerces ont soutenu 50 cent? R Oui.

Q Il y en a 100 demandé? R Oui.

Q Et vous pensez que vous avez une chance d'obtenir ces minutes?

R Oui.

Q Le filature vous aidera à payer pour 15 cents?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que 100 cent? R Oui, 50 cent, ça fait un total de 65 cents de plus il contient 50 cents par course.

Q Et combien avez-vous fait de la de plus cette année? R Oui.

Q Maintenant si nous avons d'après, vous avez un [illegible] et le payer? R Oui.

Q S'il arrivait que vous ne sayez besoin d'un autre, en mai d'un, vous avez plus les autres 5 ou vous le voyez? R Oui.

Q Il arrive que vous avez des minutes différentes pour la vente? R Oui, il arrive de temps, le matin de la matinée qui ne frais, si il arrive ou sera, il y a beaucoup d'minutes de manque, ce pas dépendre de la matinée, et aussi le [illegible], mais j'ai beaucoup de la matinée, et pas du frais, si la matinée, mais j'ai beaucoup de minutes qui ne frais.

Q Qui est-ce qui verifie si les aiguilles sont en bon ordre ou en mauvais ordre?

R C'est très rares qu'ils le font, si le tricoteur de jour, s'il a des troubles, il peut voir que ça dépend des aiguilles, il voit le foreman, il voit si ça dépend du tricoteur de nuit, il va redresser les aiguilles avant de les poser.

Q C'est à dire que les aiguilles vous les recevez de qui? R On va les chercher à l'office.

Q C'est vous qui les posez? R Oui.

Q Elles ne sont pas en état d'être posées quand vous les recevez? R Non.

Q Il faut les examiner une par une? R Oui.

Q Et les poser en les redressant une par une?

R On les égalise aux autres.

Q Vous êtes pas payé pour ça? R Les machines arrêtent, mais ça compte dans notre ouvrage, on est supposé faire attention aux aiguilles, si elles sont méchantes on y voit.

Q Vous êtes payé à l'heure? R Oui.

Q Et puis le bonus est sur la production, si vous produisez en dedans, dans un temps, un nombre d'heures déterminée la quantité de bas prévue, dans le temps standard, vous êtes en dessous, où tous êtes en dessous du temps standard, ceci sera enlevé du bonus? R Dans une heure on a temps de temps pour faire tant de douzaines, si on fait plus on a du bonus, si on le fait pas, au mois de février, on m'a renvoyé chez nous.

Q Les ouvriers sont payés plus cher la nuit que le jour? R Non, auparavant, ils avaient un bonus de 10%.

Q Qui est-ce qui vérifie si les signifiés sont en bon ordre ou en mauvais ordre?

R C'est très rares qu'ils le font, si le tricoteur de jour, s'il a des troubles, il peut voir que va dépend des signifiés, il voit le foremen, il voit si va dépend du tricoteur de nuit, il va rendonner les signifiés avant de les poser.

Q C'est à dire que les signifiés vous les recevez de qui? R On va les chercher à l'office.

Q C'est vous qui les posez? R Oui.

Q Milles ne sont pas en état d'être posées quand vous les recevez? R Non.

Q Il faut les examiner une par une? R Oui.

Q Et les poser en les redressant une par une?

R On les égalise aux autres.

Q Vous êtes pas payé pour ça? R Les machines arrêtent, mais ça compte dans notre ouvrage, on est supposé faire attention aux signifiés, si elles sont mécaniques on y voit.

Q Vous êtes payé à l'heure? R Oui.

Q Et puis la bonne est sur la production, si vous produisez en dessus, dans un temps, un nombre d'heures déterminées la quantité de pas prévue, dans le temps standard, vous êtes en dessous, en tous cas vous êtes au dessus du temps standard, ceci vous valant un bonus? R Dans une heure on a temps de temps pour faire tant de douzaines, si on fait plus on a du bonus, si on le fait pas, au moins de travail, on m'a renvoyé chez nous.

Q Les ouvriers sont payés plus sur la nuit que le jour? R Non, seulement, ils avaient un bonus de 12¢.

Q C'est à dire que le tarif était plus élevé?

R Le salaire était le même, seulement ils avaient 1% de l'ouvrage qu'il faisait, de plus, une espèce de bonus.

Q qu'on ajoutait à l'ouvrage actuellement fait?

R Oui, parce que les hommes travaillaient de nuit.

Q Ca été aboli ça? R Oui.

Q Dans quel temps? R Je ne peux pas dire, je ne travaillais pas là.

Q Durant les trois années que vous avez travaillé, est-ce que la moyenne de votre salaire à sensiblement variée? R Oui, cela dépend des machines, quand j'ai été de nuit, si je faisais du bonus une journée, je le perdait le lendemain, je changeais de machine, c'était difficile, on perdait le bonus de la veille.

Q Vous changiez de machine? R Oui.

Q L'ouvrage était-il plus difficile à faire?

R Si on était pas habitué aux machines là.

Q Si on avait pas d'expérience sur ce genre de machine on va pas vite? R Non.

Q Et vous perdiez votre bonus par le changement de machine? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous assisté d'un topper ou deux toppers?

R Non, je suis rien que legger.

Q Vous n'avez pas d'aide? R Non, peut être qu'il y en avait dans le passé, actuellement j'en ai pas.

Q Etiez-vous payé pour le huilage de la machine, pour graisser la machine? R Oui, pour la nettoyer on est payé 1 heure le samedi.

Q Pour huiler vous êtes pas payé? R Non, On fait ça du temps que la machine marche, des fois

Q. C'est à dire que le tarif était plus élevé?

R. Le salaire était le même, seulement ils avaient la l'ouvrage qu'il devait. Et alors, des cases de

Q. Qu'on ajoutait à l'ouvrage notamment fait?

R. Oui, parce que les hommes travaillaient de nuit.

Q. Ce été ainsi vu?

R. Oui.

Q. Dans quel temps?

Je ne travaillais pas là.

Q. Durant les trois années que vous avez travaillé, sur-ce que la [illegible] à [illegible] vous?

R. Oui, sale dépend des machines, quand j'ai été de nuit, si je faisais du bonne une journée, je le prendrait le lendemain. Je changeais de machine, c'était difficile, on perdait la bonne de la veille.

Q. Vous [illegible]?

R. Si on était pas habitué aux machines là.

Q. Il en coûte [illegible] que [illegible] de machine?

R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé [illegible]?

R. Non, je sais rien que jogger.

Q. Vous n'avez pas d'aide? R. Non, peut être qu'il y en avait dans le passé, naturellement j'en ai pas.

Q. Mettez-vous payé pour la huilage de la machine, pour graisser la machine? [illegible] la [illegible] on est payé à heure le samedi.

Q. Pour huiler vous êtes pas payé? R. Non, on fait ça [illegible] la [illegible]

on prend plus d'une heure à cleaner, et on la clean à nos dépens.

Q Est-ce que ces machines se détractent souvent?

R Assez souvent,on a du trouble, et des fois on perd du temps à attendre après les patrons, on a trois patrons, des fois ils réparent d'autres machines, des fois on perd du temps pour ça.

Q La machine réparée fonctionne comme avant?

R Des fois ça prend plus de temps, si elle arrête longtemps, on nous envoie au restaurant du temps qu'on répare la machine.

Q Vous allez vous reposer? R Oui,mais on est pas payé.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire au sujet de la température durant l'hiver? R Du coté des chassis c'est très froid.

Q Il y a pas de chassis double? R Non.

Q Ce sont des chassis en fer? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a déjà eu des chassis double?

R Oui, on possait des chassis doubles, maintenant le vent rentre plus en dedans, il y a de la glace en dedans.

Q Un seul chassis en Canada,dans la Province de Québec, la difference de la température entre le dehors et l'interieur fait former de la glace sur la vitre? R Oui.

Q Devez-vous changer d'habit vous? R Si j'y vais en vêtements propres, je me change, c'est pas sale effrayant, mais assez salissant.

Q Avez-vous un endroit pour placer vos habits?

R Je me change aura ma table, je place mon

on prend plus d'une dame à diner, et on le dîner à mon idée.

Q Est-ce que ces machines se détraient souvent?

R Assez souvent, on a du trouble, et des fois on perd du temps à attendre après les patrons, on a trois patrons, des fois ils réparent d'autres machines des fois on perd du temps pour ça.

Q La machine réparée fonctionne comme avant?

R Des fois ça prend plus de temps, si elle arrête longtemps, on nous envoie au restaurant du temps qu'on répare la machine.

Q Vous allez vous reposer à midi, mais un est pas payé.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire au sujet de la température durant l'hiver? R Je crois que ça c'est très froid.

Q Il y a pas de chaudis dans? R Non.

Q Ce sont des canards en fer? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a déjà eu des chaudis cuits?

R Non, on prend des chaudis durcis, maintenant le vent rentre pour en dehors, il y a de la glace en dedans.

Q Un seul chaudis en Canada, dans la province de Québec, la différence de la température entre le dehors et l'intérieur fait fondre de la glace sur le vitre?

Q Devez-vous changer d'habits vous? R Oui, j'y vais en vêtements propres, je me change, c'est pas sale effrayant, mais assez salissant.

Q Avez-vous un endroit pour placer vos habits?

R Je me change sur ma table, je place mon

pantalon en dessous de ma table, et je mets mon coat dans la cave.

Q Il y a pas de vestiaire? R Non, trois planches et un clou, on se change dans le département si on veut pas aller dans la cave.

Q Dans quel état sont les cabinets de toilettes?

R Raisonnable du coté où je travaille, depuis une secousse, excepté la nuit, de mon coté, pour un bout de ttemps on avait pas de lumière le soir, j'ai travaillé de nuit trois ans, pour une secousse, une secousse en en avait pas.

Q Vous êtes vous plaint de ça? R Pas moi, je crois qu'ily en a qui se sont plaints, et la lumière a été rallumé.

Q Au point de vue propreté? R J'ai pas à me plaindre du coté où je suis.

Q Quand on change de style, de genre de bas, la machine arrête? R Oui, on nous envoie chez nous ou quand ça prend pas trop de temps on va au restaurant.

Q Vous attendez qu'on vous prévienne? R Si c'est au milieu de la journée quand il est quatre heures ou quatre heures et demie, ils nous envoient chez nous.

Q Est-ce que les changements sont fréquents?

R Pas très très maintenant, auparavant un peu, mais pas maintenant.

Q Quelle est la moyenne de votre salaire depuis quelques mois? R $35.00 à $40.00.

Q Par quinze jours? R Oui.

Q Plein temps? R Raisonnable, une journée ou deux qu'on perd, là on va retirer $35.00, $36.00, si j'ai temps plein j'aurai $38.00, $39.00. $40.00.

pantalon en dessous de ma table, et je mets mon sont dans la cave.

Il y a pas de vestiaire? R Non, trois chaises et un clou, on se change dans le stationnement et on veut pas salir sur la cave.

Dans quel état sont les ordinaires de toilette? R Raisonnable du coté où je travaille, depuis une secousse, excepté la nuit, de mon coté, pour ma part on étamps on avant pas de lumière la nuit, j'ai travaillé de nuit trois ans, sur une secousse, une secousse on en avait pas.

Vous êtes vous plaint de ça? R Pas seul, je c qu'il y en a qui ont plaint, et la lumière a été réglaure.

Au point de vue propreté? R J'ai pas à me plaindre de coté où je suis.

Quand on change de siège, de quoi on se sert comme serviette? R Oui, on nous envoie chez nous la table, ça prend pas trop de temps on va au restaurant.

Vous attendez qu'on vous envoienet? R Si c'est au milieu de la journée quand il est quatre heures ou quatre heures et demie, il nous sont chez nous.

Est-ce que les ordinaires sont bien sortis? Les trois très malheureusement, supposant un peu, mais malheureusement.

Quelle est la moyenne de votre salaire hebdomadaire? R [illegible] à peu-près.

Pas vraies payés? R Oui.

Quelle temps? R Raisonnable, une journée ou deux jours par, là on va retirer 200.00, 300.00, et j'ai trouver plus [illegible], 500.00, 700.00.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous travaillez plein temps? R Oui,de ce temps là, c'est pas comme ça devrait être, la soie est trop sèche, le département de soie ne fourni pas, on perd du temps.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q C'est de la soie naturelle ça? R Oui.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

HENRI CHENARD.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

PAR Me. BEAUREGARD.

Q M.Chénard,quel âge avez-vous? R 31.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine de la Belding-Corticelli à Montréal? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R 8½ ans.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Sur un legger.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ce travail là? R 8½ ans.

Q Vous êtes legger sur une seule machine? R Oui.

Q C'est comme les autres qui ont dit, que c'est un métier de 20 sections? R 24 sections qui font les jambes.

Q Sur la soie naturelle? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous legger en charge sur une section de métiers? R Depuis 8½ ans.

Par M.LE COMTE :-

Q. Vous travaillez plein temps? R. Oui, de ce temps là, c'est pas comme ça devrait être, le sole est trop sèche, le copeau de sole ne tient pas, perd du temps.

Par Le Dr. MARTIN :-

Q. C'est de la sole naturelle ça? R. Oui.

ET LE TRIBUNAL EN DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Second témoin est assermenté.

Par Me. MAGNUSSON.

Q. M.Chénard, quel âge avez-vous? R. 21.

Q. Vous travaillez à l'usine de la Dominion-Confectionnaire à Montréal? R. Oui.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. 8½ ans.

Q. Quel est votre travail actuel? R. Sur un jigger.

Q. Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ce travail? R. 8½ ans.

Q. Vous Etes jigger --- une fille travaillant à côté.

Q. C'est comme les autres qui ont 6 ½, que c'est un métier de 1½ apprentissage? R. 24 sections qui sont les jambes.

Q. Que la semelle naturelle? R. Oui.

Q. Quand vous êtes jigger-jigger en bas sur une section de moteur? R. Depuis 8½ ans.

Q Aviez-vous travaillé ailleurs avant ça?

R A la Kayser, à la Canadien Silk.

Q Vous êtes arrivé en connaissance du métier?

R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous expliquer en quoi consiste votre travail? R Ca commence, ça consiste à commencer le bas par le haut, en suivant les opérations en descendant au talon, rendu au talon, le bas est fini pour le rigger, mais transféré pour un footer, la machine tricote et je dirige les opérations.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Qui fait le bas? R Il est façonnér par la machine.

PAR M.BEAUREGARD.

Q La machine est organisée pour vous fournir le fil naturel? R En le changeant à mesure que besoin.

Q En recevant une quantité d'ouvrage à faire vous recevez des instructions en même temps?

R C'est à dire oui et non, quand on commence, on s'installe, on sait ce qu'il y a à faire.

Q On vous dit c'est un style quel numéro?

R Oui, depuis une couple d'années, on nous donne une carte d'instructions.

Q Sur la couleur, la quantité des brins de fil, etc?

R On nous dit combien de "course", combien de long de fil, un course représente un tour.

Q Le tissus du bas est un tissus carré, un tissu avec une trame et la navette passe à travers?

R Non, c'est un genre de tricot, si vous connaissez le tricot des femmes, à la main, c'est la même chose,

Q Avez-vous travaillé ailleurs avant ?

R A la Royer, à la Canadian Silk.

Q Vous êtes arrivé en courant sans du métier?

R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous expliquer en quoi consiste votre travail? R Ça commence, ça consiste à commencer la bas par le haut, en avant les opérations en descendant au talon, remas au talon, le bas est fini pour le trayer, mais transféré pour un isotat, la machine tricote et je fairge les opérations.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Qui fait le bas? R Il est fayonnez par la machine.

PAR M.BRYDIE:-

Q La machine est organisée pour vous fournir le fil naturel? R Ou le coton sont à mesure que besoin.

Q En trouvant une quantité d'ouvrage à faire vous recevez des instructions en même temps?

R C'est à dire oui et non, quand on commence, on s'installe, on sait ce qu'il y a à faire.

Q Qu'on vous dit c'est ce sujet quel numéro:

R Oui, depuis une coupla d'années, on nous donne une carte d'instructions.

Q Sur la couleur, la quantité des trucs de fil, etc?

R On nous dit combien de "course", combien de long de fil, un course représente un tour.

Le trous du bas est un trous carré, un étant une trous et le navette passe à travers?

R Non, c'est un genre de tricot, si vous comparez le tricot des femmes, à la main, c'est la même chose,

c'est le même tricot,mais c'est fait par la machine, c'est fait mecaniquement, il y a un aiguille avec un crochet, le fil se promène en arrière des aiguilles, il y a des ginkers qui passent le fil, fait le tour des aiguilles, quand le course est fini, les aiguilles accrochent le nouveau ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ stitch et drop l'ancien.

Q Alors quel est le premier travail que vous faites quand le bas va commencer, il y a pas d'ouvrage sur la machine, passez-vous le fil sur la machine?

R Oui, c'est moi même qui fait ça.

Q Le fil est en bobines je suppose?

R En cones.

Q Vous posez les cones sur la machine, vous avez combien de cones sur une section? R Sur un 24 section il y a48 cones de coton, qu'on se sert dans le haut comme dans le bas du bas, dans un cas ordinaire, il y a trois fois 24, 72 cones de soie en plus 48 cones de coton.

Q Est-ce qu'ils sont tissés l'un dans l'autre, il n'y a pas une trame, est-ce que les fils s'entremêlent?

R Chaque cone est indépendant de lui même tant qu'il est pas rendu aux aiguilles pour tricoter,là ils ~~xxxmêlent~~ mêlent.

Q L'aiguille reçoit plusieurs fils a la fois?

R Oui.

Q Vous devez poser les cones sur la machine? R Oui.

Q Vous livrez le fils dans les aiguilles?

R Non dans les Carriers, qui promènent le fil en arrière des aiguilles.

Q Les aiguilles sont immobiles? R Mobiles, elles

c'est le même principe, mais c'est fait par la machine, c'est fait mécaniquement. Il y a un aiguille avec un crochet, le fil se promène en arrière des aiguilles. Il y a des ainsi qui passent le fil, fait le tour des aiguilles, quand le course est fini, les aiguilles accrochent le nouveau xxxxxxxxxx stitch et deux l'ancien.

Alors quel est le premier travail que vous faites quand le bas va commencer, il y a pas d'ouvrage sur la machine, passez-vous le fil sur la machine?

R Oui, c'est moi même qui fait ça.

Q Le fil est en bobines je suppose?

R En cones.

Q Vous passez les cones sur la machine, vous avez combien de cones sur une section? R Sur un section il y a48 cones de coton, qu'on se sert dans le bas comme dans le bas du bas, dans un cas ordinaire, il y a trois fois 24, 72 cones de soie en plus 48 cones de coton.

Q Dites-moi qu'ils sont tissés l'un dans l'autre, il n'y a pas une trame, dites-moi que les fils s'entremêlent?

R Chaque cone est indépendant de lui même tant qu'il est pas rendu aux aiguilles pour tricoter, là ils xxxxxxxxx mêlent.

Q L'aiguille reçoit plusieurs fils à la fois?

R Oui.

Q Vous devez poser les cones sur la machine? R Oui.

Vous livrez le fils dans les aiguilles?

R Non dans les Derriers, qui promènent le fil en arrière des aiguilles.

Les aiguilles sont immobiles? R Mouvement, «Ils

restent tranquilles tant que le course est pas fini, tant que la soie a pas fait la longueur de toutes les aiguilles, quand la soie a fini de passer en arrière des aiguilles et contourée les aiguilles, elle fait son mouvement, les aiguilles descendent et laissent tomber le fil.

Q Le même mouvement recommence autour des aiguilles?

R Oui.

Q La machine, chaque section est une espèce de petite table sur lequel le bas s'avance? R On appelle ça un pont.

Q Le bas à mesure progresse? R Traine sur le pont. Après ça il y a l'opération de doubler en haut.

Q Vous devez reprendre le bas pour le doubler, pour attacher la partie du haut, de façon à faire un pliou un ourlet? R Oui.

Q Vous devez observer le travail de la machine, et vous intervenez da s quel cas? R Quand le fil se brise, soit que la soie est méchante, qu'il y a un moton dans le bas, on reprend le bas, on otele bas sur la machine pour en poser un autre.

Q Vous intervenez quand il faut rétrécir ou élargir? R Indirectement, il faut faire les changements sur la machine.

Q Vous avez des leviers de commande sur la machine qui changent le nombre d'aiguilles? R Ca se fait par la mchine, mais il faut la partir.

Q Vous voyez à ce que la machine, vous faites changer le nombre d'aiguilles qui vont entrer en fomction? R Oui.

5 rement semblable tant que la scie est en fini, tant que la scie a pas fait la longueur de toutes les aiguilles, quand la scie a fini de passer un grand des aiguilles et contourné les aiguilles, elle fait son mouvement, les aiguilles descendent et laissent tomber le fil.

Q Le même mouvement recommence autour des aiguilles?

R Oui.

10 Q La machine, chaque section est une espèce de petite table sur lequel le bas s'avance? R Un appelle ça un pont.

Q Le bas à mesure progresse? R Tombe sur le pont, après, s'il y a l'opération de doubler ou mettre.

15 Q Vous devez repremdre le bas pour le doubler, vous attacher la partie du haut, de façon à faire un pilon un ourlet? R Oui.

Q Vous devez observer le travail de la machine, et voir intervenes de quel cas? R Quand le fil se brise, dont que la scie est mobente, qu'il y a un motor dans le bas, on reprend le bas, on stele bas sur la machine pour en poser un autre.

20 Q Vous intervenez quand il faut retirer ou enlever? R Indirectement, il faut faire les changement sur la machine.

Q Vous avez des levions de commande sur la machine qui changent le nombre d'aiguilles? R Ce se fait par la machine, mais il faut le partir.

25 Q Vous voyez à ce que la machine, vous mettez ensuper le nombre d'aiguilles qui vont entrer en

Traduit: R Qui

30

Q Quand vous avez opéré le changement du nombre d'aiguilles, là vous remettez la machine en mouvement, pour tisser une longueur sur ce nouveau nombre d'aiguilles, et dans la fabrication d'un bas ça intervient à plusieurs reprises? R Il ya plusieurs opérations, rendu au talon, il faut arrêter la machine et rentrer les cotons, le renforcissement.

Q Travaillez-vous tant que le bas est complet?

R Non, rien que la jambe.

Q On nous a expliqué que lorsqu'un bas allait à l'examen mal fait, que ce bas là vous était chargé, dans ce sens, que vous deviez en faire un au re?

R Il faut le remplacer, en plus de l'allouage, qu'ils nous donnent, il faut payer pour le méchant bas.

Q Autrement dit, les bas qui vont à l'exament vous coutent dans l'ensemble une espèce de prix; je suppose 12 douzaines, on trouve 12 bas, défectueux, ces 12 bas là vous sont chargés? R Ils nous sont chargé.

Q Vous allez refaire 12 bas sans être payés?

R Oui.

Q Seulement si vous avez 100 bas qui ont été à l'examen, vous avez quelque chose à payer pour les autres bas qui sont bons mais qui a été à l'examen? R D'habitude ils chargent 1% qui est calculé sur le standard hour. ils chargent le surplus des méchants au taux de l'heure standard.

Q Le témoin précédent nous a dit qu'il avait une allocation de 1% des bas examinés? R Oui.

Q Et tous les bas pas bons étaient chargés sur le taux de .42? R Pas tous, j'ai mentionné qu'il y avait un pour cent d'ouvrage défectueux d'allouer,

Q Quand vous avez opéré le changement du nombre d'aiguilles, là vous remettez la machine en mouvement pour tisser une longueur sur ce nouveau nombre d'aiguilles, et dans la fabrication d'un bas ça intervient à plusieurs reprises? R Il y a plusieurs opérations, rendu au talon, il faut arrêter la machine et rentrer les cotons, le renforcissement.

Q Travaillez-vous tant que le bas est complet?

R Non, rien que la jambe.

Q On nous a expliqué que lorsqu'un bas allait à l'examen mal fait, que ce bas là vous était chargé, dans ce sens, que vous deviez en faire un au reprise?

R Il faut le remplacer, en plus de l'allowance, qu'on nous donnait, il faut payer pour le méchant bas.

Q Autrement dit, les bas qui vont à l'examen vous coûtent dans l'ensemble une somme de prix; je suppose là dessus, on trouve 12 bas, détectueux, ces 12 bas là vous sont chargés? R Ils nous sont chargés.

Q Vous allez refaire 12 bas sans être payés?

R Oui.

Q Généralement si vous avez 100 bas qui ont été à l'examen, vous avez quelque chose à payer pour les autres bas qui sont bons mais qui a été à l'examen? R D'habitude ils chargent 1% qui est calculé sur le standard bon, ils chargent la surplus des machines au taux de l'heure standard.

Q Le témoin précédent nous a dit qu'il avait une allocation de 1% des bas examinés? R Oui.

Q Et tous les bas pas bons étaient chargés sur le taux de .42? R Pas tous, j'ai mentionné qu'il y avait un pour cent d'ouvrage défectueux

Q Vous payez le surplus des bas defectaaux? R Oui.

Q 1% de permis, sans payer, vous payez sur 99%?

R Des méchants.

Q Si vous aviez 100 bas méchants, vous feriez 100 bons bas pour les remplacer, vous seriez, vous paieriez à part de ça 99 bas à 0.42? R Audessus de l'allouage,Oui.

Q En dehors de l'allouage? R Oui, sur les bas examinés.

Q Le percentage sur les bas examinés? R Oui.

Q Vous remplacez les bas mal faits, vous avez une allouance de 1% du nombre de bas examiné et le surplus du 1% du nombre de bas examiné, ce surplus vous le payez sur la base de 0.42 ? R Oui.

Q Depuis que vous travailliez là est-ce que le système de bonus a force? R Depuis qu'il existe, le système de bonus existe depuis deux ans, avant ça on était payé à la douzaine.

Q Faisiez-vous d'argent à la douzaine ,que vous en faites par le bonus? R Il y a eu différentes periodes, au commencement on faisait 75 cts la douzaine, pour la grosse ouvrage, qui comprenait le petit brin, le moins difficile à faire,moins délicat.

Q Ca vous payait ça? R Oui,ça représentait à peu près $7.50 par jour, 10 douzaines par jour, c'est le standard de production.

Q Ca remonte à quel temps ça? R 1928,dans les alentours de 1928.

Q Vous faisiez $7.50 par jour,ensuite quand le tarif est arrivé?

Q Vous payez le surplus des bas défectueux? R Oui.

Q Le prix? Mais [illegible] payez-vous? R 12½¢ des [illegible].

Q Si vous avez 100 bas réguliers, vous faites 120 bons sur lesquels vous remplissez, vous soriez, vous payez à part de ça 99 bas à 3.42? R Au-dessus de l'allonge, Oui.

Q En dehors de l'allonge? R Oui, sur les bas examinés.

Q Le pourcentage sur les bas examinés? R Oui.

Q Vous remplissez les bas sur métier, vous avez une allonnée de 1½ du nombre de bas examiné et le surplus du 1½ du nombre de bas examiné, ce surplus vous le payez sur la base de 3.42? R Oui.

Q Depuis que vous travaillez là est-ce que la système de comptage a changé? R Depuis qu'il existe, le système de bonus existe depuis deux ans, avant ça on était payé à la journée.

Q Faites-vous d'argent à la journée, que vous en faites par le bonus? R Il y a eu différentes périodes, au commencement on faisait 75 cts la journée, pour la grosse ouvrage, qui comprenait le petit brin, le moins difficile à faire, moins rapport.

Q Ça vous payait ça? R Oui, ça représentait à peu près $7.50 par jour, 10 journées par jour, c'est le standard de production.

Q Ça remonte à quel temps ça? R 1923, dans les alentours de 1924.

Q Vous [illegible] que [illegible] quand le travail est avarié.

Q Après ça ils nous ont donné un cadeau de Noel une coupe de 30%.

Q De combien? R Je l'ai évalué à 30%.

Q Etiez-vous payé de la même façon? R A la douzaine.

Q Vous avez compris que la coupe équivalait à 30%? R Oui.

Q De ce que vous faisiez avant? R Oui.

Q Vous seriez passé de $7.50 par jour approximativement à $5.00 par jour? R $4.50 à $5.00.

Q Vous mettez ça en quelle année? R 1930.

Q La façon de paye était encore à la douzaine? R Oui, à l'automne 1930.

Q Ensuite qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, combien a duré de temps ce nouveau régime?

R C'était pas un nouveau régime c'était un nouveau prix, je peux pas mentionner exactement, peut être huit mois, six mois.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R On a fait des réajustements de prix encore une fois.

Q Dans quel sens? R Dans le même sens, en descendant.

Q Vous avez descendu combien là R Je ne me souviens pas, ça pas été si marqué là.

Q On était à $4.50 à $5.00? R C'est peut être 50 cts par jour, je ne me souviens pas au juste, les prix ont changé souvent.

Q Vous êtes resté combien de temps avec le nouveau tarif diminué comme ça. R Je crois quelque temps comme ça, un an et demi, un an, après ça, ils ont fait des diminutions de salaire, des coupes sur le prix de

Q Après ça il nous ont donné un ordre de Noel une coupe de 30%.

Q De combien? R Je l'ai évalué à 80%.

Q Etiez-vous payé de la même façon? R A la commission.

Q Vous avez commencé que la coupe équivalait à 30%?

R Oui.

Q De ce que vous faisiez avant? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez passé de $7.50 par jour approximativement à $6.00 par jour? R $4.50 à $6.00.

Q Vous restez à en quelle année? R 1930.

Q La façon de payé était encore à la journée?

R Oui, à l'automne 1930.

Q Exactement qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, combien a duré de temps ce nouveau régime?

R C'était une nouveau régime c'était un nouveau prix, je peux pas mentionner exactement, peut être huit mois, six mois.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R On a fait des réajustements de prix encore une fois.

Q Pour quel essai? R Dans le même sens, en descendant.

Q Vous avez descendu comme là? R Ça ne me souvient pas, ça pas été si marqué là.

Q On était à $4.50 à $5.00? R C'est peut être cela par jour, je ne me souviens pas au juste, les prix ont changé souvent.

Q Vous êtes resté comme de temps avec le nouveau prix? R [illegible]

Q Un an et demi, un an, après ça, il est fait des ajustements de salaire des coupes sur le prix de

la douzaine.

Q La première a été de 30%, vous avez passé de $7.50 à $5.00? R Oui.

Q Ensuite une coupe de 50 cts? R Oui

Q Et une autre encore? R Oui.

Q De combien par jour? R Ça été une coupe dans le genre de salaire, l'ouvrage était plus fancy et le même prix, ils nous ont changé de style.

Q La production venait moins abondante?

R Oui.

Q A cause du changement dans le style et comme le tarif était ce qu'il était, la paye est devenu moindre?

R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il eu d'autres changements à part ça?

R A la dernière coupe il y a eu un peu de trouble, d'un bord et de l'autre.

Q En quelle année? R 1934.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous appelez un peu de trouble?

R Les gens étaient pas satisfaits des prix payés, on a eu des promesses d'un nouveau système, qui devait venir en force à l'automne.

Q Y a-t-il eu une grève? R Oui.

Q Une grève de tout le monde ou partielle?

R Presquement tout le monde, peut être des départements que je connais pas, je ne pourrais pas spécifier, mais dans mon département c'était général.

Q Est-ce que ça dure longtemps? R A peu près 15 jours, je crois.

Q Vous avez repris le travail vous dites, avec la promesse d'un nouveau système? R Oui, un système de bonus.

Le Président.

Q La première a été de 3.5%, vous avez passé de $7.50 à $6.00? R Oui.

Q Ensuite une coupe de 50 cts? R Oui

Q Et une autre encore? R Oui.

Q De combien par jour? R Ça été une coupe dans le genre de salaire. L'ouvrage était plus lency et le même prix, ils nous ont changé de style.

Q La production venait moins abondante?

R Oui.

Q A cause du changement dans le style et comme le tarif était ce qu'il était, le pays est devenu moins?

R Oui.

Q Y a-t-il eu d'autres changements à part ça?

R A la dernière coupe il y a eu un peu de trouble, d'un bord et de l'autre.

Q En quelle année? R 1934.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous appelez un peu le trouble?

R Les gens étaient pas satisfaits des prix payés, on des promesses d'un nouveau système, qui devait venir en force à l'automne.

Q Y a-t-il eu une grève? R Oui.

Q Une grève de tout le monde ou partielle?

R Presquement tout le monde, peut être des départements que je connais pas, je ne pourrais pas accélérer, mais dans mon département c'était général.

Q Est-ce que ça dure longtemps? R A peu près 15 jours, je crois.

Tout avec toute la pension qui lui avait, avec le processus d'un système spécial? R Oui, on a gagné la bonne.

Q C'est à ce moment là que le système de bonus a été inauguré? R Oui.

Q Depuis que le système de bonus a été établi, y a-t-il eu beaucoup de variante? R Il était pas supposé en avoir mais il y en a eues.

Q Depuis deux ans que vous avez ce système de bonus, vous dites qu'il était pas supposé en avoir, qui vous avait dit ça, qu'il y en aurait pas?

R J'ai une lettre communiquée à chacun des employés, j'ai gardé la mienne, elle est pas très propres, elle est restée dans mon coffre longtemps.

Q Vous exhibez une lettre sur laquelle apparait la signature imprimée de W.P.MacDougall, General Manager en date du 17 septembre 1934, qui se lit comme suit:

" NOTICE

" A new plan of wage payment will be started in
" the Leg Knitting Department on September 17th,
" 1934. This plan will replace the present piece-
" rate system.
" Under the new plan, each employee will be given
" an hourly rate for all hours spent at work.
" This hourly rate will be guaranteed to each
" Employee, also, standard hour rates (per pair)
" will be set for each job and a bonus will be
" paid to each employee, each pay day for the number of
" standard hours he saves by doing the work in a
" shorter time. The bonus will be figured by
" multiplying his hourly rate by the total number
" of standard hours which he saves. This will be
" in addition to his regular pay for the actual

Q. C'est à ce moment là que le système de bonus
a été inauguré ? Oui.

Q. Depuis que le système de bonus a été établi, y
a-t-il eu nécessité de vérifier ? Il n'était pas
supposé en avoir mais il y en a eues.

Q. Depuis deux ans que vous avez ce système de bonus
vous dites qu'il n'était pas supposé en avoir, qui
vous avait dit ça, qu'il y en aurait peut
-être ? Je l'ai vu imprimé à plusieurs endroits.
J'ai perdu la mienne, elle est pas très propre,
elle est restée dans mon coffre longtemps.

Vous exhibez des lettres sur lesquelles apparaît
la signature [illegible] de Vickers-Canada, datées
[illegible] en date du 17 septembre 1924, qui se lit
comme suit:

" BONUS

" A new plan of wage payment will be started in
" the log hauling department on September 17th,
" 1924. This plan will replace the present prem-
" ium system.

" Under the new plan, each employee will be given
" an hourly rate for all hours spent at work.
" This hourly rate will be guaranteed to each
" man; also, standard hour rates (per unit)
" will be set for each job and a bonus will be
" [illegible]
" standard hours he saves by doing the work in a
" shorter time. The bonus will be figured by
" multiplying his hourly rate by the total number
" of standard hours which he saves. This will be
" in addition to his regular pay for the actual

" hours he works.

" The standard hour rates, when set, are guaranteed
" against reduction except where a change in method
" increases production without more work for the
" operator; for example, an increase in the speed of
" the knitting machines. In such a case, however,
" the standard hour rate shall only be changed to
" take care of the actual increase, so that the ope-
" rator may earn as much bonus after the change as
" before.

4 Each employee should therefore try to earn as
" high a bonus as he possibly can. The ones who
" earns the highest bonus and produce the least
" number of defectives and waste, will be the first
" to get increases in their hourly rates.

SIGNED. W.P.MACDOUGALL.

GENERAL MANAGER."

Q C'est à cette lettre que vous faites allusion quand vous parlez d'une promesse? R Oui.

Q Ceci a été distribué à tous les employés?

R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous produire cette lettre comme exhibit No.542? R Oui.

EXHIBIT NO.552: Lettre signée W.P. MacDougall, General Manager, 17 Septembre 1934.

Q Sous le régime actuel quelle est la moyenne de votre salaire? R 38 cts de l'heure, ça dépend des heures qu'on travaille.

Q Travaillez-vous régulièrement ou perdez-vous du temps?

R On perd pas beaucoup de temps, ça arrivera une ou deux journées de temps en temps.

Q Touchez-vous un bonus souvent à la fin des quinzaines? R De temps en temps, surtout

hours de work.

The standard hour rates, when set, are guaranteed against reduction; every worker in order to increase production without more work for the operator; for example, an increase in the speed of the knitting machine. In such a case, however, the standard hour rate shall only be changed to take care of the actual increase, so that the operator may earn as much money after the change as before.

Such employes should therefore try to earn as much as possible, especially when the work has reached the slippery hour, and promote the large number of receivers and waste, will be the first to get increases in their hourly rates.

SINCERE. S.E.Macdonald.

OTTAWA MANITOBA.

C'est à cette lettre que vous notez allusion quand vous parlez d'une promesse à Ma.

Quel a le distribué à tous les employés ?

Ve les-vous produire cette lettre comme exhibit ou.MAY ? Oui.

Dans la région actuel quelle est le moyenne de cette salaire ? Je ne sais. Je l'ignore, je pense des hommes qu'on travaille.

Supposons-nous réellement en présence de 100 R On peut pas baisser du bonge. Je suppose une de cette journée de 1 heure.

Toronto-vous au bonne souvent à la fin des quinzaines ? Je lance en temps, mettons 1

quand on a un style qui est bon, ça paye mieux.

Q Apparemment vous dépendez de cette question de style? R Oui,si vous comparez un style comme le 23 avec le 74 actuellement,il y a presquement autant de différence que le jour et la nuit.

Q Un est difficile et l'autre beaucoup moins?

R Un assez difficile et l'autre passablement moins.

Q C'est sur le prix des deux la grande différence?

R Celui qui est plus difficile paye plus mais en proportion que l'autre, celui qui est plus difficile paye plus mais dans l'ensemble l'ouvrier n'en a pas plus,parce qu'il est plus difficile?

R Oui.

Q Puisque vous parlez de cette promesse n'a pas été tenus, vous parlez l'anglais,vous avez lu ça?

R Oui.

Q Vous comprenez assez l'anglais pour savoir ce qu'il y a dessus?

R Passablement.

Q Le manque de matériel vous fait-il perdre beaucoup de temps? R Pas pour moi même.

Q L'ouvrage, le nombre de machines à surveiller n'est pas trop chargé? R Non,chacun a sa machine.

Q Ca suffit mais c'est pas trop? R C'est assez.

Q Ca suffit et c'est assez? R Oui.

Q Ca veut dire que vous perdez pas de temps à l'ouvrage? R On per pas beaucoup de temps.

Q Pour faire le nettoyage nous avons compris qu'on vous payait une heure par semaine?

pense ou c'est style qui fait tout, et que dites-vous
Lorsque vous dessinez du style [illegible]
de voyle? R Qu'est-ce pourrait un style
comme la NS avec la Ta actuellement, il y a énormé-
ment moins de différence que le jour et la nuit.
Q Un cet difficile et l'autre beaucoup moins?
R Un assez difficile et l'autre beaucoup moins
Q Qui sur le prix des deux le prix [illegible]
Q Mais il vaut plus [illegible] mais
propriétaire pour l'autre, mais pas vraiment [illegible]
pays plus mais dans l'ensemble l'ouvrier n'on a
un [illegible] qu'il ont [illegible]
R Oui.
Q Maintenant vous parlez de cette [illegible] n'a pas
été [illegible], vous parlez l'anglais, vous avez la vue?
R Oui.
Q Vous connaissez assez l'anglais pour savoir ce
qu'il y a dessus?
R Parfaitement.
Q Le temps de [illegible] vous fait-il [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] de temps? R Pas pour moi même.
Q L'ouvrage, le nombre de [illegible] à [illegible]
n'est pas trop [illegible]? R Non, [illegible] à
[illegible].
Q Ou [illegible] dans c'est pas trop? R C'est [illegible]
Q Ou [illegible] et c'est [illegible]? R Oui.
Q Je vous dire que vous pouvez pas de [illegible] à
l'ouvrage? R Oh ça pas [illegible] de temps.
Q Pour faire le [illegible] dans [illegible] [illegible]
qu'on vous [illegible] des [illegible] par [illegible]?

R Quand même ça nous prendrait deux ou trois heures.

Q Est-ce que ça prend plus qu'une heure?

R On peut pas faire un gros nettoyage dans une heure, des périodes il faut passer l'après midi là, ça prend 3 à 4 heures.

Q On a entendu parler du paiement des aiguilles, il vous est alloué une série d'aiguilles?

R Un paquet d'aiguilles de 100 chaque quinzaines, en plus de ça si une personne en a besoin de plus elle est obligée de payer 50 cts.

Q Pour 100 aiguilles pour remplacer? R Oui, les aiguilles qui se cassent.

Q Vous en avez beaucoup plus que 100 sur vos métiers? R Oui, 386.

Q Par section? Oui, 24 fois ça.

Q Vous avez 24 sections? Oui.

Q Seulement pour parer à la cause des aiguilles, il vous ont donné 100 aiguilles par 15 jours?

R Oui.

Q Si vous en brisez pas plus que 100, vous êtes dans les limites, si vous en cassez davantage, il vous faut en acheter? R Oui.

Q Si vous cassez pas vos 100 aiguillez avez-vous crédit pour? R Non, mais elles nous reste.

Q Si vous avez une bonne quinzaine, que vous ne brisez pas vos 100 aiguilles, vous gardez la différence? R On les garde pour la prochaine quinzaine.

Q Si ça va plus mal, vous vous servez d'abord de celles là? R Oui.

Q Quand même, je sens confusément dans ce lieu a
hantée.

Q Lui-ne dis ça avant plus qu'une nuit ?

R Je veut pas faire de gros mécanique dans une
maison, mais pourtant il est passer l'après midi là,
je prend 3 à 4 heures.

Q Il a étendu prélever un puissant fou magnétique.
Il vous est coûté une petite fortune ?

R Ce poste d'magnétique en 100 ampère quarante,
un pôle ne je ne me connaie en a bouton de plus
elle est obligée de payer 50 cent.

Q Pour 100 ampères pour combien ? R Oui,
les ampères est ce trouver.

Q Vous en avez beaucoup plus que 100 ou vous
trouver ? R Oui, 385.

Q Sur question : Oui, de fois ça.

Q Pour avec ça maintenant ? Non.

Q Seulement pour passer à la chose des ampères.
Il vous est avoir 100 ampères par ib jour ?

R Non.

Q Si vous en avez pas plus que 100, vous
êtes dans mon limite, si vous en devez davantage,
il vous faut en acheter ? R Oui.

Q Si vous payez une fois 100 ampères combien
coûte cela ? R 50c, mais elles sont rares.

Q Si vous avez une bonne quarantaine, que vous
avez pas vos 100 ampères, vous prenez la diffé-
rence ? R Je les vends tout le plus bas
possible.

Q Si je vendais seulement vous diminuez de
celles ? R Oui.

Q Est-ce une affaire courante qu'un ouvrier casse plus que 100 aiguilles? R Personnellement je crois que 100 aiguilles pour 15 jours c'est suffisant, à moins des accidents.

Q Je parle de la suffisance, est-ce suffisant? R 100 aiguilles c'est raisonnable.

Q Dans la pratique d'après vous, la casse des aiguilles ne dépasse pas ça? R Non, je l'ai jamais dépassé.

Q Vous en avez pas acheté d'aiguilles? R Non, ça coute trop cher, j'en achète pas.

Q Vous en avez toujours de reste? R Oui.

Q L'un dans l'autre restez-vous avec le bonus, touchez-vous ordinairement le bonus? R Quelque fois très peu de bonus, mais généralement je le touche.

Q Le montant peut varier mais ordinairement vous le toucher? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit vous gagnez plus de temps sur le standard dans une quinzaine que vous en perdez? R J'ai toujours un bonus.

Q Pouvez-vous dire à peu près à combien s'élève le bonus dans l'ordinaire? R C'est un peu difficile à dire, une journée je vais faire trois quatre heures, le lendemain je le perds, des fois je le fais deux jours, sur le style que je fais, c'est difficile de dépendre dessus, c'est à peu près le seul style dans la manufacture que je considère à ce point là, c'est le crêpe, c'est délicat et il reste pas sur la machine, la soie est pas assez bonne, les bas tombent par eux même, les bas cassent, tombent, on est obligé d'arreter la machine pour les replacer.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il arrive quand rendu à la moitié

au trois quarts de la jambe, il arrive un accident, qu'est-ce qui advient du bas? R Ca vient qu'on paye pour et on le reprend.

Q Vous avez fait ce bout de travail là pour rien?

R Oui.

Q Vous payez le matériel? R En réalité il y a pas beaucoup de perte on le reprend où il était méchant, s'il tombe au milieu on le reprend.

Q Vous le defaite? R On defait un petit bout.

Q Vous le recommencez? R Oui.

Q Dans le fond vous payez pour, parce que vous reprenez le même bas? R Naturellement, si je prends le même bas, si je prends deux fois le temps ordinaire pour faire le bas, et que j'ai le même prix.

Q Au sujet des fenêtres en hiver qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire? R Personnellement j'ai pas à m'en plaindre, je travaille dans le milieu de la shop, mais j'ai entendu dire souvent que c'était pas chaud.

Q Ce sont des chassis de fer? R Oui, des fois il se ramasse deux ou trois pouces de glace en dedans du chassis, à l'intérieur, c'est ce qui fait que c'est froid.

Q C'est un frigidaire? R Presquement.

Q On nous a dit que la salle à manger des hommes et femmes était en bon ordre? R J'y vais jamais.

Q Il y a pas de vestiaire pour se changer?

R On se sert de la cave, si on a besoin de la cave on a besoin d'un vestiaire.

en très-peu de temps, il arrive un accident, qu'est-ce que signifient des bas? A de vient qu'on cache pour et on le sent.

Vous avez fait ce bout de travail là pour rien? R Non.

Vous avez la matière? R Je crois il y a pas moyen de percer on le repassé où il était moment, s'il tombe en milieu on le recommence.

Vous le coiffez? R Je mettre un petit bout.

Vous le recommencez? R Oui.

Mais le fond vous pouvez pour, pouvez que vous recommence le même bas? R Naturellement, si je prends le même bas, si je prends sans leur tresse ordinaire pour faire le bas, et que j'ai le même mix.

Au sujet des fonctions on lever qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire? R Personnellement j'ai pas à m'en plaindre, je travaille dans le milieu de la shop, mais j'ai entendu dire souvent que c'était pas comme.

Je sent des commis de ici? R Oui, une fois il se rencontre dans le trois pouvez le plus en dessous du commis, à l'intérieur, c'est ce qui fait que c'est trois.

C'est un triangulaire? R Triangulaire.

On nous a dit que la salle à manger est plus et lumeux était en bon ordre? R C'y vais jamais.

Il y a pas de réclamations en manque

A On se sert de la cave, si on a besoin de la cave on a besoin d'un ventilateur.

PAR ME. BRUNEAU.

Q J'ai un rapport ici que vos heures de travail pour 1935, vous ont rapportées ~~xxxxx~~ 45.20 cts par heure, est-ce exact ça, 2388 heures total $1079.78? R Je peux pas affirmer ça.

Q C'est à dire que ça représente 7 cts de plus que votre taux de 38 cts? R Je peux pas l'affirmer mais je le trouve un peu haut, mais je peux pas l'affirmer.

Q C'est pris dans les livres de la compagnie, ça démontre que le bonus vous l'havez d'habitude, comme vous avez dit, vous avez pas grande difficulté, vous le gagnez presque chaque semaine? R Il faut travailler fort mais je l'ai eu.

Mais vous le gagnez régulièrement? R On a des difficultés, on en a toujours en travaillant.

Q Vous avez parlé de la glace sur les fenêtres, chez moi où j'ai un système d'humidité dans la maison, l'hiver la glace se forme, mais j'ai une bonne température en dedans, personellement vous avez pas eu à vousen plaindre du froid? R Non, je travaille en plein milieu.

Q A quelle temporature pour vous? R En été?

Q En hiver? R En approchant 75 à 80. plus près de 80 que de 75.

Q Vous trouvez que c'est raisonnable?

R Oui, mais c'est un contraste le milieu avec les cotés.

Q A quelle distance êtes-vous des cotés?

R 12 à treize pieds, 12 à 14 pieds.

PAR ME. BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous souffrez pas de la fenêtre? R Non.

Q Vous voyez la glace, mais vous en souffrez pas?

R On se lamente pas.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Me.Beauregard:

Qu'il plaise à votre Seigneurie, nous n' avons pas d'autres témoins pour aujourd'hui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Est-ce que nous continuons demain avec la compagnie.

Me. BEAUREGARD.

Oui,avec l'examen de M. MacDonald le gérant général.

ADVENANT 4.45 hrs P.M. la Commission s'ajourne à 10.15 A.M. 24 septembre 1936.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

F I F T Y - F I F T H D A Y

(September 24th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary.

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Howard, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited.
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.
A.S. Bruneau, K.C.	For Belding-Corticelli Company Limited.

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Montreal, P.Que.
24th September, 1936,

-- The Commission resumed at 10.15 A.M.

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MR. McRUER: I would like to interject a witness, my lord, that does not pertain to the Belding-Corticelli business particularly. Mr. Hart is a witness whose evidence I desire to have and he wants to go away, so that I ask that he come this morning.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is his name, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Mr. Hart, my lord.

PHILLIP B. HART, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Hart, what is your business? A. Textile yarns and raw materials.

Q. That is, you are an importer, not an agent, - not a manufacturer? A. No, sir, I am an agent.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are an importer? A. I am an agent for foreign raw materials, mainly British.

Q. You mentioned some specific sort of textile, yarns? A. Yarns and raw materials.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. When you speak of yarns and raw materials just what do you refer to? A. That would be raw materials before it is processed into yarn, - for instance, tops and staple fibres, and waste and so forth.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. This is for British and

Ben Trail, K.C.
Ben Lepes ber, 1930.

-- The Commission resumed at 10.15 A.M.

MR. [illegible]: I would like to interject a witness, my Lord, that does not pertain to the Building-Certificate business particular). Mr. Hart is a witness whose evidence I desire to have and he wants to go away, so that I ask that he come this morning.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is his name, Mr. [illegible]?

MR. [illegible]: Mr. Hart, my Lord.

MORRIS S. HART, [illegible]:

[illegible]

Mr. Hart, what is your business? A. Textile yarns and raw materials.

Q. That is, you are an importer, not an agent, - not a manufacturer? A. No, sir, I am an agent.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are an importer? A. I am an agent for foreign raw materials, mainly [illegible].

Q. You mentioned some specific sort of textile, yarns? A. Yarns and raw materials.

BY MR. MOSS: Q. When you speak of yarns and raw materials just what do you refer to? A. That would be raw materials before it is processed into yarn, - for instance, tops and staple fibres, and [illegible] fibre.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. This is for [illegible] and

and foreign? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mainly British? A. Yes, mainly British.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Your firm is in Montreal, Mr. Hart? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. How long have you been in that business? A. Since about 1920.

Q. Yes. And a certain portion of the materials that you sell, or for which you are an agent at any rate, are dutiable, are they not? A. Yes, a certain portion are dutiable.

Q. What are the dutiable materials that you are an agent for? A. Well, for instance, in aritificial silk yarns they are dutiable. Certain cotton yarns are dutiable, and, on the other hand, certain cotton yarns as imported by thread makers are not dutiable.

Q. What ones are they, 40's and over?

A. Count 40 and higher in singles for thread makers are duty-free.

Q. Is that mercerized or not? A. It does not make any difference.

Q. And what other yarns are not dutiable that you handle? A. I think that that would only be - all other yarns are except certain cotton yarns that I handle.

Q. Now, was your business affected by the revision of the customs duties in 1930 and 1931?

Mr. Treslawy: A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Hartley: Q. Hardly brilliant? A. Yes, hardly brilliant.

BY THE COURT: Q. Your firm is in Los Angeles, Mr. Hart? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. HARTLEY: Q. How long have you been in that business? A. Since about 1940.

Q. Yes. And a certain portion of the materials that you sell, or for which you are an agent or sub-rate, are buttable, are they not? A. Yes, a certain portion are buttable.

Q. What are the durable materials that you are an agent for? A. Well, for instance, in artificial silk yarns they are durable. Cotton cotton yarns are buttable, and, on the other hand, certain cotton yarns are impregnated by thread makers are not buttable.

Q. What does that cost, that and every

A. Count 40 and higher in single for thread makers are non-buttable.

Q. Is that recognized or not? A. It does not make any difference.

Q. And all other yarns are not buttable that you handle? A. I think that would only be -

All other yarns are except certain cotton yarns that I handle.

Q. Now, was your business affected by the revision of the customs duties in 1948 and 1949?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way was it affected? A. It was badly affected as far as rayon yarns were concerned.

Q. What were the changes that were made in respect to rayon yarns at that time? A. Well, at that time rayon yarns were admitted into Canada under an ad valorem duty.

Q. How much was that ad valorem duty directly? A. Well, I don't recollect exactly, but I think it was 12½, 17½ and 25. I am not positive; I would have to look it up.

Q. Well, we will have it. Yes, here it is in Exhibit 124, - artificial silk yarns from 1923 to 1930 were 12½, 17½ and 20. That is British preference, intermediate and general respectively? A. Yes.

Q. Then the ad valorem duty was apparently increased in 1930? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Now, at that time where did the bulk of your rayon yarns come from? A. The bulk of the rayon yarns up to that time had come from Belgium.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Where? A. Belgium.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes. And what was the affect of these customs duties then? A. The effect was that they were shut completely out of the market, - the Belgium producers.

Q. And were you able to do any business with the British exporters? A. We could not do any business with the British exporters, but we managed

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way was it affected? A. It was badly affected as far as rayon yarns were concerned.

Q. What were the changes that were made in respect to rayon yarns at that time? A. Well, at that time rayon yarns were admitted into Canada under an ad valorem duty.

Q. How much was that ad valorem duty directly?

A. Well, I don't recollect exactly, but I think it was 15%, 17½ and 25. I am not positive; I would have to look it up.

Q. Well, we will have it. Yes, here it is in Exhibit 144 - artificial silk yarns from 1909 to 1923 were 15%, 17½ and 20. That is British preference, intermediate and general respectively?

A. Yes.

Q. When the ad valorem duty was apparently increased in 1920? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Now, at that time where did the bulk of your rayon yarns come from? A. The bulk of the rayon yarns up to that time had come from Belgium.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Where? A. Belgium.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. Yes. And what was the effect of those customs duties then? A. The effect was that they were shut completely out of the market, - the Belgium producers.

Q. And were you able to do any business with the British manufacturer? A. We could not do any

to do some business on high-grade qualities made in Germany which could stand that duty.

Q. Now, just explain what you mean by that; why was it you were able to do business on some high-grade qualities? A. Well, at that time the domestic Canadian producers of rayon had not gone in for multi-filament yarns.

Q. Just explain what you mean by that, that they had not gone in for multi-filament yarns?

A. Well, for instance, take 150 denier. The normal filament was 24 or 36. Well, the Germans at that time were producing 150/60, and they had increased it to one denier, and that is the highest made in the world.

Q. Now, just let me understand that. The denier, of course, is the size of the yarn? A. Yes, the denier is the size of the yarn for a given weight.

Q. Yes, and we have had it before, the lower the unit number the finer the yarn? A. Right.

Q. For instance, you say one is the finest there is made? A. That is correct.

Q. Then this yarn was twisted into a certain sized thread of fine denier? A. Yes. I will explain that. In 150 denier, 24 filaments, as it comes through the spinning orders there are 24 threads. Now, 150/24 is a normal construction, so is 150/36. 150 holes in it means that there are 150 nozzle threads coming out which makes a very fine soft yarn and a fine filament artificial silk.

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Q. Now, just let me understand that. The unit, of course, is the size of the yarn? A. Yes, the denier is the size of the yarn for a given weight.

Q. Yes, and we have had it before, the lower the unit number the finer the yarn? A. Right.

Q. For instance, you say one is the finest there is made? A. That is so true.

Q. Then this yarn was twisted into a certain twisted thread of fine counter? A. Yes. I will explain that. In 150 denier, 24 filaments, as it comes through the spinning orifice there are 24 thread-lets. 150/24 is a normal construction, so is 150/36. 150 holes in it means that there are 150 monofils thread coming out which makes a very fine soft yarn and a fine filament artificial silk.

Q. Well, you say there was none of this multi-filament yarn made in Canada at all? A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Q. And the duty that was imposed on artificial silk yarn was imposed, of course, on this yarn as well? A. Oh, yes.

Q. But you said that you were able to do some business in that line because there was none made in Canada at all? A. Yes, that is right. We were able to do business on those qualities of viscose processed, and we were able to do a substantial business on acetate because acetate was not made here.

Q. Acetate was not made here and it had to be imported? A. Yes, it had to be imported.

Q. When did they commence to make acetate yarn here? A. I am not positive.

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(Page 7679 follows)

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Q. Well, you say there was none of this multi-filament yarn made in Canada at all? A. Not to my knowledge, sir.

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Q. Acetate was not made here and it had to be imported? A. Yes, it had to be imported.

Q. When did they commence to make acetate yarn here? A. I am not positive.

Q. But Canadian Celanese are the only makers of acetate yarn in Canada at the present time?

A. May I correct that last? It may have been made here but what I wanted to infer is if it was made here it was not available to the trade at large by the maker. Consequently the mills had to import it who were interested in it.

Q. I am going to ask you a few questions about that in a moment, but at the present time Canadian Celanese are the only makers of acetate yarn?

A. In Canada, yes, sir.

Q. So that your business was confined to these multi-filament yarns and to acetate yarns?

A. In artificial silk.

Q. Then, these tariff became in effect?

A. That is correct.

Q. They done a considerable business with the Canadian mills prior to the increase in tariffs in 1930?

A. A very large business.

Q. Can you give me any estimate of what it would amount to annually? A. It was considered a large business at that time on nitrocellulose process which is now discontinued; it may have run some years up to several hundred thousand pounds per annum.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pounds of material?

A. Pounds ofyarn.

Q. That came mostly from Belgium? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What experience did you have with the trade in regard to acetate yarns after these tariffs became in effect? A. We managed to sell

Q. Are milk delivery are the only means of
securing pure in venous at the present time?

A. Why I do not know that least. It may have been made
but such I needed to infer is if it was made is a it was
not available to the class at large by the owner. Not
so certainly the milks had to import it the more interested
in it.

Q. I am going to ask you a few questions about
this in a moment, but at the present time Canadian
dairies are the only means of securing pure?

A. In general, yes, sir.

Q. So that your business was confined to these
milk-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A. In artificial milk.

Q. Then, these tariff became in effect?

A. That is correct.

Q. They done a considerable business with the
Canadian milks prior to the increase in tariff in 1907?

A. A very large business.

Q. Can you give me any estimate of what is worth
[illegible] t. [illegible]? A. It was considered a large
business at that time on milk-condensing process which
has discontinued; it may have run some years up
to several hundred thousand pounds per annum.

Q. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Q. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A. Yes, sir.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

considerable quantities of acetate yarns but our customers had great difficulty in competing with the domestic acetate fabric made at Drummondville on account of the high duty they had to pay on their raw material.

Q. Can you tell us what increase in price the tariffs brought about in respect to these yarns? A. I would have to go into those figures; I could not say right offhand.

Q. Could you give us a memorandum of that; could you send me a memorandum? A. Yes, I would be glad to.

Q. Because it would be easier to have a table of it. A. I will have to look up an invoice before the tariff change and then after the tariffs changed to ascertain the difference in costs.

Q. If you will do that; what we are interested in is to know what is the effect on the public, to show that side of it? A. I will be glad to prepare that list and mail it to you.

Q. Now, you have, I believe, took part -- taken part in some representations that were made to the Tariff Board in regard to acetate yarns? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What gave rise to those representations? A. Well, it was becoming --

THE COMMISSIONER: When was this?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. When was that? A. Pardon?

Q. When was that; when would it be that these representations were made to the Tariff Board? A. They originally started about two years ago.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Three years ago?

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Q. Now, you have, I believe, took part -- [illegible] part in some representations that were made to the [illegible] Board of Customs and Excise? A. Yes, sir.

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A. Well, it was becoming --

MR. CHAMPION: When was this?

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. When was the [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] would it be that those representations were made to the [illegible]

A. They originally started about two years ago.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Three years ago?

A. Two or three years ago, and after the first hearing the duty under the British preferential was slightly reduced; it was slightly reduced.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. On acetate or on all?

A. On all types, there was a slight change made and when that change was made the Chairman of the Tariff Board made a recommendation to the effect that the domestic producer of acetate -- it was not an order -- it was a recommendation that they should place their acetate available to the Canadian mills at prices at which the Canadian mills could fairly compete against their fabrics.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Against what?

A. Against the domestic fabric, the independent mills.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Just for the purpose of the record, Canadian Celanese were manufacturers of yarns and of fabrics? A. Right.

Q. And it was the experience that they did not sell yarn generally to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. That was the complaint, that the other weavers were not able to get yarns from them at prices that would enable them to compete with the woven fabric? A. That is correct.

Q. And the recommendation from theChairman of the Tariff Board was that they should supply the trade generally with yarns at prices that would enable the weavers to compete with the woven fabrics? A. That is correct.

Q. Well, you know thatk history pretty well; go on? A. We were not satisfied with the

A. Two or three years ago, and after the first hearing the duty under the British preferential was slightly reduced; it was slightly reduced.

BY MR. MOLTON: Q. On acetate or on silk?

A. On all types, there was a slight change made, and when that change was made the Chairman of the Tariff Board made a recommendation to the effect that the domestic producer of acetate -- it was not an order it was a recommendation that they should place their acetate available to the same cotton mills at prices at which the Canadian mills could fairly compete against their factors.

Q. Against the domestic fabric, the independent mills?

BY MR. MOLTON: Q. Just for the purpose of the record, Canadian Celanese were manufacturers of yarns and of fabrics? A. Right.

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Q. And the recommendation from Chairman of the Tariff Board was that they should supply the independently with yarns at prices that would enable the mills to compete with the woven fabrics? A. That is correct.

Q. Well, you know the history pretty well;

Go on?

first tariff change so we went back again.

Q. Yes? A. And the second time judgment was given -- the decision was rendered which was in the last budget about May 1st when the acetate duty was substantially reduced and the viscose duty was also reduced but not in as substantial manner as the acetate.

Q. Now then, just so that we have it here, what was the change? A. Well, acetate yarn in singles from England not exceeding 7 turns per inch, unsyed, are now admitted from England under a nominal duty of 5% on the British home tax paid price. There is an excise tax of 6 pence per pound in England and that tax is included in the price for duty.

Q. Then, what effect has that had on your business since the change in duty, Mr. Hart?

A. Immediately the acetate yarn was lowered from England we started making increased sales and those sales have been very well maintained up until the present time.

Q. Your sales would be to the weaving trade generally? A. To the weaving trade.

Q. That is the cotton companies?

A. No, our sales on acetate are made mostly to broad silk mills for warp use in cloths.

Q. That is mixing with real silk?

A. No, the most common use to-day is to use yarn wholly of acetate for the warp and generally yarn of viscose for the filling, viscose crepe is as generally used as anything. Of course, there are different

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constructions, such things as all acetate cloths and all viscose cloths, but the most of our acetate we sell goes into warp use.

Q. Until this duty was lowered inthe spring of 1935 were the broad silk manufacturers able to get acetate yarns for that purpose? A. Not except at very high prices.

Q. Mr. Watson has told us in evidence - he is the President of the Silk Association - that they could not get them except at prices that were equal about to the prices of the woven material from the Celanese Company? A. Very high prices.

Q. Now, since the duty has been lowered have you been able to supply it to them at prices lower than they were previously able to get it?

A. I might mention I was called to Ottawa a few days before the budget was brought down, by the Tariff Board and I was asked to give prices. Of course, I had no idea that there were going to be any changes. I was asked to give prices at what we would be prepared to supply acetate yarn from England to the trade in Canada. We submitted that price list. We have kept to that price list ever since. We are able to supply all of the acetate yarn that has been required here within a reasonable delay, never over six weeks for delivery.

Q. Can you tell me how much saving there was on that to the manufacturerss here over and above the price? A. Well, for instance, we will take

150 denier acetate used to cost a minimum in any case on the old duty of 28 cents per pound, and instead of costing you 28 cents per pound under the new tariff it cost you less than 5 cents per pound.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is from Great Britain? A. Yes, sir, so there was a saving after the budget was made of 23cents a pound in that particular instance.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are there other agents handling acetate yarns besides yourself? A. Yes, Courtaulds make acetate yarn in England which they sell through their Canadian company? A.

Q. They sell it? A. In England there are only three acetate producers; there is the British Celanese Limited which is affiliated with the Canadian Company, Courtaulds Limited, also affilisted with the Canadian Company and the Cellulose Acetate Silk Company which is the firm I represent. They are independent.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you call them again? A. The Cellulose Acetate Silk Company Limited.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Why is it you call them independent? A. Because they are not affiliated with any Cartels or combines.

Q. What about these cartels or combines; can you give us any light on the operation of these things? A. Well, you see, in selling raw material the basis for duty is thefair market value as sold for home consumption at the time of shipment. That is always

[illegible] asserts that he was a relation of my own on the old duty of do unto as you would, and instead of sending you to Santa Ana under the new tariff it cost you less than 5 cents per pound.

MR. [illegible]: Q. Just in view of that policy? A. Yes, sir, so there was a saving to the budget was made of fifteen a pound in the general-order increase.

Q. Mr. [illegible], was Pacific Coast Coaling Building Association [illegible]? A. Yes.

Now, Mr. [illegible], a United Union Bay Coal through their Canadian company?

A. They sell it? A. A United Union are only three coaling producers; there is the Building Coalinga Limited which is affiliated with the Canadian Company, [illegible], also affiliated with the Canadian Company and the Coalinga Asphalt Company which is the Firm I represent. They are independent.

Q. Mr. [illegible]: Q. Do you sell them [illegible] the Coalinga Asphalt Company limited.

Q. Mr. [illegible]: Q. Why is it you sell them independent? A. Because they are not affiliated with any [illegible].

Q. What about these cargoes or combines; can you give us any light on the question of these shipper [illegible], you say, in selling the [illegible] for long is [illegible] [illegible]

the basis. If we happen to be selling raw material for a foreign concern, even a British concern, that is affiliated with the cartel the customs will take the cartel price as the basis for duty.

Q. How does the customs know about the cartel price? Who fixes the cartel price? This is something new we have stumbled on? A. The cartel is an arrangement made by various foreign markers, and sometimes in the case of the European viscose cartel I understand in different countries in the continent the prices are different. In that manner the price is regulated and controlled, so that it is not sold too low and naturally if it is imported into this country then the customs will take the cartel price as the basis for duty.

Q. Do they take the cartel price as the basis for duty from your company? A. No, inthe case of acetate we do not belong to any cartel.

Q.How does the customs know about the cartel price? A. The customs have ways of finding out these things. I believe myself - you say, how do they know? I believe whenever any large imports of any commodity may come into Canada the department of Customs will make it their business to find out the true home-market price of these commodities that are coming into the country. I believe that is their policy.

Q. Now, you submitted a brief to the Tariff Board on this subject on October 23rd, 1935? A. Yes,sir.

Q. I have a letter from you, Mr. Hart. I had

that basis. If we happen to be selling raw material for a foreign consumer, even a British concern, that is affiliated with the market the customer will take the market price as the basis for duty.

. How does the customs know about the market price? Who fixes the market price? This is something we have studied and . No the market is an arrangement made by various British interests, and especially in the case of the Indonesian rubber market I understand in Britain, according to the contracts the prices are different. In that manner the price is regulated and controlled, so that it is not said too low and necessary if it is imported into this country then the customs will take the market price as the basis for duty.

. Do they take the market price as the basis for duty from your company? . No, in the case of rubber we do not belong to any cartel.

. How does the customs know about the market price?

. The customs have ways of finding out these things. I believe myself - you say, how do they know? I believe whenever any large imports of any commodity may come into Canada the department of customs will have it their business to find out the true commercial price of these commodities that are coming into the country. I believe that is their duty.

. Does the manufacturer's value -in the market- [illegible] . No, sir.

written to you for certain information. You say:

"As you know the final decision of the Tariff Board has not been made by the Government and I cannot do better than suggest to you that you ask the Honourable Chairman of the Tariff Board to supply you with a copy of the brief filed with him under date of October 23rd, 1935 under Reference 38."

Of course, since that date the decision was given? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And incorporated in the budget? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will have no objection to us procuring that brief? A. I have no objection at all.

Q. What do you say as to the statements contained in the brief, the submissions that you made; as far as your information goes in regard to them you say they are correct? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, the witness has told us now about the present condition of British imports. What about foreign imports?

MR.McRUER: Oh yes.

Q. You told us about the growth of British imports? A. Acetate.

Q. Acetate import; now, what about - before I leave the British, you handle viscose yarns as well? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any change in importations of viscose yarns? A. There has been no noticeable

"As you know this final decision of the Merit Board has not been made by the Government and I cannot do better than suggest to you that you ask the honourable Minister of the Merit Board to supply you with a copy of the brief filed with his under date of October 22nd, 1952 under Reference 28."

Of course, since then the decision was given.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And incorporated in the brief? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You will have no objection to us procuring that brief? A. I have no objection at all.

Q. What do you say as to the arrangements contained in the brief, the submissions that you make; as far as your information goes in regard to them you say they are correct? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Nolan, the witness has told us now about the present condition of writing [illegible].

Mr.NOLAN: Oh yes.

Q. You told us about the grants of British imports? A. [illegible].

Q. [illegible] - I mean I have the British, you handle various terms as well? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any change in importations of Japanese textiles? A. There has been no noticeable

increase in the importations of Britishviscose. The duty was reduced to 18 per cent. net ad valorem, and the poundage duty was abolished at the last budget, but that 18 per cent. is pretty hard to overcome. We occasionally make sales of British viscose yarn but they are not large.

Q. Are you importing any Japanese viscose yarn? A. No, sir.

Q. In regard to the acetate yarn again, you would watch the prices that Celanese products were selling at, I suppose, rather closely, or being offered for sale, at any rate, if they were offered for sale, would you not? A. In the case of Celanese we were not watching the prices of their cloths although we were interested in their cloth prices, but the only thing we were really interested in was if they offered to sell yarn, and as they asked $1.35 a pound for the yarn and it could be laid down from any country in the world lower it did not trouble us at all, any yarn competition that might come from that source.

Q. You say they asked $1.35 a pound for yarn; could yarn be laid down with the duty paid lower than that price? A. Lower than $1.35?

Q.Yes? A. From any country in the world, made acetate.

Q. But was the price that the yarn could be laid down for before this lowering of the duty prohibitive

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

commercially even though it was lower than $1.35; was it still so high it was practically prohibitive? A. Do I understand you to mean was the Celanese price prohibitive commercially to independent mills?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, sir, it was prohibitive commercially.

Q. And the price you would be able to sell at before the duties were reduced, was it prohibitive commercially too? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that in the first place acetate yarns were practically excluded by the tariff and then Celanese charged something higher than that? A. That is right.

Q. You say there was a real demand for these yarns; that is true? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as a matter of fact, a lot of the weaving companies joined in the representations that were made to the tariff Board? A. That is correct.

Q. And their pepresentations made there were that they were not able to buy yarns at commercial prices in Canada? A. I think the fact that the duty was substantially lowered showed that we proved our case before the Tariff Board.

Q. That was your case, anyway? A. Yes.

Q. That was the case of those who joined in the representations to the Tariff Board? A. Yes.

Q. That yarn could not be bought at prices that made it commercially possible to handle them in Canada?

commercially even though it was lower than [illegible]; was it still as high in your wholesale production?

A. Do I understand you to mean by the Schwarz price [illegible]?

A. Yes? Q. Yes, sir, is was profitable commercially?

A. And the price you could be able to sell at before the duties were reduced, was it prohibitive commercially? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that in the first place southern yarns were practically excluded by the tariff and then Germans averaged something higher than that? A. That is right.

Q. You say there was a real demand for these yarns, is it true? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as a matter of fact, a lot of the weaving companies joined in the representations that we made to the tariff Board? A. That is correct.

Q. And their representations were there were that they were not able to buy yarns at commercial prices in Canada? A. I think the fact that the duty was [illegible] [illegible] was before the tariff Board.

Q. That was your case, anyway? A. Yes.

Q. That was the case of these mill [illegible] in the representations to the tariff Board? A. Yes.

Q. They also [illegible] to [illegible] that made it commercially possible to handle yarn in Canada

A. And compete with Celanese Fabrics.

Q. After that case was presented to the Tariff Board the Tariff Board took the action they did?

A. Yes.

Q. So we will leave it with the Tariff Board; they have told us why. Now, in regard to the viscose yarns, another point there; you have told me that the tariff on the viscose yarns still prohibit you from dealing in viscose yarns? A. Yes, sir, to any extent.

Q. To any commercial extent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. We are not interested about the odd bit or anything like that so that whatever the duty may be it is sufficient that it gives the local manufacturer a monopoly on these yarns in Canada? A. That is correct.

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Q Q. It could not be termed a competitive duty. At least if the duties permitted you to deal in viscose yarns commercially here, where would you get them ? A. Well, we would prefer to get them from Italy.

Q. Why is that ? A. Well, I think that the standard to-day -- while at one time Italy used to produce the worst viscose in the world, I think to-day they produce the best, and we have arrangements with British viscose makers but the British viscose maker to-day is not particular about the grading of the various qualities and on the continent they are more particular. That is to say, an "A" quality continental yarn in viscose is superior in my opinion to an "A" quality British viscose yarn.

Q. Well, if the rate of duty was low enough to permit you to sell imported viscose at the same price as the company is selling it here, do you say that you would be able to sell a better quality? A. I think so.

Q. At the same price ? A. If the Government would permit --. In fact, I have had some correspondence with the Italian Rayon Trust, if the Canadian Government would permit the Italian Rayon Trust would be willing to sell viscose to mills in Canada at the same price as the Canadian domestic viscose maker asks.

Q. If the duty was sufficiently lowered to permit it to come in at that price? A. Yes, if permitted to come in. We would not want to undersell them but we would sell at the same price.

Q. 4. If Lipton had to compete with this duty, at least if the duties restricted you to deal in viscoses commercially here, where would you get them?

A. Well, we would prefer to get them from Ireland.

Q. Why is that? A. Well, I think that we standard to-day -- while at one time Ire'y used to produce the worst viscoses in the world, I think to-day they produce the best, and we have arrangements with Mr. Lee viscose manufacturer. The British viscose maker to-day is not particular about the grading of the various qualities and on the continent they are more particular. That is to say, an "A" quality continental yarn in viscose is superior in my opinion to an "A" quality British viscose yarn.

Q. Well, if the rate of duty was low enough to permit you to sell improved viscose at the same price as the company is selling it here, do you say that you would be able to sell a better quality? A. I think so.

Q. At the same price? A. If the Government would permit --. In fact, I have had some correspondence with the Italian Rayon Trust, if the Government would permit the Italian rayon trust to come in and by utilizing Mr. Lee's science to sell in Canada the same yarns as the British Lissolin viscose maker asks.

Q. If the duty was sufficiently low enough to permit it to come in at that price? A. Yes, if permitted to come in. We would not want to [illegible] the Italian yarn at the same price.

Q. You would be prepared to compete with them on a question of quality rather than on a question of price? A. That is right.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The question I wanted to ask: The effect, the witness told us, of the tariff change in 1931 was to shut out Belgian products entirely -- Has any change occurred since then in Belgian products coming in now? A. No, but I have to deal with the two types of yarns to answer that question. I will first deal with the acetate that is made in Belgium. Here is where your cartels or agreements come into play. The Belgium Tubize Company produce acetate in Belgium operating under license from the British Celanese Limited and their agreement prohibits them to export their acetate yarn or offer it in Canada.

Q. That is a different proposition, of course. You were telling us that up to 1930 you were getting a supply mostly from Belgium? A. Yes.

Q. And then you have to stop entirely. Now, has there any change occurred in that respect since, or is Belgium still shut out? A. Belgium is still shut out because there is a minimum duty of 28 cents a pound under treaty and the general tariff and Belgium comes under the treaty tariff.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, the rate on acetate yarns under the minimum and general tariff is practically sufficient to exclude them yet or do you try at all to import acetate yarns from the countries covered by the intermediate and general tariff?

Q. You would be prepared to compete with them on a question of quality rather than on a question of price? A. That is right.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The question I wanted to ask: the effect, the witness said us, of the tariff change in 1931 was to shut out Belgian pre-war entirely -- has any change occurred since then in Belgian products coming in now? A. No, but I have to deal with the two types of yarns to answer that question. I will first deal with the cotton that is made in Belgium. Here is where your outside or commercial come into play. The Belgium company produce cotton in Belgium operating under licence from the British Celanese Limited and their agreement prohibits them to export their cotton yarn or offer it in Canada.

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Q. That is a different proposition, of course. You were talking on that in 1930 you were getting supply mainly from Belgium? A. Yes.

Q. Then the duty -- [illegible] -- is Belgium still shut out? A. Belgium is still shut out because there is a minimum duty of 32 cents a pound under tariff and the general tariff and when Belgium comes under the tariff tariff.

BY MR. MORRAH: Q. Well, the rate on cotton yarns under the British-Canadian agreement is sufficiently sufficient to exclude them yet or do you try at all [illegible] from the countries covered by the intermediate and general tariff?

A. No, we do not try because it is not necessary. The British source of supply we have is satisfactory. We are satisfied with the last tariff changes made in regard to acetate.

Q. But on the viscose yarns, you think you could import a better yarn from some of the other countries to sell at a competitive price? A. That is right.

Q. Well now, is there anything else that occurs to you that you would like to say to the Commission from the point of view of an importer. We want to have the views of all different branches of the industry or an agent, rather, for other companies -- you are not an importer yourself? A. I do not think that there is anything in particular.

Q. I would like tohave your view as to what you say as to the effect on the consumer of the changes in the last budget. Will it, in the first place, permit the consumer to buy these mixtures that the companies desire to make up, where the consumer was not able to buy them before unless imported from the United States or some other place ? A. I will put it this way: The result of the change in the acetate tariff from England has resulted in the acetate fabric manufacturing business -- that is by the yard -- being more evenly distributed amongst the textile mills in Canada than it was before hand. Prior to that time it was practically confined to one mill.

Q. There would be more competition in it ? A. There would be more competition now.

A. No, we do not try because it is not necessary. The British source of supply we have is satisfactory. We are satisfied with the last tariff changes made in favour of Britain.

Q. But in the views you have, you think you could improve a little upon some of the other suggestions in point of a monopoly price? A. Yes, it might.

Q. We I now, is there anything else that occurs to you that you would like to say to the Commission from the point of view of an importer. We want to have the views of all different branches of the industry or an agent, rather, for other companies -- you are not an importer yourself? A. I do not think that there is anything in particular.

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BY THE COMMISSIONER : Q. When you say "Confined to one mill" what mill do you say ? A. The mill in Drummondville, Canadian Celanese.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Do you sell acetate yarns to M.M. Binz and Company ? A. We have sold some.

Q. We had some evidence from Mr. Binz that he was able to make up many attractive styles by reason of being able to mix the acetate yarns that he was not able to make up before the lowering of the duty, or I think his evidence was given about the time the duty was lower and he predicted that he would be able to do so. What do you say as to that? A. That is correct. Certain fabrics can be developed with a combination of acetate and viscose that it is impossible to produce with all viscose yarns.

Q. Why is that ? A. Because acetate definitely makes a better handled fabric when used in the warp, makes a better fabric and the acetate seems to take the dye better. The fabric has a better bloom. As a matter of fact an acetate cloth will take the colour better when it is properly dyed than will a fabric made of pure silk, so that you have the appearance, which is a selling argument.

Q. And, of course, unless the public bought the acetate mixtures or -- of course, I am wrong on that -- from the Celanese, but the Celanese do not make acetate mixtures? A. Oh, I imagine...

Q. Do they use any rayon at all in their fabrics ? A. I should say that I have seen fabrics

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When you say "confined to one mill" what mill do you say? A. The mill is Drummondville, Canadian Celanese.

BY MR. MORRAR: Q. Do you sell acetate yarns to R.S. Hine and Company? A. We have sold some.

Q. We had some evidence from Mr. Hine that he was able to make up many attractive styles by reason of being able to mix the acetate yarns that he was not able to make up before the lowering of the duty, or I think his evidence was given about the time the duty was lower and he predicted that he would be able to do so. What do you say as to that? A. That is correct. Certain fabrics can be developed with a combination of acetate and viscose that it is impossible to produce with all viscose yarns.

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Q. Do they use any rayon at all in their fabrics? A. I should say that I have seen fabrics

made by Celanese that contains, besides their own acetate, contains pure silk and rayon also in them, so that they must have been buying pure silk and rayon.

Q. At any rate, as an importer you say that unless the public bought their acetate mixtures from the Celanese they had no other source of supply in Canada? A. Except ...

Q. Except over this hurdle? A. Except in the case of those mills that were able to produce something different as regards style, something fancy. When it came to the plain staple crepe cloth, we will say, a Canadian mill which makes a cloth out of all viscose to-day has great difficulty in competing against that same cloth made out of all acetate by Celanese. Celanese meets that competition?

Q. And that is the position that the industry was in as a whole when you made your application to the Tariff Board ? A. That is the situation. It was getting worse all the time.

Q. Why do you say it was getting worse? A. Because it just happened that acetate cloth was becoming more popular and independent mills -- it was either a case of independent mills going onto use acetate or perhaps having to close up.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there any one else who wants to question the Witness.

made by Celanese that acetate, besides their own acetate, contains pure silk and rayon also in them, so that they must have been buying pure silk and rayon.

Q. At any rate, as an importer you say that unless the public bought their acetate mixtures from the Celanese they had no other source of supply in Canada? A. Except ...

Q. Except over this border? A. Except in the case of those mills that were able to produce something different as regards style, something fancy. When it came to the plain simple crepe cloth, we will say, a Canadian mill which makes a cloth out of all viscose to-day has great difficulty in competing against that same cloth made out of all acetate by Celanese.

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Q. Why do you say it was getting worse? A. Because it just happened that acetate cloth was becoming more popular and independent mills -- it was either a case of independent mills going out. Was acetate or perhaps having to close up.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any one else who wants to cross-examine the witness.

GERTRUDE KELLY Sworn.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Are you employed by the Belding-Corticelli Limited in Montreal? A. I am.

Q. Will you tell us what your work is ? A. Seeming hosiery.

Q. What part of the stocking are you seaming ? A. I sew the stocking across the foot and right up the back, up the leg.

Q. What kind of a machine do you work on ? A. Union special.

Q. Is that a special kind of sewing machine? A. Special for seaming hosiery.

Q. Could you explain to the Commissioner how you fix the stockings or the leg to the machine? A. Well, there are two little cups and there is a pair of pinchers coming down. The stocking is open when I get it and I take the two sides and place it in the pincher and I let my pincher down and I place my foot on the pedal and guide my stocking through.

Q. How long have you been doing that work at the Belding-Corticelli? A. I am in my tenth year.

Q. Did you do any work before that? A. I learned seaming in Sherbrooke at the Kaysers.

Q. Did you do the same type off work in Sherbrooke ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the seaming done the same way, on the same type of machine ? A. Yes.

Q. Your work in Sherbrooke amounted to about the same thing as it does here ? A. Yes.

Q. Are you employed by the Welding-Cortiselli Limited in Montreal? A. I am.

Q. Will you tell us what your work is? A. Seaming hosiery.

Q. What part of the stocking are you seaming? A. I sew the stocking across the foot and right up the back, up the leg.

Q. What kind of a machine do you work on? A. Using machine.

Q. Is that a special kind of seaming machine? A. Special for seaming hosiery.

Q. Could you explain to us generally how you fix the stockings or the leg to the machine? A. Well, there are two little cups and there is a unit of pinchers coming down. The stocking is open when I get it and I take the two sides and place it in the pincher and I let my pincher down and I place my foot on the pedal and guide my stocking through.

Q. How long have you been doing that work at the Welding-Cortiselli? A. I am in my tenth year.

Q. Did you do any work before that? A. I learned seaming in Sherbrooke at the Dyeers.

Q. Did you do the same type of work in Sherbrooke? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the seaming done the same way, on the same type of machine? A. Yes.

Q. Your work in Sherbrooke amounted to about the same period as it does here? A. Yes.

Q. Would you tell us what is the basis of your wages? A. Well, I get 26 cents per hour, nine hours, and supposed to do 24 dozen pair, and what I make over that I receive in bonus.

Q. Would you tell the Court what is the basis of the bonus itself -- how does it work? A. Well, I have 26 cents per hour for 24 dozen and I usually make -- well, from 30 to 36 dozen a day.

Q. What is expected from you -- your actual work is somewhat over what is expected from you ? A. Yes.

Q. Doing more work than you are expected to do as a standard employee of your type and you get a bonus for the difference ? A. Yes.

Q. For what you accomplish more than is expected from you? A. Yes, than what is required.

Q. You are supposed to make 24 dozen ? A. Yes.

Q. And if you make 30 dozen what, in money, will be your remuneration for the six additional dozen ? A. Well, I have never exactly figured it out that way. I figure my time by the hour. I do from 30 to 36 dozen a day.

Q. Tell us how long this rate which now prevails has been in force -- I mean the bonus rate ? A. I believe it has been in force two years. I was away a year, I was not very well, and they told me when I left I could come back. Well, I came back a year ago, the 15th of July.

Q. And that system prevailed at the time and it has continued to prevail? A. Yes, sir.

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Q. Would you tell us what is the basis of your wages? A. Well, I get 26 cents per hour, nine hours, and supposed to do 24 dozen pair, and what I make over that I receive in bonus.

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Q. What is expected from you -- your actual work is somewhere over what is expected from you? A. Yes.

Q. Doing more work than you are expected to do for the difference? A. Yes.

Q. For what you accomplish more than is expected from you? A. Yes, then what is remaining.

Q. You are supposed to make 24 dozen? A. Yes.

Q. And if you make 30 dozen what, in money, will be your remuneration for the six additional dozen? A. Well, I have never exactly figured it out that way. I figure my time by the hour. I do from 30 to 36 dozen a day.

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Q. And that system prevailed at the time and it has continued to prevail? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any variance as to the basis of the system? Has there been any variance in the rate of the bonus? A. No, it has not changed since I came back.

Q. Has your rate per hour varied since you came back? A. No.

Q. Before this rate or this way of calculating the hourly wage and the bonus in force, what system was in force before? A. Oh, used to get a certain amount per dozen.

Q. When you left the employment of the Company, what was the rate per dozen? A. Ten cents per dozen.

Q. How many dozen were you making a day? A. Well, usually I try to make my 36 a day.

Q. 36 dozen? A. Yes.

Q. 36 dozen at ten cents per dozen -- this would be for ten hours' work -- $3.60 for the whole day. How many hours a day? A. Nine hours.

Q. That would be $3.60 for nine hours? A. Yes.

Q. Was that rate of ten cents a dozen a permanent rate - has it lasted for a long period? A. No, when I first started to work we got 14 cents per dozen.

Q. When you started working for the Belding-Corticelli, the rate was 14 cents per dozen? A. Yes.

Q. Is that the highest rate you had while employed by that Company? A. While employed by Beldings.

Q. In what year would that be ? A. I am not quite sure, I think it is 9 years ago when I started there.

Q. It would be 1927 or thereabouts ? A. I think I am in my tenth year now.

Q. Do you know whether this 14 cent rate lasted long ? A. Well, I cannot just remember how long it lasted. We are doing just one kind of sewing now. I am working on service weight. We had service and several kinds. After different lines came in.

Q. I want to turn back to that time -- I suppose it is around 1927 when the rate per dozen was 14 cents. Do you remember what the rate became after it was 14 cents per dozen -- did it go up or go down ? A. No, it went down.

Q. What was it after the 14 cent rate ? A. I think it was 10 cents; I am not positive.

Q. You think the rate came down from 14 cents to 10 cents just in one jump ? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you remember ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the 10 cent rate in force -- do you know ? A. I don't remember.

Q. Was the 10 cent rate in force when you left the employment ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you came back it was all different? A. Yes.

Q. Everything had been changed on this way of rating the wages ? A. Yes.

Q. In what year would that be? A. I am not quite sure. I think it is a year ago when I started there.

Q. It would be 1947 or thereabouts? A. I think I am in my tenth year now.

Q. Do you know whether this 14 cent rate lasted long? A. Well, I cannot just remember how long it lasted. Before doing that was kind of something new. I am working on service weight. We had service and several kinds. After different times came in.

Q. I want to turn back to that time -- I believe it is around 1927 when the rate of postage was 14 cents. Do you remember what the rate became after it was 14 cents -- down -- did it go up or go down?

A. No, it went down.

Q. What was it after the 14 cent rate? A. I think it was 10 cents; I am not positive.

Q. You think the rate came down from 14 cents to 10 cents just a few years? A. Yes.

Q. What is what you remember? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the 10 cent rate in force -- do you know? A. I don't remember.

Q. Was the 10 cent rate in force when you left the employment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you came back it was all different?

A. Yes.

Q. Everything had been changed on this way of setting the mails? A. Yes.

Q. How many hours are you working per day now? A. Nine hours.

Q. Can you tell us off-hand what amount of money you received on your last pay, which would be yesterday? A. I was off sick part of the pay and worked 71 hours and with my bonus I made 101 hours.

Q. You actually worked for 71 hours ? A. Yes, and I made $101.54.

THE COMMISSIONER: Standard hours.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. It would mean you made 42.54 ? A. No, I made 26.40.

Q. That is dollars ? A. Yes.

Q. But you made 30.54 standard hours bonus ? A. No, I worked 71 hours and I made 101.54.

Q. So the difference between the two would be 30.54 hours. Look at that computation. You made 101.54 standard hours and it is made with 71 actual working hours. So that the difference would be 30.54 hours standard time, which would be your bonus? A. Yes. I worked hard because I was sick.

Q. Your rate, you say, is 26 cents an hour ? A. Yes.

Q. So that your bonus amounted to 30.54 at 26 cents an hour -- that would be your bonus ? A. Yes.

Q. So that you got a bonus that would amount to nearly one-third of the time you actually worked ? A. I don't always make as much, I worked extra hard because I was away sick, but I always make a good bonus.

Q. How many hours did you work per day most [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. Can you tell us approximately what amount of money you received on your last pay, which would be [illegible] day? A. I was out sick part of the day and worked 71 hours and with my bonus I made 101 hours.

Q. You actually worked 71 hours? A. Yes, and I made 101.64.

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] A. Yes, I made 71.[illegible].

Q. That is million? A. Yes.

Q. Did you [illegible] A. No, I worked 71 hours and I made 101.64.

Q. So the difference between the two would be 30.94 hours. Was it that computation. You made 101.64 standard hours and it is made over 71 actual working hours. So that the difference would be 30.94 hours [illegible] time. [illegible]

A. Yes. I worked hard because I was sick.

Q. Your rate, you say, is 56 cents an hour?

A. Yes.

Q. So that your bonus amounted to 30.94 56 cents an hour -- that would be your bonus? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. Do you work a full week under ordinary circumstances when you are not sick ? A. Yes.

Q. Are you provided with work for the full week? A. Yes.

Q. Which would mean five days and a half ? A. Yes.

Q. Do you wear a special garment for the work ? A. Yes, we wear white smocks.

Q. Who provides the smocks? A. We do.

Q. You pay for them ? A. Yes.

Q. The room you work in I suppose has high ceilings ? A. Quite.

Q. Plenty of light ? A. It has lots of windows.

Q. Do you know what is the condition as to temperature during the winter time? A. I don't know much about temperatures.

Q. You do not suffer either of heat or cold during the working hours in the shop in the winter time? A. No.

(Page 7700 follows).

Q. Do you work a full week under ordinary circumstances when you are not sick? A. Yes.

Q. Are you provided with work for the full week? A. Yes.

Q. Which would mean fifty days and a half? A. Yes.

Q. Do you wear a special garment for the work? A. Yes, we wear white smocks.

Q. Who provides the smocks? A. We do.

Q. You pay for them? A. Yes.

Q. The room you work in I presume has high ceilings? A. Quite.

Q. Plenty of light? A. It has lots of windows.

Q. Do you know what is the conditions as to temperature during the winter time? A. I don't know much about temperatures.

Q. You do not suffer either of heat or cold during the working hours in the shop in the winter time? A. No.

(Page 7700 follows).

CHARLES AUCLAIR.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge? R Vingt huit ans, pour dire exactement vingt huit ans et demi.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine de la Belding-Corticelli à Montréal? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R Je suis opérateur sur les machines à tricoter les bas full fashion.

Q Faites-vous la jambe ou le pied? R Les deux sur la même machine.

Q Vous travaillez sur une machine qui fait la jambe et le pied? R Très bien.

Q Quel est le nom de cette machine là?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Est-ce que ce sont des bas en soie naturelle?

R Oui.

PAR Me. BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est le nom de la machine? R Carl Lieberknick Kalio Complete.

Q C'est une machine allemande? R Oui.

Q Vous avez un métier, c'est une seule machine que vous avez qui a plusieurs sections?

R Vingt-quatre sections.

Q Vous faites 24 bas à la fois? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire àla Cour comment vous opérer, commencez-vous en haut du bas ou par le pied?

R Très bien, on commence par le haut du bas, ce qu'on appelle le welt.

Q En quoi consiste votre travail, quelle est la première opération que vous faites, quand vous

Lequel temoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par mtre Gauthier.

Q Quel est votre âge? R Vingt huit ans.

pour dire exactement vingt huit ans et demi.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine de la Bridgeburg-tricotit à Montreal? R Oui, mon maître.

Q Quelle est la nature de votre travail?

R Je suis opérateur sur les machines à tricoter les bas Vanit Fashion.

Q Mettez-vous le jambe ou le pied? R Les deux sur la même machine.

Q Vous travaillez sur une machine qui tricote la jambe et le pied? R Très bien.

Q Quel est le nom de cette machine là?

R Lisowkin [illegible].

Q Est-ce que ce sont des bas en soie naturelle?

R Oui.

Vin Ma. [illegible].

Q Quel est le nom de la machine? R Cent Liswoxkin Ratio Complete.

Q C'est une machine allemande? R Oui.

Q Vous avez du métier, c'est une seule machine que vous avez qui a plusieurs sections?

R Vingt-quatre sections.

Q Vous tricotez 24 bas à la fois? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous bien dire Cour comment vous commencez, commencez-vous au haut du bas ou par le pied?

R Très bien, on commence par le haut du bas, ce qu'on appelle le welt.

Q Un pour connaître votre travail, quel le est la première operation que vous faites, quand vous

tricotez le bas, posez-vous les aiguilles sur la machine? R Certainement.

Q Est-ce la première opération que vous faites de poser les aiguilles sur la machine? R Certainement, Bien, ça dépend, quand on en a de cassées au set précédent.

Q Vous devez savoir si toutes vos aiguillez sont en bon ordre avant de commencer à travailler?

R Oui.

Q Après vous êtes assuré de ça et avoir remplacé les mauvaises aiguilles, vous êtes en état de commencer le travail? R Très bien.

Q La première operation c'est d'enfiler les aiguilles?

R Non,c'est tellement compliqué, je peux bien vous le dire, ça marche automatiquement, il faut que la mecaine soit controlée selon les controles, la première operation,il faut d'abord placer la machine sur le pouvoir slow speed.

Q Sur lapetite vitesse? R Oui, on prépare les carriers, les rods qui entrainent le brin de fil, il faut lever le slacker, ça c'est une canne, et en le levant les aiguilles se trouvent à presser plus fort, alors la maille se fait plus grande, là on lève un autre slacker.

Q Les operations se vont-elles d'une seule fois pour tous les bas en construction? R Oui.

Q Il y a des bras de commandes qui permettent de faire les operations sur chacun des petits moulins à tricoter? R Oui.

Q L'autre operation que vous devez faire qu'est-ce que c'est? R Il y en a peut être pour une grosse heure.

tricoter la une, pouvez-vous les graisser sur la machine?

R. Certainement.

Q. Est-ce la première opération que vous faites de passer les graisses sur la machine? R. Certainement, bien, je dirais, quand on a de nouvelles du est présentement.

Q. Vous devez savoir si toutes vos graisses sont en bon ordre avant de commencer à travailler?

R. Oui.

Après vous être assuré de ça et avoir remplacé les mauvaises graisses, vous êtes en état de commencer le travail? R. Très bien.

Q. La première opération c'est d'enlever les graisses?

R. Non, c'est tellement compliqué, je peux bien vous le dire, ça marche extraordinairement, il faut que la machine soit contrôlée selon les controles, la première opération, il faut d'abord placer la machine à la nouvelle place spécial.

Q. Sur laquelle vitesse? R. Oui, on prepare les carrieres, les roues qui entrainent le brin de fil, il faut lever le disque, ça c'est une manne, et on le levant les graisses se trouvent à presser plus fort, alors la maille se fait plus grande, là on lève un autre disque.

Q. Les operations se font-elles d'une seule fois pour tous les bas en construction? R. Oui.

Q. Il y a des bras de commandes qui permettent de faire les operations sur chacun des petits moulins à tricoter? R. Oui.

Q. L'autre operation que vous devez faire qu'est-ce que c'est? R. Il y a deux fils qui sont pour une grosse bande.

Q Autrement dit pour faire 24 bas, ça prend une heure? R Pour faire 24 bas, ça prend 1.10 (une heure et dix minutes).

Q Quel est le standard time qui vous est alloué? R 1.37/100 d'heure.

Q Pour commencer et finir le bas? R Oui.

Q Généralement parlant, combien de temps prenez-vous vous même? R Sur ces machines là on est supposé avoir un aide, là on en a pas.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous en avez pas? R Pas pour le moment, non.

PAR ME.BEAUREGARD.

Q Quand vous avez un aide, recevez-vous le même salaire, est-ce le même tarif pour votre travail, que quand vous êtes seul? R Certainement.

Q Vous avez un avantage à avoir un aide, parce que ça va un peu plus vite? R Parce que sans aide, ça tient un homme affairé toute la nuit sans arrêt.

Q Vous travaillez de nuit? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez 11 heures? R Oui.

Q Quel est la base de votre salaire à vous?

R Sur cette machine ils n'ont pas sorti mon prix mais autrefois j'avais 36 cts de l'heure.

Q Sur quel genre de machine? R Sur les quarante-huit gage.

Q Vous faisiez des jambes ou des pieds? R Des jambes.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur la machine qui tricote le bas en entier?

Q. Antérieurement dit pour faire la base, ça prend une hauteur? R. Pour faire la base, ça prend 1.10 (une heure et dix minutes).

Q. Quel est le standard time que vous entendez?

R. 1.37/100 d'heure.

Q. Pour commencer et finir le mat? R. Oui.

Q. Généralement parlant, combien de temps prenez-vous vous même? R. Sur ces machines là on est supposé avoir un aide, là on en a pas.

M. M.L. COMMISSAIRE.

Q. Vous en avez pas? R. Pas pour le moment, non.

M. M. MACDONALD.

Q. Quand vous êtes en aide, vient-elle de sa salaire, est-ce le même tarif pour votre travail, que quand vous êtes seul? R. Certainement.

Q. Vous avez, un avarte e à avoir un aide, parce que ça va un peu plus vite? R. Parce que sans aide, ça étant un homme arrêté toute la nuit sans arrêt.

Q. Vous travaillez de nuit? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez il hetrey? R. Oui.

Q. Quel est la base de votre salaire à vous?

R. Sur cette machine là n'est pas mitt mon prix mais autrefois j'avais 56 cts de l'heure.

Q. Sur quel genre de machine? R. Sur les quarante huit gage.

Q. Vous faisiez des jambon ou des piedz? R. Des jambon.

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur la machine qui tricote le fin en moins?

R Depuis deux semaines.

Q Ce sont des machines nouvellement installées?

R Oui, de nouvelles machines.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous pour la Belding-Corticelli? R Depuis au delà de trois ans.

Q Connaissiez-vous le métier avant de travailler là? R J'avais sept ans d'expérience.

Q A quel endroit? R J'ai travaillé pour la Canadian Silk Products à Sherbrooke, un an à la McRae à Hamilton, Ont.,

Q A quel travail vous a-t-on mis à la Belding-Corticelli en arrivant? R Une machine de 24 section, pour la jambe.

Q Vous connaissiez le métier à de moment là?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu un changement de tarif sur les machines à 24 métiers, depuis que vous êtes entré au jour d'aujourd'hui? R Certainement.

Q Voulez-vous dire à la Cour quel changement a eu lieu? R Quand j'ai commencé à la Belding Corticelli, j'avais sur une 24 section, j'avais 42 cts la douzaine.

Q C'était le tarif sur le travail que vous faisiez quand vous avez commencé? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous étiez à la douzaine? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez combien de douzaines par jour?

R Je faisais 12, 11 douzaines, ça variait.

Q Ca variait de 11 à 12 douzaines? R Oui.

Q Par Jour? R Oui.

Q Quand vous arrivez.

R De sont des machines nouvellement installées.

Q Où, de nouvelles machines.

R Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à Belding-Corticelli? R Depuis au moins de 4 ans.

Q Connaissiez-vous le métier avant de travailler là? R J'avais sept ans d'expérience.

Q A quel endroit? R J'ai travaillé à la Canadian Silk Products à Sherbrooke, un an à la Horne à Hamilton, Ont.

Q A quel travail vous a-t-on mis à la Belding Corticelli en arrivant? R Une machine de section, pour la jaune.

Q Vous connaissiez le métier à ce moment là? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu un changement de tarif les machines à 24 ne tiers, depuis que vous êtes au jour d'aujourd'hui? R Certainement.

Q Voulez-vous dire à la cour quel changement a eu lieu? R [illegible] la Belding Corticelli, j'avais eu une 14 section j'avais 42 cts la douzaine.

Q C'était le tarif sur le travail que vous faisiez quand vous avez commencé? R Oui, moins cet.

Q Vous étiez à la douzaine? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez combien de douzaines par jour? R Je faisais 12. Il douzaines, y a variait.

Q Du variait de 11 à 12 douzaines? R Oui.

Q Par jour? R Oui.

Q Et puis quel a été le changement dans le tarif?

R Je vais vous dire, j'ai changé de machine, en changeant de machine, je changeais de style de bas, on m'a mis sur le crêpe.

Q Combien de temps d'abord avez-vous été sur une machine gauge 48, dont vous venez de parler?

R J'ai été environ un mois.

Q Il y a pas eu de changement dans ce mois là?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Ensuite on vous a mis sur une autre sorte de machine? R Non, un autre genre de travail.

Q Quel était le tarif sur ce genre de travail là?

R Quand on a changé, c'est là qu'on a rentré sur le nouveau système.

Q C'est à ce moment là que le nouveau système s'est établi? R Je ne me souviens pas exactement.

Q Vous ne vous en souvenez pas? R Non.

Q J'ai compris par un témoin hier, que le nouveau système avait été établi depuis 1934? R Oui,

Q Est-ce exact? R Oui, j'ai rentré sur le crêpe, je me souviens que j'avais le même prix 42 cts la douzaine.

Q Pouviez-vous faire autant de douzaines dans le bas de crêpe? R Non, parcequ'on avait pas du bon crêpe dans ce temps là, des nuits je faisais que six douzaines, d'autres nuit neuf douzaines, ça variait.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps sur le crêpe?

R J'usqu'au nouveau système, quand j'ai travaillé sur le nouveau système.

Q Et puis quel a été le changement dans la tenu

R Je vais vous dire, j'ai commencé ce métier, on

changeant de machine, je changeais de style de tenu,

on m'a mis sur le crêpe.

Q Combien de temps d'abord avez-vous été sur une

machine ronde ou, dont vous venez de parler?

R J'ai été environ un mois.

Q Il y a pas eu de changement dans ce mois là?

R Non, non, non.

Q Mais vous a mis sur une autre partie de

machine? R Non, on a été même de travail.

Q Quel était le tarif sur ce genre de travail là?

R Quand on a changé, c'est là qu'on a rentré sur

le nouveau système.

Q C'est à ce moment là que le nouveau système

s'est établi? R Je ne me souviens

pas exactement.

Q Vous ne vous en souvenez pas? R Non.

Q J'ai compris par un témoin hier, que le nouveau

système avait été établi depuis 1954? R Oui.

Q Est-ce exact? R Oui, j'ai rentré sur

le crêpe, je me souviens que j'avais la même prix

qu'où la douzaine.

Q Pouvez-vous faire autant de douzaines dans

le bas de crêpe? R Non, parce qu'on avait

pas du bon crêpe dans ce temps là, des nuits je

faisais que six douzaines, d'autres nuits mes douzaines

va variait.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps sur le crêpe?

R J'étais toujours dessus, mais j'ai travaillé

sur la machine ronde.

Q Est-ce que le nouveau système vous donnait un plus fort salaire qu'à la douzaine? R Un peu.

Q Ca vous donnait un plus fort salaire sur le crêpe? R Oui.

Q A la douzaine? R Oui, pas une grosse variation mais un peu.

Q Avez-vous travaillé sur le nouveau système sur le gauge 48, sur l'autre ouvrage aussi?

R Certainement.

Q Est-ce plus avantageux, est-ce que le système est plus avantageux que l'ancien système quant au gauge 48, sur les bas ordinaires? R Quand j'ai entré sur le 48 gauge, on avait une heure et quatre-vingt centième, j'ai travailleenviron quatre mois à ce prix là, ensuite là on a baissé à 1.58 hrs.,

Q Et à 1.58 hrs c'était moins avantageux?

R Oui,c'est un autre gauge, c'est un 42 gauge, tandis que l'autre était 48 gauge, qui est plus difficile à entretenir que le 42, ça demande plus d'expérience.

Q Avec ce que vous nous dites, je peux difficilement faire une comparaison, vous commencez par le 48 gauge? R Le 42, le 24 section, au commencement, c'est sur le 42 gauge.

Q Alors je puis comparer le prix que vous aviez au début, 42 cts la douzaine sur 42 gauge?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous faisiez dans ce temps là onze, douze douzaines par nuit? R Oui.

Q A 42 cts la douzaine? R Oui.

Q Après avoir travaillé sur le crêpe vous êtes

Q. Mais-ce que le moteur avec ce vous pourrait en plus lors malaise qu'à la commande? R. Oh peu.

Q. Ce vous commence un peu lors malaise sur le moteur? R. Oui.

Q. A la commande? R. Oui, mais moins en plus.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé sur le nouveau système sur le pont de, ou l'arbre commandé?

R. Oui.

Q. Oui-Non, [illegible], ce-ce que le système est plus avantageux que l'ancien système quant au range 42, sur les bas commandes? R. Quand j'ai entré sur le 42 range, on avait une [illegible] quatre mois à se prix là, ensuite là on a baissé à 1.85 bre.

Q. Et à 1.85 bre c'était moins avantageux?

R. Oui, c'est un autre range, c'est un 44 range, ton que l'autre était 45 range, ce est plus difficile à entretenir que le 42, ça demande plus d'expérience.

Q. Avec ce que vous nous dites, le pont difficile-ment faire une commandement, vous commencez sur le 44 range? R. Le 42, le 44 section, au commencement, c'est sur le 44 range.

Q. Alors il pis faisons le pont [illegible] [illegible], ce est [illegible]?

R. Oui, [illegible].

Q. Le [illegible] pour le [illegible] le [illegible] sur [illegible]?

R. [illegible] 2 [illegible].

Q. A [illegible] le [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Alors avez-vous sur le [illegible] [illegible]

retourné sur le 42 gauge, mais sur le système bonus et vous avez eu au début? R C'est un 48 gauge celui-ci.

Q Et vous dites que c'est plus difficile que le 42? R Oui.

Q En reprenant avec le système bonus, vous travailliez sur le 48 gauge que vous dites plus difficile, d'abord à 1.30 hr? R Oui.

Q Et vous dites que ça équivalait à ce que vous faisiez avant, comme salaire? R A 1.80 hr. je faisais un peu plus.

Q Qu'à la douzaine? R Oui.

Q Quelque temps après le tarif a étéchangé et réduit à 1.58 hr? R Oui.

Q C'était moins payant qu'avant? R Oui, il y avait une différence, mettons sur dix douzaines, on fait 7,8, mais mettons sur 10 douzaines, ça représenterait 2.20/100 hr.

Q Alors la réduction dans le tarif vous faisait perdre 2.20/100 hr. par nuit? R Par 10 douzaines.

Q Qui était une grosse nuit? R Oui, mais je l'ai déjà fait.

Q C'est le tarif actuel 1.58 hr? R Oui, c'est le tarif actuel.

Q J'ai entendu dire hier par le témoin, par un témoin, qu'il y avait eu une grève en 1934, avez-vous eu connaissance de ça? R Oui.

Q Pourquoi cette grève? R D'abord sur les machines la longueur du bas est controlé par un "star", une vis en arrière, cette vis là sont toutes

retourné sur le 42 pouce, mais sur le système bonus et vous avez eu au départ? R C'est un 48 pouce celui-ci.

Q Et vous dites que c'est plus difficile que le 42? R Oui.

Q En remplaçant avec le système bonus, vous travaillez sur le 48 pouce que vous dites plus difficile, d'abord à 1.50 brf? R Oui.

Q Et vous dites que ça équivalait à ce que vous faisiez avant, comme salaire? R A 1.80 br. je faisais un peu plus.

Q Qu'à la journée? R Oui.

Q Quelque temps après le tarif a diminué et revenait à 1.80 brf? R Oui.

Q [illegible] R Oui.

Il y avait une différence, mettons sur dix journées, on fait 7.8, mais mettons sur 10 journées, ça représenterait 2.50\100 br.

Q Alors la réduction dans le tarif vous faisait perdre 2.50\100 br. par nuit? R Par 10 journées.

Q Qui était une progrès nuit? R Oui, mais je l'ai déjà fait.

Q C'est le tarif actuel 1.68 brf? R Oui, c'est le tarif actuel.

Q J'ai entendu dire hier par le témoin, par un témoin, qu'il y avait eu une grève en 1934, avez-vous eu connaissance de ça? R Oui.

Q Pourquoi cette grève? R D'abord sur les machines la longueur du bas est contrôlée par un "stop", une vis en arrière, cette vis là sont toutes

controlées,settlées la même chose, il ya y avoir un cone de soir plus serrée que les autres, le bas va être tricoté plus court, ils voulaient faire payer les gars pour les bas plus courts que les autres.

Q L'ouvrier avait autant travaillé, pour faire un bas plus court que plus long? R Oui.

Q Et le bas plus court était payé moins cher?

R Ils voulaient pas le payer du tout.

Q Ils ne voulaient pas payer l'ouvrier du tout?

R Non.

Q D'après l'ouvrier,est-ce que c'était attribuable à la machine si le bas est plus court? R A la soie.

Q Parce que le cone était trop serrée dites-vous, ça été ça la cause de la grève? R Pas seulement que ça.

Q C'était un des griefs des ouvriers?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Et ensuite ils faisaient payer vous dites?

R Il faisait payer les bas "mandeé", quelques fois un type va passer un méchant bas au travers des bons bas.

Q C'etait un autre grief? R Quand un type passait de la méchant ouvrage avec de la bon ouvrage.

Q La compagnie chargeait pour un bas mal fabriqué? R Oui, par la cause de la machine.

PAR M. LE TRIBUNA :

Q Pour le travail gagné par la machine, il la faisait payer à l'ouvrier, soit que le bas soit trop court, défectueux? R Oui.

contrôleur, attitrée la même chose. Il y a avoir un cone de moir plus serrée que les autres. Le bas va être tricoté plus court. Ils voulaient faire payer les gars pour les bas plus courts que les autres.

Q. L'ouvrier avait assez travaillé, pour faire un bas plus court que plus long? R. Oui.

Q. Et le bas plus court était payé moins cher?

R. Ils voulaient pas le payer du tout.

Q. Ils ne voulaient pas payer l'ouvrier de leur?

R. Non.

Q. Après l'ouvrier, avez-vous travaillé à la machine où le bas est plus court? R. A la main.

Q. Parce que le cone était trop serrée du bas-vous, va été ça la cause de la grève? R. Pas seulement que ça.

Q. C'était un des griefs des ouvriers?

R. Oui, mons sir.

Q. Et exactement ils faisaient payer vous-mêmes?

R. Il faisait payer les bas "manqués", quelque fois un type va passer un mechant bas au traverse des bons bas.

Q. C'était un autre grief? R. Quand un type passait de la mechant ouvrage avec de la bon ouvrage.

Q. La compagnie changeait pour un bas mal fabriqué? R. Oui, par la cause de la machine.

MAN E. LE TRIBUNAL :

Q. Pour le travail saqué par la machine, il le faisait payer l'ouvrier. Qu'est-ce-que-vous-avez trop court, défectueux? R. Oui.

Par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Y a-t-il d'autres griefs que vous vous rappélez?

R Ils demandaient une augmentation de salaire, moi ça faisait pas assez longtemps que j'etais là, il y en a qui vont vous donner de meilleures renseignements sur ce sujet là.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Quel a été le rés ltat de cette grève?

R Les gens du comites sont allés pour rencontrer les premiers de la manafacture et on a perdu complètement.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Il s'était formé un comité d'usine parmi les ouvriers? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous en état de nous dire, est-ce qu'il y a une union d'ouvriers textiles dans cette compagnie là? R On a pas d'union, mais on est en organisation.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous êtes en train de vous organiser? R Oui.

Q Quelle union? R Les Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous n'étiez pas organisé en 1934? R Non.

Q Le comité formé était parmi les ouvriers?

R Oui.

Q Ce comité d'usine c'etait pas rattachéà aucune organisation locale ni extérieure? R Non, on avait aucune organisation.

Q En 1934, avez-vous eu un changement dans le salaire? R J'opérais un 45 gauge, ce gauge là était 1.26 hr, ils ont baissé à 1.12. hr.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:-

Q. Y a-t-il d'autres points que vous voulez mentionner?

R. Il a demandé une augmentation de salaire, moi je tolérait pas mes longtemps que j'étais là, il y en a qui vont vous donner de meilleures renseignements sur ce sujet là.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Quel a été le résultat de cette grève?

R. Les gens du comités sont allés pour reconstruit les usines de la manufactures et on a petion complétement.

PAR MYRE BEAUCHEMIN:

Q. Il s'était formé un comité d'usine parmi les ouvriers? R. Oui.

Q. Etes-vous en état de nous dire, sai-ce qu'il faisait là? R. Ce n pas d'union, mais c'est un organisation.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Vous êtes un membre de vous organisant? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle union? R. Les syndicats Catholiques Nationaux.

PAR MYRE BEAUCHEMIN:

Q. Vous n'étiez pas organisés en 1947? R. Non.

Q. Le comité formé était parmi les ouvriers?

R. Oui.

Q. Y avait d'autres associations ouvrières organisation locale ou extérieure? R. Non, on avait aucune organisation.

Q. En 1934, avez-vous eu un changement dans le salaire? R. Il opérais un 45 cents, ce qui là était 1.25 hr, ils ont baissé à 1.15 hr.

Q De 1.26 ils ont baissé à 1.12? R Oui.

Q En 1935? R Oui, ce gauge là avant la grève payait 52 cts la doz. et après la grève, après le nouveau système ilsl'ont baissé à 36 cts de l'heure, ça faisait à peu près à 42 cts la douzaine.

Q Il a passé de 52 cts la douzaine à 42 cts la douzaine? R Oui,sur ce gauge là.

Q Approximativement? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous à nettoyer et huiler les machines, vous? R Non, pas les hommes de nuit.

Q Les hommes de nuit n'ont rien à faire là dedans? R Non.

Q Avez-vous à payer les aiguilles supplémentaires, en sus des paquets alloués, par quinzaine?

R Certainement.

Q C'est général ça, c'est une loi pour tout le monde? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q Vous avez parlé d'une chute de 1.80 hr à 1.58 hr. est-ce que ça pas été haussé à 1.62, ou de 1.80 à 1.62? R A 1.80 il a descendu.

Q Avant 1.80 a-t-il été plus bas? R Dans ce temps là je travaillais pas sur le 48 gauge.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

ADVENANT 11.45 LA COMMISSION S'AJOURNE à MIDI.

Q. De l.80 ils ont brûlé à l.187 R. Oui.

Q. Du 1.887 R. Oui, ce pouvait là avant la grève, pouvait se cela et tuerés la grève, avant la nouvelle système qu'il'ont brûlé à 30 cent de l'heure, ils loient à peu près à 40 cts la journée.

Q. Il a passé de 25 cts la journée à 40 cts la journée? R. Oui, sur ce pouvait là.

Q. Approximativement? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous à mettre et brûler les machines vous? R. Non, nous l'on nommes de nuit.

Q. Les hommes de nuit n'ont rien à faire là dans? R. Non.

Q. Avez-vous à payer les signifies supplémentaires, en cas des heures filondés, par quelqu'un? R. Quelqu'un.

Q. C'est général ya, c'est une loi pour tout le monde? R. Oui.

PAR MTRE BOURGEAU.

Q. Vous avez parlé d'une onzte en l.80 ou à l.85 br. est-ce que, a pas été mesuré à l.88, ou de l.80 à l.90? R. [illegible]

Q. Avant l.80 a-t-il été plus bas? R. Dans ce temps là je travaillais sur le 84 pouces.

AT THE TRIAL OF ALF BLAY DE [illegible].

Examined Ilsb la Court [illegible]

[illegible] à Mtre.

ADVENANT MIDI LA COMMISSION CONTINUE.

HUBERT GAGNON.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Monsieur Gagnon, quelest votre âge? R Quarante un ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Huit.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la Belding Corticelli? R Je travaille plus là depuis le mois de mars passé.

Q Pour quelle raison avez-vous cessé de travailler? R Ils ont diminué les salaires tellement que j'ai été obligé de discontinuer, j'ai trouvé une autre position.

Q Travaillez-vous ailleurs? R Je travaille pas dans le moment.

Q Pendant combien de temps avez-vous travaillé là? R Six ans et huit mois.

Q Vous avez arrêté ce printemps? R Oui.

Q Quel genre de travail faisiez-vous quand vous avez cessé? R Je tricotais les jambes de bas.

Q Sur les machine 42? R 42 gauge, 20 sections.

Q Pendant combien de temps avez-vous fait ce travail? R J'ai operé deux machines à venir au mois de novembre 1955, au mois de novembre on m'a oté une machine, et après j'ai continué à travailler, au jour de l'an, j'ai continué le travail, et j'ai parti après.

Q Pendant que vous travailliez sur le gauge 42 24 section? R Oui.

Q Vous avez travaillé sous le régime du bonus?

[illegible]

[illegible]

Journal tenuis est economique.

[illegible]

Q. Quelles langues parlez vous [illegible]?

R. [illegible].

Q. [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous des enfants? R. [illegible]

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la Maison [illegible]? R. Je travaille plus ici depuis la mort du [illegible].

Q. Pour quel le trouvez vous [illegible] le travail?

R. Ils ont diminué à mesure toujours que j'ai été malade de ci-construer, j'ai trouvé une autre position.

Q. [illegible] pas dans le moment.

Q. [illegible] 1917? R. Un ans et demi moins.

Q. Vous avez appris de quelqu'un? R. Oui.

Q. Quel genre de travail faisiez-vous quand vous avez [illegible]? R. Je travaillais à la journée de bas.

Q. [illegible]? R. [illegible], [illegible]

Q. Pendant combien de temps avez-vous fait ce travail?

R. J'ai opéré deux mois à venir au mois de novembre 1918, au mois de novembre on m'a été une machine, et après j'ai continué à travailler, au jour de l'an, j'ai continué le travail, et j'ai [illegible] après.

Q. Pendant que vous travailliez sur la [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez travaillé sous la régime du bonnet

R Oui.

Q Quel était votre salaire à l'heure? R 39 cts de l'heure.

Q A compter de 34 quelles ont été les modifications dans le bonus? R Je pourrais pas dire au juste, on avait sur les styles que je travaillais, il fallait faire ~~kE~~ 8 douzaines et 15 bas, pour faire un bonus.

Q C'est à dire, faisiez-vous un bonus quand vous faisiez 8 douzaines et 15 bas? R On commençait à le faire.

Q Audelà de 8 doz. et 15 bas vous faisiez un bonus? R Oui.

Q Travailliez-vous de jour? R De jour

Q Faisiez-vous souvent votre bonus? R Sur l'opération que j'avais, sur une bonne machine, je le faisais assez souvent.

Q Combien de l'heure aviez-vous, dites-vous? R 39 cts.

Q Avez-vous commencé à avoir ça à compter du système bonus? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu une modification dans le salaire à l'heure, au moment où vous avez cessé? R Non.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu une modification dans le système bonus? R Oui, 6 points la douzaine, 1.42 à 1.25, quand j'ai fini, sur la même opération ils nous ont mis à 1.25.

Q C'est comme ça que vous étiez quand vous êtes parti, c'est sur ce 1.25 hr que vous travailliez et dont vous n'étiez pas satisfait? R Oui.

Q Par quinzaine quelle était votre paye ordinaire?

R Après qu'on a eu baissé ce bonus là, je pouvais pas faire un bonus il aurait fallu faire 11 douzaines à tous les jours.

Q Avant la réduction de 1.41 à 1.25 vous faisiez à peu près combien? R On pouvait faire $5.00 par jour, sur deux machines.

Q Vous opériez deux machines? R Oui, avec un helper, j'avais 7½ cts de l'heure pour tenir la machine en ordre.

Q Vous aviez une machine seul et l'autre avec un aide, un helper? R Oui.

Q Et vous aviez 7½ cts de l'heure pour en avoir soin? R Oui.

Q Et vous faisiez $5.00 par jour? R Oui.

Q Six jours par semaine? R Cinq jours et demi.

Q Ca vous faisait $27.50? R On faisait pas toujours le même nombre de douzaine, il y a des payes j'ai retiré $48.00 pour 13 jours d'ouvrage, j'en ai fait de $52.00.

Q Ca variait de $48.00 à $52.00? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est au moment où vous avez quitté? R Non, depuis qu'ils ont baissé, j'ai travaillé deux semaines, j'ai pas fait de bonus après le jour de l'an.

Q Combien avez-vous gagné dans ces quinze jours là? R J'ai fait des payes de $42.00, $48.00, $33.00.

Q La dernière paye? R Je pense que je l'ai pas marqué.

Q. Que dirriez-vous quand vous avez [illegible]?

R. Après qu'on a eu [illegible] de bonne [illegible], je pouvais [illegible] un bonus il [illegible] [illegible] à tous les jours.

Q. Avant la [illegible] de l'U.I.A. vous [illegible] à peu près seulement. R. Je [illegible] [illegible] 10 par jours, sur deux [illegible].

Q. Vous [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui, avec [illegible] [illegible], j'avais 7½ cts de l'heure pour toute la [illegible] de l'heure.

Q. Vous avez eu une augmentation et l'autre avec [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous [illegible] V. cts de l'heure pour un [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous faisiez [illegible] par jour? R. Oui.

Q. Six jours par semaine? R. Oui [illegible] [illegible] et demi.

Q. Et vous faisiez [illegible]? R. Je faisais [illegible] [illegible] jours le même moment de [illegible], il y a une [illegible] j'ai retire [illegible] pour 13 jours d'avrage, j'en ai [illegible] de [illegible].

Q. Et vous avez [illegible] à [illegible]? R. Oui.

M. R. M.L. [illegible].

Q. C'est au moment où vous avez quitté? R. Non, [illegible] qu'ils ont baisse, j'ai travaillé [illegible] semaines, j'ai pas fait le bonus après la fin de l'U.I.A.

Q. Combien avez-vous [illegible] dans une [illegible] journée? R. J'ai fait des [illegible] de [illegible], [illegible].

Q. Et [illegible]? R. De même que je l'ai [illegible].

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous n'aviez pas de bonus? R J'ai pas fait de bonus, ça me faisait $4.00 à $4.25 par jour.

Q De $4.00 à $4.25 par jour, quand j'ai discontinué, oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q $45.00 pour les quinze jours? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Pour vous c'etait pas suffisant? R Non,pour faire vivre ma famille.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Avant le système du bonus, avant la grève de 1934? R Avant la grève on a demandé une augmentation, on faisait moins après le nouveau système, c'est à dire qu'on faisait plus avec le nouveau système.

Q C'est à dire le tarif avant la grève était moins avantageux. R Oui.

Q Est-ce que le salaire a été diminué antérieurement? R Mon salaire a été diminué de $20.00 à $25.00 en 1935, par mois, ça dépend de la production qu'on fait, mais un average de $20.00 à $25.00.

Q Pour vous l'effet ça été une diminution de $20.00 à $25.00 par mois? R Oui.

Q C'est la diminution de 1935? R Oui.

Q Vous dites que vous avez travaillé six ans, vous avez travaillé avant 1934? R Oui.

Q Quel était le salaire en 1929? R J'ai travaillé sur les bas spéciaux, de dentelles, on pouvait faire $7.00, $8.00, $9.00 des fois, on travaillait une heure de plus, jusqu'à 6½, je pouvais faire

Pas extrêmement.

Vous n'avez pas de cours? R Oui, pas du tout.

Combien, en moyenne, gagnez-vous par jour?

De $4.00 à $4.50 par jour, quand j'ai régulièrement du travail.

Que fait la journalière?

$4.00 pour les quinze jours? R Oui, normalement.

Pour vous, n'était pas suffisant? R Non, pour faire vivre ma famille.

Pas assez suffisant?

Avant le système du bonus, avant le prix de $2.50? R Avant le système du bonus, on faisait moins après le nouveau système, on faisait plus qu'on fabriquait plus avec le nouveau système.

C'est à dire le taux avant la grève était moins avantageux? R Oui.

Sait-on que le salaire a été diminué récemment? R Mon salaire a été diminué de $2.50 à $2.00 en 1958. Par mois, la moyenne de la production ne'on fait, mais en moyenne de $2.00 à $2.50.

Pour vous l'effet qu'a été une diminution de $2.00 à $2.00 par mois? R Non.

Q C'est la diminution de 1958? R Oui.

Q Vous dites que vous avez travaillé six ans, vous avez travaillé avant 1958? R Oui.

Q Que était le salaire en 1957? R J'ai travaillé sur les bas pneuxs, de contrôle, on pouvait faire $4.00, $4.00 par jour, le prix de travail - fait une moyenne de 1958, depuis 1957 la moyenne

jusqu'à $10.00.

Q En 1929? R Oui, 1929, 1930.

Q Vous travaillez sur des bas de dentelles?

R Oui, sur les 58 gauge, $1.50 la douzaine, ils nous payaient $8.50 à $9.00 par jour.

Q Quand est-ce que ça commencé à descendre?

R Au commencement de 1933.ils nous ont donné 20%, ensuite pas longtemps après, cinq mois plus tard, ils nous ont coupé encore de 10% à 15%, à tous les ans, à venir à 1934, les bas qu'on avait 75 cts la douzaine et $1.50, on avait $0.85 cts la douzaine pour les faire.

Q En tenant compte des différentes descentes?

R A 42½ cts oui, la douzaine.

Q En additionnant les différentes descentes, ça nous conduit à la grève de 1934? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous capable de nous en parler? R J'en ai eu connaissance un peu.

Q Pourquoi la grève? R On a demandé une augmentation de salaire de 20%, le gérant nous a demandé, nous a dit qu'ils essaieraient.

Q Comment l'appelez-vous? R M.Cole, gérant de notre département.

Q C'est à lui que vous vous êtes adressé pour avoir un redressement de salaire, vous demandiez 20%? R Oui, ensuite de ça, deux jours plus tard, ils nous ont dit qu'ils ne pouvaient pas, j'etais un des organisateurs du strike, naturellement ils m'ont donné un petit congé d'une couple de jours. Sur l'entrefaite que j'ai sorti, ils ont commencé à vouloir faire payer les bas aux tricoteurs, qui étaient pas de la même longueur.

Q-

jusqu'à $12.00.

Q. En 1897? R. Oui, 1894, 1895.

Q. Vous travaillez sur ces bas de cheville?

R. Oui, sur les $2 paires, $1.50 la douzaine, ils nous coûtent $1.50 à $1.75 la douz.

Q. Quand cela-t-il commencé à baisser?

R. Le [illegible] de 1893. Ils nous ont [illegible], mais [illegible] plus bas. Ils nous ont coûté encore de 15¢ à 18¢, à tous les cas, à partir à 12¢. Les bas qu'on vendait 75¢ ces la douzaine ne ont $1.00, on vendait $1.50 ces la douzaine pour les [illegible].

Q. En tenant compte des différentes baisses?

R. A dû cela ont, le dommage.

Q. Me [illegible] les différentes baisses, [illegible] nous conduit à la même [illegible] R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous [illegible] de nous en parlant? R. J'en ai en connaissance un peu.

Q. Pourquoi le prévoir? R. On a commencé une manufacture de [illegible] de 12¢. Le jouant nous a commencé, nous a dit qu'ils [illegible].

Q. [illegible] R. [illegible], [illegible] de notre département.

Q. C'est à lui que vous vous êtes adressé pour avoir un [illegible] de [illegible]. Vous demandiez [illegible]? R. Oui, [illegible] de [illegible], [illegible] pour [illegible], ils nous ont dit qu'ils ne pouvaient pas. J'ai [illegible] que [illegible] la [illegible], [illegible] ils m'ont donné un petit [illegible] d'une [illegible] de [illegible] sur l'[illegible] que j'ai [illegible], ils ont commencé à vo leur faire payer les bas aux triangles, qui étaient pas de la même longueur.

Q La compagnie a voulu faire payer par les ouvriers les bas qui étaient pas de la même longueur?

R Oui.

Q Comment se fait-il, se faisait-il que les bas étaient pas de la même longueur? R Ca peut dépendre de la machine, de la soie trop serrée sur les cones, et dans les flanelles de la flanelle pas de la même pesanteur, en général ça dépend de la soie trop serrée sur le cone et mal jointe. Ils nous allouent un pouce trop court ou trop long, on vient à bout d'arriver, les patrons voulaient que les bas soient tous de la même longueur, s'il avait un quart de pouce plus courtque la mesure, ces bas là la compagnie les gardait, mais elle payait pas pour.

Q Pour les bas il arrive assez souvent, que les bas sur une section, seront d'une longueur différente, bien que fabriqués en même temps par la même machine et le même homme? R Oui.

Q Si je comprends la compagnie demanderait que cette variante ne dépasse pas 1/4 de pouce?

R Oui.

Q Si la longueur n'était pas correct le bas était fabriqué pour rien? R La compagnie le gardait mais ne payait pas le tricoteur, c'est là qu'on a décidé de sortir en strike, vu qu'on pouvait pas avoir d'entente.

Q Est-ce que la grève a été générale? R Les premiers jours, tous ont sorti, 400 personnes.

Q Pendant combien de temps? R Les autres départements, à part des bas, je pense qu'ils sont rentrés le lendemain, le département des bas, les derniers ont été huit jours en dehors.

Q. Le commutateur a-t-il, selon vous que les moteurs n'ont pas pu démarrer ou de la même longueur?

R. Oui.

Q. Comment se fait-il, se demande-t-il que lorsque étaient sur de la même longueur? R. Ce sont mapendre de la manière, de la nous trop surtout sur les cours, et dans les tiendles de m'avoir pas se la même quantité, on pourrait ya dépend de la mie trop secrée sur le cons et mal joints. Ils sont allumés un pouce trop court et trop long, on n'est à bout d'arriver, les moteurs voulaient que les ses soient tous de la même longueur, s'il avait un peut de pouce plus courtous le mains, ses bas là le cuir qui les perdait, mais alors rapait des ?

Q. Pour les bas il arrive assez souvent, que les ons sur une section, serait d'une longueur différente, mise une tourigées en même temps par la même machine et le même homme? R. Oui.

Q. Si je comprends le colonel demanderait que cette variété ne repasse pas ?\s ce pouce?

R. Non.

Q. Si la longueur n'était pas correct le bas était [illegible] ne peut pas le trouveur, c'est là qu'on s'aperçoit de sortir en atrire, ou qu'on pourrait pas avoir d'ennuis.

Q. [illegible] que la dépêche a été [illegible] R. Non [illegible] Dans, tous ces [illegible].

Q. Maintenant [illegible] Le système [illegible] à ceux dont [illegible] ? Je pense qu'elle [illegible] la longueur, le [illegible] les [illegible] ?

R. Oui à [illegible] ?

Q A part du département des bas, était-ce une grève de sympathie? R Ils ont retourné à leur ouvrage, ils devaient pas avoir rien de sérieux.

Q Ce sont que les tricoteurs de bas qui ont pas voulu retourner? R Oui.

Q Pendant combien de temps? R Huit jours, quelques uns ont rentré dans l'intervalle.

Q Mais l'ensemble? R Ils ont été huit jours dehors.

Q Vous êtes entré sur la déclaration qu'il y aurait un nouveau tarif? R Oui.

Q Vous avez reçu un avis ensuite de quelle façon le paiement serait fait par la suite, comment serait fait le bonus? R Oui.

Q Vous aviez pas d'organisation régulière? R Non.

Q Le mouvement s'est fait entre les ouvriers, ils se sont parlés, ont causé entre eux? R Oui.

Q Ensuite vous avez recommencé à travailler sur le système bonus à 39 cts de l'heure sur la base de 1.42, réduction ensuite faite à 1.25, c'est alors que vous avez quitté, que vous avez considéré que le salaire était trop minime? R Le salaire était trop diminué.

Q Pendant tout le temps que vous avez été là, les ouvriers travaillaient deux équipes de jour et de nuit? R Presque toujours, une secousse ça été tranquile la nuit, il y en avait que quelques uns seulement.

Q Il y avait du travail en abondance, vous ne perdiez pas de temps, faute de travail?

A part du département des bas, était-ce une grève de syndicat? R Ils ont retourné à leur ouvrage. Ils devaient pas avoir rien de parlé.

Q Ce sont que les travailleurs de bas qui ont pas reçu rémunéré? R Non.

Q Pendant combien de temps? R Deux jours, quelques uns ont rentré dans l'intervalle.

Q Mais l'ensemble? R Ils ont été huit jours dehors.

Q Vous êtes entré sur la question qu'il y aurait un nouveau salaire? R Non.

Q Vous avez reçu un avis quelle de quelle façon le paiement serait fait par la suite, comment serait fait le boulot? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez pas à l'emploi [illegible]?

R Non.

Q Le mouvement s'est fait entre les ouvriers, ils se sont mutés, [illegible]? R Non.

Q Quand le vous avez recommencé à travailler sur le système donné à 20 cts de l'heure sur la base de 1.45, réduction ensuite faite à 1.25, c'est alors que vous avez [illegible], que vous avez remarqué que le salaire était trop minime? R Le salaire était trop diminué.

Q Pendant tout le temps que vous avez été là, les ouvriers travaillaient deux équipes de jour et de nuit? R Presque toujours, une accusée avec tranquille la nuit, il y en avait que quelques uns seulement.

Q Il y avait du travail en abondance, vous ne parliez pas de temps, toute de travail?

R Depuis 1933 on en a pas perdu beaucoup, quelquefois on avait pas de soie, mais assez rarement.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire quant à la charge donnée à l'ouvrier, la quantité d'ouvrage aux ouvriers? R Il faut travailler pas mal fort.

Q Vous vous êtes grand et gros, dans la force de l'âge, pouviez-vous faire plus de travail?

R Quand j'étais rendu chez nous j'étais content de m'asseoir, travailler debout toute la journée, pas de temps à nous autres, si on veut faire une journée raisonnable, on a pas une minute pour s'asseoir.

Q Ce travail se fait debout? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas le temps de vous reposer, le travail le permet pas? R Non.

Q Certains ont parlé de topper l'ouvrage, qu'est-ce que c'est? R Un bas après que la jambe est finie, il monte sur le footer, en bas le footer le gaspille, naturellement il faut le retopper sur nos aiguilles.

Q C'est à dire quand celui qui est chargé de faire le pied n'a pas réussi à poser le pied sur la jambe, on défait l'ouvrage et refait la jambe? R On la retoppe sur les aiguilles, on fini le talon.

Q Vous reprenez une partie de votre travail gaspillé là bas?- R Une secousse on nous payait, pour les derniers tempson nous donnait rien.

Q Vous repreniez une partie d'ouvrage, pas parce qu'il était mal fait chez vous, mais détérioré sur la machine en voulant unir la jambe aupied?

R Oui.

R Depuis 1928 on en a pas perdu beaucoup, quelquefois on avait pas de sous, mais moins souvent.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire quant à la charge donnée à l'ouvrier, la quantité d'ouvrage aux ouvriers? R Il faut travailler pas mal vite.

Q Vous vous êtes grand et gros, dans la force de l'âge, pouvez-vous faire plus en travail?

R Quand j'étais rendu chez nous j'étais content de m'asseoir, travailler toute la journée, pas de temps à nous autres, si on veut faire une journée raisonnable, on a pas une minute pour s'asseoir.

Q Ce travail ou fait dessus? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas le temps de vous reposer, le travail le permet pas? R Non.

Q Certains ont parlé de topper l'ouvrage, qu'est-ce que c'est? R Un bas après que la jambe est finie, il monte sur le rooter, en bas le rooter le guéguille, naturellement il faut le retopper sur nos aiguilles.

Q C'est à dire quand celui qui est chargé de faire le pied n'a pas réussi à poser le pied sur la jambe, on défait l'ouvrage et refait la jambe? R On le retoppe sur les aiguilles, on fini le talon.

Q Vous reprenez une partie de votre travail gaspillé jusqu'à-

payait, pour les dernières tannées nous donnait rien.

Q Vous voulez-vous parler d'ouvrage, si il pouvait ce qu'il était mal fait chez vous, mais détériorait sur la machine en voulant unir la jambe ensemble?

R Oui.

Q Quelle rénumération aviez-vous avant?

R On nous donnait une demie heure d'extra.

Q Pour remettre en ordre les bas détériorés par le footer? R Oui.

Q Ensuite ils ont décidé de rien vous donner pour ça? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que ça représentait beaucoup de travail pour vous? R Oui, ça prend du temps, plus de temps que faire un pas, ils nous payaient à la douzaine, mais c'est plus d'ouvrage de topper un bas que de faire un set, quand la machine va bien, mais quand on est obligé de les topper, et se dépêcher.

Q Quant au nettoyage, et au huilage, vous avez une allocation de une heure? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que cette heure représente le temps nécessaire pour le nettoyage? R Non, ça prend deux heures et demi à Trois heures, pour nettoyer les machines proprement, ils nous allouent une demie heures, mais ils nous garde peut être deux, trois heures et plus.

Q Ce travail est délicat, le bas? R Oui, une machine en bon ordre, doit être nette, c'est en notre faveur.

Q On a parlé d'une charge pour les bas défectueux?

R Parmi les tricoteurs, les junes ils les font payer, mais j'ai pas été malchanceux, je me suis toujours bien arranger, j'en ai payé une fois ou deux.

Q Votre travail a été réellement bon? R Assez souvent.

Q Avez-vous déjà travaillé avec un apprenti?

Q. [illegible]

Q. On nous demande une seule heure d'arrêt.

R. Pour remettre en ordre les une coïncidence par la [illegible] ?

Q. Ensuite les [illegible] de tirage vous donnent pour [illegible] ?

R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que ça représentait beaucoup de travail pour vous ?

R. Oui, ça prend du temps, plus de temps que faire un pas, il nous répugnait à le donner, mais c'est plus d'ouvrage de tisser un pas que de faire un [illegible], quand la machine va bien, mais quand on est obligé de les tisser, et se défaire.

Q. Quand ça marchait, et ça marchait, vous avez une [illegible] ?

R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que cette heure représente le temps nécessaire pour le métier ?

R. Non, ça prend [illegible] les machines [illegible], mais [illegible] une seule heure, mais il nous faut être sûr, mais ça prend [illegible] et plus.

Q. Ce travail est coûteux, le [illegible] ?

R. Oui, une machine en bon ordre, doit être mettre, c'est ce notre [illegible].

Q. [illegible] d'une [illegible] pour les une [illegible] ?

R. Faire les [illegible], les jours ils les font [illegible], mais j'ai pas été malhonnête, je ne suis [illegible] rien [illegible], j'en ai [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Votre travail a été [illegible] ?

R. [illegible].

Q. Avez-vous déjà travaillé avec un [illegible] ?

Q Avez-vous déjà travaillé avec un apprenti?

R Oui, pendant trois ou quatre année j'en ai presque toujours eu pour leur montrer, des jeunes gens, qui apparennent à tricoter.

Q Les apprentis touchent-ils aux machines?

R On leur montre nous même jusqu'au temps où il peuvent commencer à opérer, aussitot qu'ils sont capable d'être utile, on l s laisse graduellement à tous les jours, pour qu'ils apprennent.

Q Est-ce que ça vous aide d'avoir des apprentis?

R Les premiers temps ça nous fait perdre du temps, aussitôt qu'ils faisaient l'ouvrage ça nous aide pas mal, quand ils viennent pas nous les oter pour les mettre ailleurs.

Q Les changements de style atteignent-ils, ou ont-ils un resultat sur le travail? R Pour ça moi, j'ai pas changé bien bien, je faisais toujours un bas standard, je travalliais presque tout le temps sur le même.

Q Voulez-vous nous dire ce que vous savez au sujet des cabinets de toilette, quant à la condition?

R Du temps que j'étais là, ça aurait pu être mieux.

Q Vous avez pas fait de plainte? R Non.

Q Quant à la température maintenant? R Il faut avoir de la chaleur

Q Ca travaille mieux quand il fait chaud? R Oui.

Q Quand à l'humidité? R Oui, il en faut.

Q Si vous aviez pas de chaleur et d'humidité, vous auriez plus de misère avec la soie? R Oui, ça prend 75 au mois de chaleur et d'humidité.

Q Avez-vous constaté quelque chose quant aux chassis?

Q Avez-vous déjà travaillé avec un apprenti?

R Oui, pendant trois ou quatre années j'en ai pris volontiers en pour leur montrer, des jeunes gens, qui apparemment à tricoter.

Q Les apprentis tricotent-ils aux machines?

R On leur montre nous même jusqu'au temps où il devrait commencer à opérer, mais dès qu'ils sont capable d'être utile, on l a laisse graduellement à tout les jours, pour qu'ils apprennent.

Q Est-ce que ça vous aide d'avoir des apprentis?

R Les premiers temps ça nous fait perte du temps, mais dès qu'ils faisaient l'ouvrage ça nous aide pas mal, quand ils viennent une nous les oter pour les mettre ailleurs.

Q Les changements de style atteignent-ils, ou ont-ils un résultat sur le travail? R Pour ça moi, j'ai pas changé bien bien, je travaille toujours un bas standard, je travaillais presque tout le temps sur le même.

Q Voulez-vous nous dire ce que vous savez au sujet des cabinets de toilette, quant à la construction?

R Du temps que j'étais là, ça aurait pu être plus.

Q Vous avez une liste de plaintes? R Non.

Q Quant à la température maintenant? R Il faut avoir de la chaleur

Q Ça travaille mieux quand il fait chaud? R Oui.

Q Quand à l'humidité? R Oui, il en faut.

Q Si vous avez pas de chaleur et d'humidité, vous pouvez plus se plaire avec le bas? R Non, ça prend 75 au moins de chaleur et d'humidité.

Q Avez-vous constaté quelque chose quant aux ouvri

R Il y a des chassis neuf, en acier qui ont été posés.

Q Avec quel résultat? R C'est plus chaud dans le milieu, mais le mong des murs c'est malsain, les vitres gèlent et ça jette beaucoup de fraiche.

Q Ceux qui se trouvent proche des fenêtres ont de la glace dans le dos? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il s'en fait épais de la glace?

R J'ai vu des fois des morceaux de deux à trois pouces d'épais.

Q Est-ce que ça reste en permanence ça l'hiver?

R Ca vient que ça font, mais il y en a presque toujours en hiver.

Q Y a-t-il un vestiaire pour changer les habits?

R Non, monsieur.

Q A quel endroit ceux qui changent d'habits vont-ils?

R Ils vont dans la chambre des toilettes ou entre les allées des machines.

Q Vous avez jamais travaillé dans d'autres moulins?

R Oui, j'ai appris mon métier à Sherbrooke, à la Canadian Silk, aujourd'hui ils ne veulent plus qu'on change, de manufactures, les manufactures se sont arrangées ensemble de pas engager un homme d'une autre manufacture.

Q Vous dites que les manufactures se sont arrangées ensemble? R Oui, on part d'ici pour aller à une autre manufacture, ils nous vont perdre notre job.

Q Ils vous refusent ailleurs? R Oui.

Q Soyez clair, je suppose que vous perdiez votre emploi ici, vous vous présentez dans une autre usine ou manufacture de bas, ils refusent de vous employer?

Il y a des ours dans ceci, ou seiez qui ont été passés.

Les gars travaillent à plus dans ceux dans le milieu, mais le nord des murs c'est maisons, les vitres gèlent et ça joite beaucoup de fraîcheur.

Ceux qui se trouvent proche des fenêtres ont de la glace dans le dos?

Exactement qu'il m'en vous étant de la glace!

J'ai vu des fois des morceaux de deux à trois pouces d'épais.

Est-ce que ça fera en permanence ou l'hiver?

Ça vient que ça fait, mais il y en a presque toujour à on hiver.

Y a-t-il un ventilée pour changer les hubs?

Non, monsieur.

Ils vont dans la chambre des toilettes ou sur les sièges des [illegible].

Vous avez jamais travaillé dans d'autres monteurs?

Non, j'ai [illegible] à [illegible].

La Canadian Silk, aujourd'hui ils ne veulent plus qu'on change, de manufacture. Les manufactures se sont arrangées ensemble de pas engager un homme d'une autre manufacture.

Vous disiez que les [illegible] se sont arrangées ensemble? Oui, on sert d'ici pour aller à une autre manufacture, ils sont tous parmi entre 12.

Ils vous refusent silence? Oui.

Dans chaque, je [illegible] vous [illegible] ici, vous voie prénomen dans une autre usine [illegible] manufacture de soie. Ils [illegible]

R Oui, ils disent qu'ils ont pas besoin d'hommes, jême j'en ai vu entrer un, qui a été une heure, et le gerant est venu lui dire qu'ils avaient pas besoin de lui, il dit vous venez de Montréal, on a pas besoin de vous.

Q Dans quel usine est-ce arrivé? R A St.Hyacinthe, un homme de Montréal, le gérant est arrivé, il l'a sorti, et lui a dit qu'il avait pas besoin de lui.

Q Vous avez travaillé à Sherbrooke è quelle usine?

R A la Canadian Silk.

Q Avaient-ils un salaire, un tarif de salaire plus élevée? R Quand je suis parti de là ils avaient un salaire plus élevé, ici.

Q Quand vous êtes parti la Belding avait un salaire plus élevé que la Canadian Silk? R Oui.

Q Aujourd'hui savez-vous comment ça se compare?

R Je pourrais pas dire.

Q Pour revenir à l'incident de l'ouvrier de Montréal, qui est parti pour s'angager à St.Hyacinthe, à quelle usine était-ce? R A la Gotham Silk Co.

Q Cet ouvrier a été engagé d'abord, et au bout d'une heure le gérant est venu lui dire quoi?

R Ca m'a été répété, il m'a dit que le gérant avait été le voir, et lui avait dit: tu viens de Montréal on a pas besoin de toi, il s'est en revenu ici à Montréal et il a eu sa position ici.

Q Il a été renvoyé de St.Hyacine, parce qu'il venait d'un autre moulin?

R Oui.

Q Savez-vous le nom de ce garçon là? R Maurice Gingras.

R. Oui, il disent qu'ils ont pas besoin d'homme, sauf j'en ai un autre ici, qui a été une année, et ce matin est venu lui dire qu'il était avec pas assez de lui, il lui avait dit de Montréal, on a pas besoin de lui.

Vous avez eu des ennuis avec votre patron? R. A Ste-Agathe, au bureau de Montréal, le client est arrivé, il l'a porté, et lui a dit qu'il avait des besoins de lui.

Vous avez communié à Sherbrooke à quel endroit? R. A la cathédrale.

Avaient-ils un maître, un tuteur de quel ordre? R. Quand je suis parti de là il y avait un aumônier qui était avec eux.

Quand vous êtes venu à la réunion avait un aumônier qui lui dit que la Congrégation Mariste? R. Oui.

Qu'est-ce vous avez compris? R. Je comprenais pas mais.

Vous revenir à l'incident de l'année du accusé, qu'est-ce vous avez compris à Ste-Agathe, qu'est-ce vous avez compris? R. A la Congrégation Mariste.

Cet ouvrier a été engagé d'abord, et au bout d'un mois le gérant des vues lui dire quoi?

Je n'ai rien entendu, il n'a dit que le gérant avait dit à le r, et lui avait dit. Ta viens le Montréal on a pas besoin de toi, il a'est en revenu lui Montréal et il a dit qu'il [illegible].

Il a été renvoyé de Ste-Agathe, parce qu'il avait d'un autre emploi?

Oui.

Savez-vous la cause de ce renvoi? R. Parce qu'il [illegible].

Q Quand est-ce que c'est arrivé? R Cette année, le printemps dernier.

Q Savez-vous si c'est un accident ou si c'est la pratique? R C'est une pratique.

Q Entre les différentes usines? R Quand je suis parti de Sherbrooke, mon boss a essayé de me faire partir d'ici, mais ils avaient besoin de tricoteurs ici et ils m'ont gardé pareil.

Q Votre ancien gérant a essayé de vous faire perdre votre position ici? R Oui.

Q Seulement ils avaient besoin de vous?

R Oui, et ils m'ont gardé.

PAR MTRE BRUNEAU.

Q N'est-il pas vrai M.Gagnon, qu'à la Belding-Corticelli, depuis ce temps là, que plusieurs employés sont venus d'autres compagnies régulièrement?

R Il y en a qui sont venus.

Q M.Laurencelle qui a donné sa preuve hier est venu en 1935, après dix ans d'expérience avec Kayser?

R Oui.

Q Et qu'il y a plusieurs cas de ce genre là?

R Je dis pas qu'il y en a pas qui viennent, et qui viennent pas à bout de se placer, ça arrive une semaine qu'une personne peut pas avoir d'ouvrage ailleurs ...

Q Ca arrive souvent qu'un employé passe d'une compagnie à l'autre? R Oui, et des fois ils veulent pas les engager, ils les prennent pas, les manufactures si le boss est pas satisfait vous pouvez aller ailleurs, mais, il faut des lettres de références.

Q Ils font des enquêtes sur votre conduite?

Q. Quand est-ce que c'est arrivé? R. Cette année, [illegible].

Q. Savez-vous si c'est un accident ou si c'est la politique? R. C'est une politique.

Q. Ou ce les directeurs usines? R. Quand je sais parti de Jacksonville, mon boss a essayé de me faire partir d'ici, mais ils avaient besoin de trois-tes à lui et ils m'ont gardé quand.

Q. Votre patron qui a essayé de vous faire sortir votre position ici? R. Oui.

Q. Seulement ils avaient besoin de vous?

R. Oui, et ils m'ont gardé.

[illegible]

Q. N'est-il pas vrai M. Lemon, qu'à la Polizing-tooth, depuis de temps là, que quelques employés sont venus d'autres compagnies récemment?

R. Il y en a qui sont venus.

Q. Mademoiselle qui a donné sa preuve tout est venu [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. Et qu'il y a [illegible] une de ce genre là?

R. Je dis que qu'il y en a pas qui viennent, et qui viennent pas à bout de ne plaisir. Ça arrive une [illegible] ...

Q. Ça arrive souvent qu'on emploie même d'une compagnie à l'autre? R. Oui, et des fois ils vient [illegible] les changer, ils[illegible] pas, les [illegible] ou le boss est pas actuellement vous envoyer ailleurs, mais, il faut que le titre de [illegible].

Q. Ils sont sur engagés sur votre compagnie?

R Oui.

Q Ce qui est tout naturel. Vous dites que vous avez quitté au mois de mars, je ne veux pas vous faire de reproche, comme ouvrier, parce que vous avez été un bon ouvrier, mais n'est-il pas vrai que vous avez été renvoyé? R Non, jamais j'ai été renvoyé, j'ai donné mon avis le 1er ou le 2 de mars, le matin j'ai dit à M. Bédard que j'avais une autre position, le midi il dit: tu peux avoir ta paye, tu pourras l'avoir.

Q N'est-il pas vrai que vous avez été envoyé à cause des difficultés que votre ivresse, à l'ouvrage, avec données à la compagnie, après plusieurs chances qu'on vous avait donné? R Non.

Q A cause de votre ouvrage qu'on vous a gardé?

R Non, j'ai mes confrères d'ouvrage qui peuvent dire la même chose, la question qu'on prend un coup c'est rien ça, mais j'ai parti de moi même.

Q On vous en a parlé à plusieurs reprises?

R Quand j'ai eu affaire à sortir j'ai sorti, dans le temps de la grève, ils ont voulu dire que j'étais chaud, mais il y en a qui peuvent faire erreur.

Q Vous avez pas travaillé de puis? R J'ai travaillé pour moi même, toutes sortes d'ouvrage, j'ai été à la manufacture, quand ça pas fait mon affaire, je l'ai laissée, j'ai travaillé pour moi même.

Q Vous avez votre livre de payer avec vous, pouvez vous me donner les dernières payes que vous avez eues? R Je les ai pas.

Q Vous en avez plusieurs, quelles sont les dernières que vous avez marquées? R Je sais

R Oui.

Q Ce qui est tout naturel. Vous dites que vous avez qualifié ou mis de côté, je ne vois pas vous faire de reproche, comme ouvrier, parce que vous avez été un bon ouvrier, mais n'est-il pas vrai que vous avez été renvoyé? R Non, jamais j'ai été renvoyé. J'ai donné mon avis le jour ou là 2 de mars, le matin j'ai dit à M. Bédard que j'avais une autre position, le midi il dit: tu peux avoir ta paye, tu pourras l'avoir.

Q N'est-il pas vrai que vous avez été envoyé à cause de difficultés que votre frère, à l'ouvrage, avec données à la compagnie, après plusieurs chose qu'on vous avait donné? R Non.

Q A cause de votre ouvrage qu'on vous a gardé?

R Non, j'ai mes conditions d'ouvrage qui peuvent dire la même chose, la question qu'on prend un cap c'est rien ça, mais j'ai parti de moi même.

Q On vous en a parlé à plusieurs reprises?

R Quand j'ai eu affaire à sortir j'ai sorti, dans le temps de la grève, ils ont voulu dire que j'étais chaud, mais il y en a qui peuvent faire ce que j'ai fait à la manufacture, quand ça pas fait mon affaire, je l'ai laissé, j'ai travaillé pour moi même.

Q Vous avez votre livre de compte avec vous, voulez vous le donner les différentes payes que vous avez eues? R Je les ai pas.

Q Vous en avez plusieurs, quelles sont les différentes que vous avez reçues? R Je sais

pas si je les ai dans celui-ci, je ne suis pas certain, que j'ai marqué les dernières payes, le mois de décembre du 1er au 15' j'ai fait $73.00.

Q Avant ça? R J'ai pas marqué, ici j'en ai une de $55.00 au mois de novembre.

Q Quelles sont les dernières payes que vous avez marquées? R Si je les ai pas marquées.

Q Pourriez-vous nous laisser voir ce livre un instant? R Je sais pas si vous aller le comprendre.

Q En tout cas vous avez reçu en décembre des payes jusqu'à $73.00? R Oui, je rentrais à six heures et demi le matin.

PA R MTRE BEAURED:

Q Vous sortiez à quelle heure? R Six heures, six heures et cinq, le midi si j'avais la chance je runnais jusqu'à temps qu'on vienne nous arrêter, le matin je rentrais avant les autres.

Q Vous vouliez faire une grosse paye? R Oui.

PAR Me.BRUNEAU.

Q Volontairement vous avez quitté dans ces jours là, aujourd'hui une position qui pouvait vous payer jusqu'à $73.00 par deux semaines? R Ca c'est pas le travail de 10 heures par jour.

Q Est-ce que vous avez demandé d'être repris?

R Oui, j'ai été le demander, j'ai été voir à l'office pour voir M.Cole, il a dit qu'il avait pas le temps de me voir et j'ai pas retourné.

Par Me.BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous êtes parti en mars? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez fait cette paye de $73.00, aviez-vous subi une diminution de bonus de 1.42 à 1.25?

pas si je les ai dans celui-ci, je ne sais pas certain que j'ai compté mes dernières notes, je sais que le compte du jar au 15, j'ai fait $73.00.

Q. Avant ça? R. J'ai pas compté, loi j'en ai une de $66.00 au mois de novembre.

Q. Quelles sont les dernières payes que vous avez enregistrées? R. Et je sais pas mes dernières.

Q. Pourriez-vous nous laisser voir ce livre en instant? R. Je sais pas si vous allez le comprendre.

Q. En tout cas vous avez reçu ou se compte des payes jusqu'à $73.00? R. Oui, je restais à six heures et demi le matin.

ZI R MRS BRAUDEN:

Q. Vous sortiez à quelle heure? R. Six heures, six heures et cinq, le midi si j'avais le chemin je mangeais jusqu'à trois qu'on allaient chez nous, le matin je restais avant les autres.

Q. Vous vouliez faire une grosse paye? R. Oui.

PAR Me. BROUNAU:

Q. Volontairement vous avez quitté dans cet juste là, supposé'nul une position qui pouvait vous payer jusqu'à $78.00 par deux semaines? R. Ça s'est pas le travail de 10 heures par jour.

Q. Est-ce que vous avez demandé d'être remis? R. Oui, j'ai été le demander, j'ai été voir à l'office pour voir M.Dole, il a dit qu'il avait pas le temps de me voir et j'ai pas retourné.

PAR Me. BRODEAU:

Q. Vous êtes parti en mars? R. Oui.

Q. Quand vous avez fait vos payes de $73.00, avez-vous subi une diminution de bonus de 1.42 à 1.80?

R Non.

Q C'est après? R Ils l'ont oté juste la veille du jour de l'an, ils m'avaient oté une machine, ça prenait 1.20 pour faire une douzaine, le bonus était reduit de la ville du jour de l'an, vers deux heres et demis le surintendant est passé avec une liste des nouveaux prix.

LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

ADVENANT 12.30 PM. LA COMMISSION S'AJOURNE A 2 HEURES P.M.

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ADVENANT 2 HRS. P.M. LA COMMISSION CONTINUE.

ERNEST THIVIERGE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge M. Thivierge? R Trente-quatre ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui. R

Q Vous travaillez à la Belding-Corticelli?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Je suis tricoteur.

Q Sur quel genre de machine? R Sur les 24 section, raiding machine.

Q Vous faites des jambes de bas? R Oui.

veille du jour de l'an, ils n'avaient été une machine à pneus 1.80 pour faire une danseuse, le bonne était réduit de la ville du jour de l'an, vers deux heures et demie le aviatrement est passé avec une liste des nouveaux prix.

LE DIT TEMOIN M. DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

ADJOURNE 12.30 PM. LA COMMISSION S'AJOURNE A 2 HEURES P.M.

ADJOURNE 2 PM. T.M. LA COMMISSION CONTINUE.

Demandé lorsque le serviteur?

Interrogé par Mme Beaudoin.

Q. Quel est votre âge M. Maxwell? R. Trente-quatre ans.

Q. Etes-vous marié? R. Oui.

Q. Vous travaillez à la Building-Commission?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Quel est votre salaire actuel? R. Un tiroteur.

Q. Sur quel genre de machine? R. Sur les machine, raising machine.

Q. Vous faites des numbos de bas? R. Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur cette machine là? R Sur cette machine là ça doit faire trois ans et demi à peu près.

Q Est-ce que le genre de travail sur cette même machine a beaucoup varié depuis trois ans et demi?

R Oui, pour moi toujours.

Q En quoi a-t-il varié? R J'ai runné deux machines, j'en ai runné rien qu'une, sur différents styles, différentes coupes, et différentes quantités.

Q Sur ces mêmes machines là? R Oui.

Q Alors depuis trois ans et demi vous êtes sur une 24 sections? R Pardon, une 20 sections.

Q Dois-je comprendre que vous avez travaillé sur deux machines ensemble? R Oui.

Q Seul? R J'ai eu des helpers.

Q Avec un aide? R Oui.

Q Un ou plusieurs? R J'ai eu des petites escousses quand ils m'en ont donné deux, mais la majorité du temps, j'en ai eu un, mais un aide, je veux bien m'expliquer, un aide qui pouvait même pas couper les fils.

Q C'était des aides qui ne connaissaient rien?

R Ils connaissaient rien du tout.

Q Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps à devenir compétent à faire fonctionner ces métiers là?

R Pour moi, pour venir à faire de la bon ouvrage ça prend qu moins quatre ans.

Q Voulez-vous dire pour un homme d'une intelligence ordinaire, qu'il prendrait à peu près 4 ans, pour savoir son métier comme il faut?

R Intelligent, il peut être très bon, et d'autres le sont pas du tout.

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous sur cette machine là? R. Environ depuis le début, depuis trois ans et demi à peu près.

Q. Est-ce que le genre de travail sur cette même machine a beaucoup varié depuis trois ans et demi?

R. Oui, pour moi toujours.

Q. Au point-là-si exact? R. J'ai trouvé sur machine, j'en ai trouvé rien qu'une, des différents styles, différentes coupes, et différentes quantités.

Q. Sur ces mêmes machines là? R. Oui.

Q. Alors depuis trois ans et demi vous êtes sur une 24 actuelle? R. Environ une 20 actuelle.

Q. Puis-je comprendre que vous avez travaillé sur deux machines ensemble? R. Non.

Q. Seul? R. J'ai eu des helpers.

Q. Avec un aide? R. Oui.

Q. Un ou plusieurs? R. J'ai eu deux petites assistances quand ils m'en ont donné deux, mais la majorité du temps, j'en ai eu un, mais un aide. Je veux bien m'expliquer, un aide qui pouvait même pas se peur les fils.

Q. C'était des aides qui ne connaissaient rien?

R. Complètement rien du tout.

Q. Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps à devenir complètement à faire fonctionner ces machines là?

R. Pour moi, pour venir à faire de la bon ouvrage ça prend au moins quatre ans.

Q. Voulez-vous dire pour un homme d'une intelligence ordinaire, qu'il prendrait à peu près 4 ans, pour savoir son métier comme il faut?

R. Intelligent, il peut être vite fait, et d'autres le sont pas du tout.

Q Un homme peut être competent en quatre ans, et un autre ne pas l'être du tout? R Dans un average il est pas classé comme homme de première qualité.

Q Dans cette espace de trois ans et demi, votre salaire a-t-il varié pour la peine? R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous nous donner une idée des variantes operées à votre salaire? R Oui, je peux vous donner, si vous le permettez, je peux partir du temps où j'ai commencé là, depuis sept ans et demi, je vais vous donner les enveloppes de payes pour vous le prouver, ça c'est sur les mois faits à la Belding-Corticelli voilà sept ans et demi.

Q Connaissiez-vous l'ouvrage avant d'arriver là? R Oui, j'ai appris à la Canadian Silk à Sherbrooke, depuis deux ans, mais j'avais l'expérience du tricot à la Kayser.

Q Ca dans la soie? R Oui, une expérience dans les 13 à 14 ans, j'avais ici six ans d'expérience quand je suis arrivé à Montréal.

Q Avez-vous des enveloppes de temps où vous avez entré vos payes? R Oui, il y en a qui sont barbouillées, voilà la plus grosse ici, je vais donner les chiffres exacts, mais pouvez les regarder.

Q J'en vois une de $151.50? R Oui, deux semaines d'ouvrage, pas d'overtime.

Q Ca représente combien d'heures, les heures sont pas marquées. Est-ce plein temps? R Oui.

Q Il y a pas de temps supplémentaire?

R Peut être quelques minutes sur l'heure du midi,

Q Un homme peut être compétent en quatre ans, et un autre ne pas l'être du tout? R Dans un avenir il est pas clairé comme homme de première qualité.

Q Dans cette espace de trois ans et demi, votre carte a-t-il varié pour la peine? R Oui.

Q Quelques-uns ont eu des variations opérées à votre salaire? R Oui, je peux vous donner, si vous le permettez, je peux partir du temps où j'ai commencé là, depuis sept ans et demi, je vais vous donner les enveloppes de payes pour vous le prouver, ça c'est sur les mois faits à la Bellingcortis.Il voilà sept ans et demi.

Q Commencez-vous l'ouvrage avant d'arriver là?

R Oui, j'ai eu rien à la Canadian Silk à Montréal depuis deux ans, mais j'avais l'expérience du tricot à la Rayon.

Q Où dans la soie? R Oui, une expérience dans la 15 à 16 ans, j'avais les six ans d'expérience quand je suis arrivé à Montréal.

Q Avez-vous des enveloppes de temps où vous avez été vos payes? R Oui, il y en a qui sont barcoulées, voilà la plus grosse loi, je vais donner les chiffres exacts, mais pouvez les regarder.

Q Je vais vous le [illegible] R Oui, deux semaines d'ouvrage pas d'overtime.

Q Ça représente combien d'heures, les heures sont pas marquées. Est-ce plein temps? R Oui.

Q Il y a pas de temps supplémentaires?

R Peut être quelques minutes sur l'heure du midi.

à la job on prend ce qu'on peut prendre.

Q Savez-vous en quelle année ça? R En 1929, c'est probable, ou au commencement de 1930.

Q Vous en avez une de $139.50? R Oui.

Q Pour 15 jours? R Oui.

Q Au même travail? R Oui.

Q Sur la même machine? R Oui, 48 gauge

Q Savez-vous en quelle année? Ca ça varie sur la finition de 1929 a aller au commencement de 1930, la date est par marquée.

Q En tout cas vous me remettez actuellement huit enveloppes de payer? R Oui, En voilà encore.

Q 8 enveloppes de payes au nom de E.Thivierge, dates non marquées, que vous dites être de 1929 et 1930, sur lesquelles il apparait que vous auriez été payé pour une quinzaine chaque fois: $124.50; $138.00; $141.00; $135.00; $127.50; $129.39; $139.50; $151.50, ce sont des payes de 15 jours? R Oui, on est payé deux fois par mois.

Q- PAR LE TRIBUNAL:

Q En quelle année? R En 1929, la finition de 1929 à aller au commencement de 1930, les dates ne sont pas marquées.

PAR Me.BEAUREGARD.

Q Voulez-vous produire ces enveloppes en liasse, comme exhibit 543? R Oui.

EXHIBIT No.543. 8 Enveloppes de payes Au témoin.

Q Vous travailliez rien que sur une machine?

R Oui.

Q Vous en avez d'autres, Oui, c'est les autres enveloppes, c'est après les coupes qu'on a eu de temps

à la job on prend ce qu'on peut prendre.

Q. Savez-vous en quelle année ça? R. En 1929, c'est probable, ou au commencement de 1930.

Q. Vous en avez une de $130.00? R. Oui.

Q. Pour 15 jours? R. Oui.

Q. Au même travail? R. Oui.

Q. Sur la même machine? R. Oui, de 28 pouces

Q. Savez-vous en quelle année? Ça va varier sur la tuition de 1929 à aller au commencement de 1930, le deux ans [illegible].

Q. En tout cas vous me remettez régulièrement mes enveloppes de payer? R. Oui, En voilà encore.

Q. 8 enveloppes de payes au nom de E. Thivierge, dates non marquées, que vous dites être de 1929 et 1930, sur lesquelles il apparaît que vous auriez été payé pour une quinzaine chacune fois: $124.50; $128.00; $141.00; $130.00; $127.50; $129.50; $129.50; $121.50, ce sont des payes de 15 jours? R. Oui, on est payé fois par mois.

PAR LE TRIBUNAL:

Q. En quelle année? R. En 1929, la tuition de 1929 à aller au commencement de 1930, les dates ne sont pas marquées.

[illegible]

Q. Voulez-vous produire ces enveloppes en liasse, comme exhibit SAQ? R. Oui.

EXHIBIT No. SAQ: 8 enveloppes de payes du Tribunal.

Q. Vous travaillez bien que sur une machine? R. Oui.

Q. Vous en avez d'au très, Oui, c'est les autres enveloppes, c'est après les coupes qu'on a eu de temps

en temps. J'ai oublié un document, je l'ai su trop tard, je l'ai su hier soir, je suis arrivé à la maison très tard, seulement j'ai pas tout gardé, en tous cas il y en a pas de grosse pour avoir travaillé plein temps. Pardon j'en ai une de $147.00.

Q Vous avez une paye de $147.00? R Oui.

Q Une quinzaine qui ferait partie de la liasse de 8 autres produites comme pièce 543? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous me remettez une autre liasse d'enveloppes au nombre....(je ne les ai pas comptées) où les payes varient de $44.36. $45.00; $59.61; $17.72; $61.20; $28.13; $44.65; $46.58; $33.80; $47.63; $59.94; $53.32; $47.02, c'est la moyenne à peu près.

PAR LE TRIBUNAL.

Q Les chiffres sont des chiffres de payes?

R Oui.

Q En quelle année? R Elles sont toutes mélangées.

PAR ME.BEAUREGARD.

Q Quand la première coupe? R Dans le printemps 1930.

Q En quoi a-t-elle consisté? R Au commencement de la crise ils nous ont dit...

Q C'est la raison ça, mais elle a été de combien?

R Nous avions $1.50 la douzaine, je runnais des st les différents, alors peu importe quel style, ils nous ont coupé à $1.10 pour un style, et l'autre à $1.07½ et l'autre à $1.05, ça faisait 45,42½ et 40 cts de baisse.

Q Pas tout à fait un tiers? R Non pas tout à fait.

en temps. J'ai oublié un document. Je l'ai en trop
hâte. Je l'ai en cette main. Je vous envoie à la
maison très tard. Seulement j'ai une tout petite, en
tous cas il y en a pas de trouve pour avoir travaillé
plein temps. Ranson j'en ai une de $147.00.

Q Vous avez une paye de $147.00? R Oui.

Q Une quinzaine qui forait partie de la liasse de
8 autres produites comme pièce 240? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous me remettez une autre liasse d'enveloppes
au nombre....(je ne les ai pas comptées) où les
payes varient de $24.36, $25.45; $30.81; $17.72;
$21.40; $32.15; $24.02; $26.88; $36.80; $27.00;
$29.94; $15.32; $27.02, c'est la moyenne à peu près.

PAR MR TRIBOUVAL:

Q Les amitiés sont des amitiés de payes?

R Oui.

Q Où qu'elle demeure? R Elle a sont toutes mêmes
pages.

PAR MR. MAYLAND:

Q Quand la première course? A Dans la première
année.

Q En quel à-t-elle commencé? R Au commencement
de la crise ils nous ont dit...

Q C'est la raison ça, mais elle a été de combien?

R Nous avions $1.50 la douzaine. Je travaille des
et les différents, alors peu importe quel style,
ils nous ont coupé à $1.10 pour un style, et l'autre
à $1.37½ et l'autre à $1.00. Ça faisait 48,4½ et 40
cts de bénéfice.

Q Pas tout à fait un tiers? R Non pas tout à fait

Q La deuxième coupe vous rappelez-vous qu'est-ce que c'est? R Nous avons loaté, on a voulu nous changer de machines, il y avait pas grand ouvrage, après de grosses discussions avec la compagnie, avec les bourgeois, pour pas travailler de nuit, M.Newton m'a considéré en me promettant depuis que j'étais rentré dans mon avenir, et en lui rendant des services, de me donner des machines qui runnaient pas, il m'a donné des machines qui runnaient pas, qu'ils étaient pas capable d'arranger.

Q Quel a été le changement? R Il m'a proposé de prendre cette machine là, je lui disais: je perds des salaires avec là, la paye passée j'ai fait $28.00, $30.00, il disait prends ça, je te paierai plus tard. Ca recommençait plus tard, je prenais la machine, je les arrangeais, les autres étaient pas capables c'est avec ça que j'ai été baissé de salaire, nous avons été coupé, nous avons runné un an de même, et nous avons été coupé sur nos vieilles machines à 90 cts.

Q Vous êtes parti de $1.50; $1.07½ et $1.05 à?

R $0.90, 0.85.

Q Vous parlez d'une nouvelle coupe? R Oui.

Q Toujours à la douzaine? R Oui, à la même machine.

Q C'est la deuxième coupe? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous eu d'autres modifications?

R Si vous permettez, je vais donner une idée moi-même, j'ai été traité, comment j'ai été traité, j'aime à donner les details pour montrer la manière qu'ils prennent un homme.- Je peux peux pas

Q. La deuxième que vous rappelez-vous qu'est-ce que c'est? R. Nous avons lacté, on a voulu changer la machine, il y avait pas grand chemin, après de prendre discussions avec la compagnie, avec les journaux, pour pas travailler de nuit, M.Barton m'a considéré en me promettant depuis que j'étais rentré dans mon avant, et en lui rendant des services, de me donner des machines qui fonctionnent mes, il m'a donné des machines qui fonnaient pas, [illegible] de l'entreprise d'entreprise.

Q. Qui a été le changement? R. Il m'a proposé de prendre cette machine là, je lui disais: [illegible] j'ai fait $25.00, $30.00, il disait prends-la, je te paie plus tard. Ce recommencait plus tard, je prenais la machine, je les arrangeais, les autres étaient pas comprêtes c'est avec, ça que j'ai été baisé de solaire nous avons été coupé, nous avons fonné un an de même, et nous avons été coupé sur nos vieilles machines à 30 cts.

Q. Vous êtes sorti de $1.50; $1.37½ et $1.25 ½? R. $0.90, 0.85.

Q. Vous parlez d'une nouvelle compagnie? R. Oui.

Q. Toujours à la dominion? R. Oui, à la même machine.

Q. [illegible]? R. [illegible].

Q. Avez-vous eu d'autres modifications?

R. Si vous permettez, je vais donner une idée moi-même, j'ai été traité, comment j'ai été traité, j'aime à donner les détails pour montrer la manière [illegible].

dire la date, mais j'ai eu un téléphone de Sherbrooke, de la Kayser, pour aller là, j'ai parlé au Bourgeois, j'ai dit; il y a pas grand ouvrage, ça fait qu'on me demande à Sherbrooke, qu'est-ce que vous en pensez. M.Newton m'a donné une bonne parole, j'ai été satisfait, j'ai consenti à rester, j'aimais Montréal et ma femme aussi. Il m'a promis, sans me supplier, de rester. Quelque temps après ça, à peine deux semaines après ça, j'ai été demandé à l'office, M. Newton me proposait de retourner sur une machine, M.Bédard la même chose, là ils m'ont parlé 25 minutes, qu'il était pour faire un nouveau stile, qui était pour payer autant, et que je serais bien;avec les belles promesses, j'ai consenti j'ai dit oui. Ils disaient que le prix était pour être bon, ils nous ont coupé à 70 cts la douzaine, et l'ouvrage était bien plus long, qu'avant, parce que nous avions jamais pleaté dans le talon et il fallait le faire.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu une coupe? R Oui, pour moi, sur ces machines là, j'en avais eu sur d'autres machines aussi.

Q Lesquelles? R Excuser une minute j'ai un document à présenté ici...

Q Le prix a été à $0.70 cts, le prix a passé de $1.50, $1.00, $0.85 jusqu'à 70 cts la douzaine?

R Oui. Avant de terminer,de nous dire le nouveau prix,le nouveau gérant, nous a mis une loi de payer les aiguilles, alors qu'on passait ça j'ai été à l'office seul, je leur ai dit, vous savez les condition des machines, vous savez l'ouvrage, ce serait pas juste d'acheter les aiguilles, M. Stewart a pris la liste, il dit M.Stewart, nous sommes satisfait de vous

dire là cette, mais j'ai eu un téléphone de Montréal de la Royer, pour aller là, j'ai mis ma bagagerie. j'ai dit, il y a pas grand ouvrage, a fait qu'on me demande à Montréal, m'est-ce que vous en pensez. M.Bertha m'y fonds une bonne somme. j'ai dit matériel j'ai consenti à rester, j'aimais Montréal et ma femme aussi. Il m'a promis, sans me supplier, de rester. Que j'ai trois après ça, à peine deux semaines après ça, j'ai été demandé à l'office, M. Newton me proposait de retourner sur une machine, M.Bourdé la même chose, là-là m'est parle 45 minutes, qu'il était pour faire un nouveau métie, qui était pour rapporter, et que je serais bien;avec les bélles promesses, j'ai consenti j'ai dit oui. Ils disaient que le prix était pour être bon, ils nous ont coupé à 70, cela la dernière, et l'ouvrage était bien plus long, qu'avant, parce que nous n'a pas jamais planté sans le talon et il faisait le tours.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a eu une concur à vous, pour mon, ces machines là, j'en avais un s'r d'autres machines aussi.

Q. Lequelles? R. Encore une minute j'ai un document à produire ici...

Q. Le prix a été à $3.70 cts, le prix a pour de $1.50, $1.00, $0.85 jusqu'à 70 cts la douzaine?

R. Oui. Avant de terminer,de nous dire le nouveau prix,le nouveau payment, nous a mis deux lot de payer les signifies, alors qu'on passait un j'ai été à l'office seul, je leur ai dit, vous savez les condition des machines, vous savez l'ouvrage, ce serait pas juste d'accepter les signifies, M. Stewart a prie la liste, il dit M.Stewart, nous comme cette dit de vous

et jamais vous paierez d'aiguille, ça été bon pour un mois. Un jour de paye j'avais un paquet d'aiguilles de charger, j'ai retourné à l'office, nous avons poigné une moyenne discussion, le boss s'est élevé, s'est monté et moi aussi, on a monté en haut à ~~Mxkmxi~~ Cole, il voulait qu'on prenne ce règlement pour trois mois, et on a pas consenti, il dit: c'est correct, mais nous l'avons encore.

Q C'est pour établir le système des aiguilles ça?

R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous revenir à la diminution des salaires?

Q Vous êtes rendu à 70 cts la douzaine, est-ce qu'il y a eu d'autres coupes depuis ce temps là

R Oui, il y en a eu d'autres encore, seulement dans le temps de l'autre coupe je funnais deux machines, j'avais sur une machine 28 cts et l'autre 31 cts la douzaine, j'ai runné comme ça sur des machines avec des helpers, et ça runné jusqu'à la grève.

Q 70 cts a runné jusqu'à la grève? R Oui, c'était sur d'autres machines.

Q Alors vous pouvez pas répondre sur ça? R Non.

Q Vous êtes maintenant rendu à la grève, vous en avez eu connaissance? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire pourquoi dans votre opinion la grève a eu lieu en 1934? R Premièrement nous avions de la bien méchante soit, premièrement nous avions du méchant materiel, et pas d'hommes pour nous donner services, pour tenir les machines en ordre.

Q Avez-vous reclame auprès des patrons pour en avoir d'autres? R Oui, pour plusieurs mois on a eu des meetings avec les boss à propos de l'arrangage des machines, alors ils ont voulu faire payer

et jamais vous paierez d'aigrille, ça été bon pour un mois. Un jour de mye j'avais un rapport d'aviation [illegible]. Je [illegible] à l'aviation, nous avons pologne une moyenne aéronaval, le tour s'est élevé, s'est monté et moi aussi, on s'est mêté au bout à [illegible]. Cela, il voulait qu'on prenne ce régiment pour trois mois, et on a pas consenti, il [illegible] [illegible] l'avion [illegible].

Q C'est pour éviter le gaspillage que signifie ça?

R Oui.

Q Vous en-vous revenir à la diminution des salaires?

Q Vous êtes rendu à 70 cts la douzaine, s'est-ce qu'il y a eu d'autres coupes depuis ce temps là?

R Oui, il y en a eu d'autres encore, en tenant dans le temps de l'autre coupe je travaile deux mois j'avais sur une moyenne 38 cts et l'autre 31 cts la douzaine, j'ai perdé comme ça sur des machines avec des helpers, et ça rendé jusqu'à la grève.

Q 70 cts a rendé jusqu'à la grève? R Oui, c'était sur d'autres machines.

Q Alors avant pelves des réponses aux ?s? R Non.

Q Vous êtes maintenant rendu à la grève, vous en avez eu connaissance? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire pourquoi dans votre opinion la grève a eu lieu en 1944? R Premièrement nous avions de la [illegible], et pas d'hommes pour nous donner services, pour tenir les machines en ordre.

Q Avez-vous réclamé auprès des patrons pour en avoir d'autres? R Oui, mais plusieurs fois on a eu des meetings avec les boss à propos de l'ar-

Q Les machines n'était pas tenues en ordre assez, soit par manque d'employés, ou qu'ils n'étaient pas compétents? R Oui.

Q Un deuxième point ils voulaient faire payer les bas trops courts ou trop longs? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire que l'ouvrier chargé de tricoter le bas faisait des bas qui étaient trouvés trop courts ou trop longs qu'ils devait les payer?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qui arrivait? R Ils voulaient nous faire payer, c'est ça, qui nous faisait un peu taquiner, si je peux rentrer dans les détails...

Q Alors c'est le troisième grief, ils chargeaint des bas trop courts ou trop longs? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y avait une différence quant à la longueur des bas? R Ca varie, il peut y avoir 3/4 de pouces, un pouce, un pouce et demi.

Q Est-ce qu'on voulait charger pour chaque fois que la longueur n'était pas la longueur requise?

R Oui, ça ça fait déclarer la grève.

Q Vous avez les machines et la question des bas, aviez-vous d'autres griefs que ceux là?

R Les homme qui réparaient n'étaient pas assez expérimentés et pas assez.

Q Est-ce qu'il y avait d'autres griefs? R Ils nous faisaient payer les manders, ce qui nous taquinait encore, il y avait les choses du passé, et la question des bas, des choses comme ça.

Q Ce sont là les raisons de la grève?

R Nous nous sommes arrangés pour discuter ce projet là, qu'on était pas responsables, qu'on pouvait

Q. Les marques n'était pas tenues en ordre passé, soit par manque d'employés, ou qu'ils n'étaient pas assez nombreux ? Réponse.

R. Un deux jours pour ils voulaient faire payer les gens trop courts ou trop longs ? Non.

Q. Voulez-vous dire que l'ouvrier chargé de la cosse la pesait des sacs qui étaient trouvés trop courts ou trop longs ou qu'ils devaient les payer ?

R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce qui arrivait ? R. Ils voulaient nous faire payer, c'est ça, qui nous faisait un m a traquiner, si je peux rentrer sous les détails...

Q. Alors c'est le troisième point, ils comprenant des sacs trop courts ou trop longs ? R. Oui.

Q. Disiez-vous qu'il y avait des difficultés pour le longueur des sacs ? R. Ou varie, il peut y avoir 3/4 de pouces, un pouce, un pouce et demi.

Q. Est-ce qu'on voulait charger pour cause trois que la longueur n'était pas la longueur requise ?

R. Oui, ça veut dire la grève.

Q. Vous avez les moyennes et la question des sacs, avez-vous discuté avec lui ?

R. Les hommes qui repassaient n'étaient pas nous expérimentés et pas assez.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y avait d'autres griefs ? R. Ils nous traitaient pire les anglais, ce qui nous heurtait, mais encore, il y avait les chemins du passé, et la question des sacs, des cosses comme ça.

Q. Ce sont là les raisons de la grève ?

R. Nous nous sommes arrangés pour diminuer ce projet là, qu'on était les responsables, qu'on nouvait

pas faire mieux, et les boss savaient qu'on pouvait pas faire mieux, les boss du plancher, même je peux dire qu'ils l'ont dit à moi même, je peux le dire.

Q Vous pouviez pas faire plus, vous voulez dire quant à la quantité d'ouvrage? R On pouvait pas, et ils sont pas capables aujourd'hui encore.

Q Ce sont là les réels, les griefs réels de la grève, qui a duré combien de temps? R Deux semaines, nous avions pas l'intention de faire une grève les tricoteurs de jambe, nous avons arrêté pour discuter, on voulait pas payer pour les bas.

Q Sans avoir de grève? R Oui, il était pas question de grève du tout, les gens qui travaillaient dans les pieds en ont entendu parler, ils ont descendu nous rejoindre, ils nous soufflaient aux oreilles, c'est le temps de demander une augmentation.

Q Vous autres faisiez-vous une plainte sur les salaires à ce moment là? R Non, c'était pour la question de ne pas payer les bas.

Q Les fabriquants de pieds sont arrivés et ont dit aux autres; c'est le temps? R Oui, ils avaient payé des choses, et les filles si je me souviens bien, la majorité travaille en bas du salaire du taux de la loi du gouvernement, les filles qui toppent les jambes, c'est elles qui ont tenu la grève le plus longtemps.

Q Ils vous ont parlé de grève? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous parlé au boss après que les employés ont eu cette entrevue? R Si vous permettez je vais dire exactement ce qui en est. Quand ils ont venus en bas, on a discuté, on s'est rendu chez M. Cole.

pas faire mieux, et les bons savaient qu'on pouvait pas faire mieux. Les bons du plancher, même je peux dire qu'ils l'ont dit à moi même, je peux le dire.

Q. Vous pouvez pas faire plus, vous voulez dire quant à la quantité d'ouvrage? R. On pouvait pas, et ils sont pas occupés aujourd'hui encore.

Q. Ce sont là les règles, les règles réels de la grève, qui a duré combien de temps? R. Deux semaines, nous avions pas l'intention de faire une grève les tricoteurs de jamés, nous avons arrêté pour diversion, on voulait pas payer pour les NAV.

Q. Sans avoir de grève? R. Oui, il était pas question de grève du tout, les gens qui travaillaient dans les pièces en ont entendu parler, ils ont descendu nous rejoindre, ils nous soufflaient aux oreilles, c'est le temps de demander une augmentation.

Q. Vous autres tricotez-vous une plainte sur les salaires à ce moment là? R. Non, c'était pour la question de ne pas payer les bas.

Q. Les fabriquants de pièces sont arrivés et ont dit aux autres; c'est le temps? R. Oui, ils avaient payé des choses, et les filles si je me souviens bien, la majorité travaillait en bas du salaire du taux de la loi du gouvernement, les filles qui toppent les jambes, c'est elles qui ont tout la grève le plus travaillé.

Q. Ils vous ont parlé de grève? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous parlé au boss après que les employés ont eu cette entrevue? R. Si vous permettez je vais dire exactement ce qui en est. Quand ils ont vendu un bas, on a discuté, on s'est rendu chez M. Dale.

Q Qui est-ce ça? R C'est le premier du département des bas, alors ça s'est discuté pas mal, les filles ne gagnaient pas le salaire que le gouvernement ordonne de payer, là M. Cole a vu M.Kayser qui est arrivé sur l'entrefaite.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il faisait lui? R Surintendant general.

Q Alors M.Cole a parlé à M. Kayser en votre présence? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il a dit? R J'ai entendu dire à M. Cole...seulement il y avait des tricoteurs qui était là, M.Cole a dit: " I know that it is going to come" en parlant à M.Kayser.

Q Autrement dit "ça s'en vient"? R Oui, je savais que ça s'en venait. Ils ont dit quelques mots, M. Kayser a fait la réponse, qu'ils forment un comité qu'ils viennent nous voir. A trois heures dans l'après midi c'est la grève qui s'est déclarée. M. John Prince, le petit boss du département est venu et m'a dit à moi même, passer un vote, formez-vous un comité, j'ai bien voulu, on va passer au vote, ils enverront l'homme qu'ils ont confiance, ils ont cho si sept ou huit representants, ils ont monté en haut, et là la grève s'est declaré,c'est pas nous autres qui a commencé la grève, on a pas pu la retenir du tout.

Q Au début vous n'aviez pas l'intention?

R Du tout.

Q Comme question de fait la grève a duré huit jours? R Oui.

Q Elle s'est terminée comment? Elle a duré huit jours? R Oui.

Q Que dit-on ici? R. Il est au ministère de l'agriculture, mais je n'ai aucune idée de ses fonctions. Tillea me répondit par le même que le gouvernement prenons la grève, il se sera à vil [illegible] qui est [illegible] l'ouvrier.

Q Qu'avez-vous [illegible] [illegible] général.

Q Alors M.Colo a parlé à M. Rayeur en votre présence?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il a dit? R J'ai entendu dire M. Colo...[illegible] il [illegible] [illegible] était là, M.Colo a dit: " I know that it is going to come" en parlant à M.Rayeur.

Q Autrement dit "ça s'en vient"? R Oui, je savais que ça s'en venait. Ils ont dit quelques mots, M. Rayeur a lait la réponse, qu'ils forment un comité qu'ils viennent nous voir. A trois heures dans l'après midi c'est la grève qui s'est déclarée. M. Jean Prince, le petit bons du département est venu et m'a dit à moi même, passer un vote, forme-vous un comité, j'ai bien vu, on va passer un vote, ils avertent l'homme qu'ils ont confiance, ils ont cho si aept ou nuit remasentants, ils ont monté en haut, et là la grève s'est déclaré, c'est pas moi autres qui a commencé la grève, on a pas pu la retenir au tout.

Q Le [illegible] n'avait pas l'intention?

R Du tout.

Q Comme question de fait la grève a duré huit jours? R Oui.

Q Elle s'est terminée comment? Elle a duré huit jours? R Oui.

Q Elle s'est terminée comment? R M. Cole et M.Kayser, j'ai eu plusieurs entrevues, j'étais président du comité, ils nous promettaient un nouveau système, qu'ils voulaient pas nous dire, suffit que nous étions pas préparés à faire une grève, j'ai conseillé aux amis, fiez-vous pas sur moi, si vous êtes prêts à rentrer, rentrez ensemble, j'ai dit on a pas de fonds pour l'organisaion, parce que les gens qui nous avaient poussé ils étaient rentrés les premiers eux autres.

Q Ils ont retourné avant vous autres, ceux qui vous avaient poussés à la grève? R Oui, moi ils m'ont fait demander un mois après ça.

Q Vous êtes arrivé sur le régime du bonus?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous travaillé sur le même ouvrage qu'avant?

R Non, de nuit, sur une machine.

Q Est-ce aussi bon de nuit que de jour?

R Non, c'était pour me punir.

Q Vous l'avez cru? R Ils m'ont fait loafer un mois et ils m'ont envoyé de nuit pour me punir.

Q Vous avez supposé ça? R Ils étaient supposés me faire rentrer une semaine après, ils m'ont retardé deux semaines, sur d'autres machines, les autres étaient remplies, il y en avait rien que de nuit, ils ont dit: on va t'envoyer de nuit.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps à travailler de nuit?

R Trois mois à trois mois et demi, je suis revenu de nuit, ils m'ont fait encore des promesses de retourner sur deux machines, de jour.

Q Sous le régime du bonus étiez-vous mieux ou pire

Q. Mlle s'est terminée comment? R. Le soir et l'hiver. J'ai eu plusieurs entrevues, j'étais environnant de comète. Elle pour représentant un nouveau Dyrâme, qu'ils voulaient me faire faire. Mais que nous disions pas résoudre à faire une grève. J'ai conseillé aux gens, ils s'en sont pas sur moi. Il faut rôtoi pêche à rien ne, mauvaise ensemble. J'ai dit on a pas de fonds pour l'organisation, même que les gens qui nous avaient promis ils étaient menteurs les propriétaires.

Q. Ils ont [illegible] vous avez pas pensé à la grève? R. Oui, moi ils m'ont fait demander qu'on [illegible].

Q. Vous êtes arrivé sur le régime du travail?

R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé sur la même ouvrage qu'avant?

R. Non, on fait, des [illegible].

Q. Est-ce aussi bon de mais que de jour?

R. Non, c'est sont de [illegible].

Q. Dans l'ever, c'est? R. Ils n'ont fait jamais au moins et ils n'ont aucune de nuit pour ne pas.

Q. Vous avez répondu oui? R. Ils étaient argument de faire rentrer une nouvelle année. Ils n'ont refusé deux semaines, sur d'autres machines. Les ouvriers [illegible], il y en avait aussi que de nuit. Ils ont dit: on va t'envoyer de nuit.

Q. Avez-vous été travailler à [illegible] de nuit, ils m'ont fait monter des [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible].

Q. Quand le régime de jour s'est-vous mises en pied

que avec le régime en force avant le bonus?

R Pour moi personnel, mois j'ai perdu. Vous allez voir, j'avais deux machines avant, une à 28 cts et l'autre à 31 cts la douzaine, ensuite ils m'ont donné deux machines, je me trouvais à 1.32 hr la douzaine et l'autre 7 cts de l'heure, je faisais 7 cts de l'heure de plus.

Q Les machines étaient en mauvais ordre quand vous les avez eues? R Oui.

Q Vous avez déposé 85 enveloppes de quinzaines, dont les prix varient, la plus élevée parait être de $94.30, la plus petite d'environ $3.00, la moyenne autour de $30.00 à $40.00, est-ce que c'est avant le bonus ou après? R Il y en a pendant le bonus là dedans, je ne peux pas les distinguer.

Q Pouvez-vous déterminer sur les enveloppes celles qui sont antérieures ou postérieures au bonus?

R Non.

Q Ce sont des enveloppes récentes? R A vue il y en a.

Q Ce lot de 85 enveloppes vous conduit à environ à quand? R A il y a environ un an.

Q Ce deuxième paquet d'enveloppes de 85?

R Il y en a là qui sont de 1929, dans ce lot là, dans les payes de $90.00, je peux pas les distinguer, mais ceux au-dessus de $100.00 sont de 1929 et 1930, les autres en bas de $100.00 je ne suis pas capable de les distinguer.

Q Vous avez divisé ça quant au montant.

R Oui.

Q Vous êtes positif que la première liasse produite

???? T.C.G.

que avez le régime du Coroc avant le commerce?

R. Pour mes propres, mais j'ai aussi vendu aux voisins. J'avais deux moteurs avant, une à 20 ctv et l'autre à 32 ctv la commission, ensuite ils m'ont donné deux moteurs, je ne travaille à 1.25 mr le cosses, de et l'autre 7 ctv de l'heure, je travaille 7 ou l'heure de plus.

Q. Les moteurs étaient en marche quand vous les avez eues? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez dépensé 32 enveloppes de parchemin, dont les prix varient, la plus élevée mesurait 5ins de 24.50, la plus petite d'environ 5.00, la moyenne autour de 10.00 à 20.00, sans-ce que c'est avant le bonus ou après? R. Il y en a quelques-unes là dessus, je ne peux pas les distinguer.

Q. Pouvez-vous estimer sur les enveloppes celles qui sont autorisées ou pas tarifaires en bonus?

R. Non.

Q. Ce sont des [illegible] R. Il y en a.

Q. De 1ot de 32 enveloppes vous conduisez à environ 8 quand? R. Il y a environ un an.

Q. De deuxième semaine d'enveloppe? de 8??

R. Il y en a là qui sont de 1020, dans ce lot là, dans les prix de 20.00, je peux pas les distinguer, mais ceux au-dessus de 20.00 sont de 1x2 et 1x3, les autres en bas de 20.00, je ne sais pas comprends de les distinguer.

Q. Vous avez dit que ?? quand en montant.

R. Oui.

Q. Vous êtes pourtant que le numéro 1 sans pouvoir

produite de $100.00, que ce sont des payes de 1929 et du commencement de 1930? R Oui.

Q Quant à la liasse de 85 enveloppes que je vous demande de produire comme pièce 544, vous pouvez pas déterminer si elles sont, partie avant le bonus et partie après? R La majorité avant le bonus, il peut y en avoir 15 à 20 du bonus.

Q Combien gagnez-vous de ce temps-ci? R J'ai gagné à la dernière paye d'hier, $53.00, c'est celle qui est sur le dessus.

Q Votre paye d'hier est celle sur le dessus de la liasse qui porte le No.2256, E.Thivierge, montant $53.78, c'est votre paye d'hier? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps de travail? R Nous avons perdu une journée, il y a eu une fête, la Fête du Travail.

PAR LE TRIBUNAL:

Q Vous travaillez combien d'heures par jour?

R 10 heures.

Q Excepté le samedi? R Le samedi avant midi.

PAR ME. BEAUREGARD

Q Ca fait cinq jours à 10 heures et quatre heures le samedi, 54 heures et une heure de nettoyage, cinquante-cinq heures? R Oui, mais on prend toujours plus qu'une heure, j'ai nettoyé des journées de neuf heures. C'est de valeur j'ai laissé la chez nous j'avais un document à vous montrer.

Q Vous dites que vous avez passé une journée à nettoyer? R Oui, par rien qu'une fois, une journée j'ai nettoyé neuf heures et en plus ça faisait cinq heures que je nettoyais, on a dit que si mes fuses seraient otées, si le rouille était

réalisée de $127.00, que ce sont des navires de 1947 et du commencement de 1948? R Oui.

Q. Quant à la liasse de 88 avalisses que je vous demande de produire comme pièce B64, vous pouvez me dire maintenant si elles sont, partie avant le bonus et partie après? R La majorité avant le bonus, peut-y en avoir 15 à 20 du bonus.

Q. Comment pensez-vous de ce temps-ci? R J'ai peur à la dernière baye d'hier, $65.00, c'est celle qui est sur le navire.

Q. Votre baye d'hier est celle sur le navire de la liasse qui porte le No.5386, K.Harvey,montant $65.76, c'est votre baye d'hier? R Oui.

Q. Combien de temps de travail? R Nous avons perdu une journée, il y a eu une fête, la fête du Travail.

Par Le Juge Mac:

Q. Vous travaillez comme l'heure ou quoi? R 10 heures.

Q. Accepte-le comme dit? R Le conseil avant midi.

Par Me. Ste Marie:

Q. Ca fait plus, tout à 10 heures et quatre heures le samedi, ça donnera et une heure de nettoyage, cinquante-cinq heures? R Oui, mais on prend toujours plus qu'une heure. J'ai nettoyé des journées de neuf heures. C'est de valeur j'ai laissé la cour nous j'avais un commerce à vous montrer.

Q. Vous disiez que vous avez passé une journée à nettoyer? R Oui, par rien qu'une fois, une journée j'ai nettoyé neuf heures et en plus je travaillais cinq heures que je nettoyais, on a dit que si mes frères seraient otées, si la famille était

pas toute partie.

Q Vous devez être un des vieux employés?

R Sept ans de services à la Belding-Corticelle.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'employés qui ont plus de temps de service que vous dans votre métier de tricoteur? R Oui, mais des gens d'en dehors je peux pas affirmer, c'est tout parti.

Q Actuellement est-ce que les salaires sont plus élevés à la Belding Corticelli que ceux qui vont le même travail ailleurs? R J'ai un peu d'expérience, la shop de Sherbrooke, à la Kayser, dans mon âge, ils font beaucoup plus de salaire, même à la Canadian Silk aussi.

Q A Sherbrooke les vieux employés ont plus de salaires que vous vieil employé à la Belding-Corticelli? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire que les jeunes employés à la Belding Corticelli sont mieux que les vieux?

R Non, réellement les jeunes des fois ils en abusent un peu trop, et ça fait tort aux vieux, ils parlent d'une manière très décourageante, s'ils veulent pas faire mieux, ils les menacent de les envoyer de nuit, ou de les faire loafer des semaines, des choses impossibles qu'ils leur demandent.

Q Pour ne pas s'être conformé aux ordres?

R Ils se défendent que ce que le boss leur demande c'est un peu fort.

Q A Sherbrooke l'ouvrage que vous faisiez là, était-il de plus belle qualité qu'à la Belding Corticelli? R Bien dans le tempsquand j'ai monté ici l'ouvrage était de plus belle qualité,

des tonds variés.

Q. Pour quelle raison [illegible]?

R. Sept ans de service à la Maison-Lortie.

Q. Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup d'employés qui ont plus longs de service que vous dans votre métier de tricoteur? R. Oui, mais les gens d'un dehors le peux pas dire, c'est tout secret.

Q. Actuellement est-ce que les ouvrières sont plus sévères à la Bonneng Corporelli que ceux qui vont le même travail ailleurs? R. J'ai un peu d'expérience, le shop de Sherbrooke, à la Royer, dans mon âge, ils font beaucoup plus de salaire, même à la condition milk area.

Q. A Sherbrooke les vieux employés ont plus de salaires que vous vous vieil employé à la Bolduc-Lortie? R. Oui.

Q. Voulez-vous dire que les jeunes employés à la [illegible]

R. Non, réellement les jeunes ces fous ils en ont un peu trop, et ça fait tort aux vieux, ils [illegible], s'ils veulent vos faire mieux, ils les commencent de les envoyer ce mais, ou de les faire longer des semaines, mes chosses impossibles qu'ils leur demandent.

Q. Pour ne pas s'être contraint aux ouvrées?

R. Ils se disendent que ce que le bon leur commande c'est un peu fort.

Q. A Sherbrooke l'ouvrage que vous faites là, était-il de plus belle qualité que à la Bolduc Corporelli? R. Bien sûre le temperement [illegible] les l'ouvrage [illegible] de plus belle.

ici un homme qui voulait faire une production, un gros salaire, il fallait qu'il arrange sa machine, tandis qu'à Sherbrooke ils ont les hommes pour, ici on règlait le course d'un bas, il etait tout fait à Sherbrooke, il y avait un sytème.

Q Ils l'ont ici ce sytème là?

R Oui, depuis deux ans, à peu près, ça nous donnait beaucoup de trouble avant.

Q Vous parlez du changement de style, qu'est-ce que ça fait ça? R Supposons que je run une machine, un quatre brins, un chiffon, un bas assez fin, ils vont arriver et nous dire: tu vas changer un deux brins, il faut que la machine soit toute désettlée, ce bas là est plus délicat à trafaille, j'ai vu des styles qu'ils ont jamais été capable d'arranger la machine.

Q Voulez-vous dire qu'une machine ne peut pas s'accomoder de faire le 2 comme le 4? R Elle le peut, mais il faut la mettre en condition, comme moi ça m'a arrivé de partir un style, je runnais une machine qui avait jamais été capable de runner sur deux brins, c'est moi même qui l'a partie.

Q Ca prend combien de temps à une machine à faire à se faire à deux brins ou à quatre brins?

R Un style ça varie, une semaine, deux semaines, un mois.

Q Les machines sont comme les hommes, ils peuvent pas s'habituer au travail? R Non, parce que le changement de style, vous allez runner une machine, elle va s'user d'une manière, si vous changer le mecanique, ça prend plus de temps à se settler, il y a des machines qui ont 110000, 120000 morceaux,

lui en nomme qu'il voulait faire une production, un grand spectacle, il fallait qu'il arrange ses machines, tandis qu'à aucunes fois ont les commes pour lui ce régisseur le course d'un bar, il était tout fait à sauterooks, il y avait un système.

Q. Ils l'ont fait un système là?

R. Oui, comme deux ans, à peu près, ça nous donnait beaucoup de trouble avant.

Q. Vous parlez du changement de style, qu'est-ce que ça fait ?a? R. Supposons que je fum une machine un quatre brins, un quitton, un bar sauce fin, ils vont arriver et nous dire: il vas changer un deux brins il faut que la machine soit toute détruite, ce bar là est plus rellent à travaille. J'ai un des styles qu'ils ont jamais vite capable d'arranger la machine.

Q. Voulez-vous dire qu'une machine ne peut pas s'accomoder de faire le 2 comme le 4? R. Mais le peut, mais il faut la mettre en condition, comme moi ça s'a arrivé de partir un style, je fumais une machine qui avait jamais été capable de fumer sur deux brins, c'est moi même qui l'a partie.

Q. Ce pneu combien de temps à une machine à faire à se faire à deux brins ou à quatre brins?

R. Un style ça vaut, une semaine, deux semaines, un mois.

Q. Les machines sont comme les hommes, ils peuvent pas s'habituer au travail? R. Non, parce que le changement de style, vous allez fumer une machine, elle a'aura l'une habitude, il vous faudra le mécanique, ça prend plus de temps à se s'habiter, il y a des pertes sur des tissus, [illegible]

les moins de morceaux c'est 90000, les Kalio, il doit y avoir 140000 morceaux, alors ça prend du temps à se settler.

Q Maintenant pour changer d'un style à un autre st le différent, il y a beaucoup de morceaux qu'il faut settler, desserrer ou déplacer? R Oui, seulement il y a tellement d'operations que ça serait impossible de vous l'expliquer.

Q Devons nous comprendre qu'il y a beaudoupé d'ouvrage? R Premièrement prendre le fil, sur un style plus fin, sur lequel les aiguilles sont pas ajustées, et à continuer, à rétrécir le bas soit en un brin ou moins, il faut tout changer, changer la soie.

Q Il y a beaucoup de morceaux à déplacer et régler? R Il faut que la machine se place.

Q Quel est le résultat de la ré-éducation de la machine quant au salaire de l'ouvrier? R Ca se trouve à produire une coupe, parce que vous perdez votre temps, on peut pas faire de bonus, aujourd'hui on travaille pour rien.

Q Autrefois vous étiez payé à tant de la douzaine, vous faisiez moins de douzaines, avec le présent salaire vous avez pas le bonus? R C'est ça. En plus c'est arrivé cette semaine, un homme sa machine va arrêter, pour une heure deux heures, ils vont l'arranger, ils envoient l'homme au restaurant pour pas qu'il soit dans la shop, moi même ils ont voulu m'envoyer, chez nous, j'aipas voulu.

Q Ils l'envoient attendre ailleurs? R Oui.

Q Pour ne pas payer le temps qu'il attend au restaurant? R Oui, ils voulaient m'envoyer

chez nous pour une heure ou une heure et quart, j'ai pas consenti j'ai resté, mais les payes sont si diffiles à compter.

Q Pourquoi? R Par le système qu'on a.

Q Vous avez comme base un salaire à l'heure, la dessus avec un nombre d'heures de travail, c'est un calcul facile à faire? R Ou.

Q Vous êtes susceptible de vous tromper, c'est sur le montant du bonus. Avez-vous quand vous commencez un travail quelque chose qui vous dit combien paye ce travail? R Oui, je run le style qui me donne 1.27, si je fais 10 douzaines, ça me fait 12 heures 70, je peux compter ça, seulement les petits boss qui rentre le matin, ils nous chèquent, si moi je rentre à 7 heures et que le petit boss me voit pas, il me chèque pour 7.10 mais je suis là à 7 heures.

Q Votre temps compte du moment où le petit boss vous voit? R Oui.

Q S'il vous voit pas tout de suite, ce temps là compte pas? R Non.

Q Il y a pas de time clock dans le département, ni à l'entrée principale, qui indiquerait à quel moment l'employé est dans la boutique? R Non.

Q Vous dépendez du petit boss? R Oui, depuis un an.

Q Vous avez une demie heure pour entrer, de 7 heures à 7½ hrs le matin? R Non, on est obligé de commencer à 7 heures.

Q Pas après? R La barrière est ouverte jusqu'à 7½ hrs, ils sont pas regardant pour rentrer,

chez moi pour une heure ou une heure et quart. J'ai pu consenti j'ai resté, mais les payes sont si difficiles à compter.

Q Pourquoi? R Par le système qu'on a.

Q Vous avez comme base un salaire à l'heure, la base avec un nombre d'heures de travail, c'est un salaire facile à faire? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes susceptible de vous tromper, c'est sur le montant du bonus. Avez-vous souvent vous commencer un travail quelque chose qui vous fait compliquer ce travail? R Non, je crois la règle que donne I.27, si je fais 10 dimanches, ça me fait 12 heures 70, je peux compter ça, seulement les petits bons qui rentre le matin, ils sont chéquent, si moi je rentre à 7 heures et que le petit bons me va t pas, il me chèque pour 7.10 mais je suis là à 7 heures.

Q Votre temps compte du moment où le petit bons [illegible]? R Oui.

Q S'il vous voit pas tout de suite, ce temps là compte pas? R Non.

Q Il y a pas de time clock dans le département, ni à l'entrée principale, qui indiquerait à quel moment l'employé est dans la boutique? R Non.

Q Vous dépendez du petit bons? R Oui.

Q Vous avez une demie heure pour entrer, de 7 heures à 7½ hre le matin? R Non, on est obligé de commencer à 7 heures.

Q Pas après? R La barrière est ouverte jusqu'à 7½ hre, [illegible]

on rentre à l'heure qu'on veut, moi je travaille dix heures, je rentre à 7 heures.

Q Si vous arrivez à 7 heures et que le boss vous voit à 7.10? R Il nous le dit pas.

Q Lorsque le calcul probable de votre paye ne correspond pas à la paye elle même vous cherchez pourquoi vous avez une différence; vous pensez que la différence pourrait venir de ce que votre temps serait pas entré par le second boss? R Une parti, pour ça il me semble, que je pourrais compter ma paye, si ça arrive autrement, soit qu'ils me donnent trop ou pas assez.

Q Avez-vous le temps de vous asseoir des fois?

R Jamais.

Q Votre travail consiste-t-il à rester debout et marcher? R Oui, sur une bonne production un homme a de l'ouvrage tout le temps.

Q A marcher ou à stationner? R A marcher, et ce qu'il y a de plus c'est d'être, le marcher de coté en partie.

Q Vous marchez en face de votre machine?

R En partie, et les machines varient de 37½ pds à 48 pieds.

Q Quel plancher avez-vous? R En ciment.

Q Est-ce meilleur que le bois? R C'est meilleur pour la jambe, c'est plus dur pour la jambe.

Q C'est plus fatiguant de marcher toutela journée? R Oui, depuis qu'on a un plancher en ciment, je suis obligé de me faire soigner de loafer, j'ai des supports dans mes bottines,

on remère à l'heure qu'on vous, moi je travaille dix
heures, je mange à 7 heures.

Q. Si vous arrivez à 7 heures et que le bons
vous ve t à 7.10? R. Il vous le dit pas.

Q. Lorsque le calcul correspond de votre paye ne
correspond pas à la paye elle même vous observez pour-
quoi vous avez une différence; vous pensez que la
différence pourrait venir de ce que votre somme re-
vient pas entre par le second boss? R. Une partie,
pour ça il me semble, que je pourrais compter ma
paye, si ça arrive autrement, sont qu'ils se donnent
trop de mal.

Q. Avez-vous le temps de vous asseoir des fois?
R. Jamais.

Q. Votre travail consiste-t-il à rester debout
et marcher? R. Oui, sur une bonne moyenne un
homme a de l'ouvrage tout le temps.

Q. A marcher ou à stationner? R. A marcher, et
ce qu'il y a de pire c'est d'être, e marcher de
coté en partie.

Q. Vous marchez en face de votre machine?
R. En partie, et les machines varient de 37½ pas
à 48 pieds.

Q. Quel planchers avez-vous? R. En ciment.

Q. Avez-vous ballons en la main? R. C'est mauvais
pour la jambe, c'est plus dur pour la jambe.

Q. C'est plus fatiguant de marcher toute la
journée? R. Oui, devrais qu'on a un plancher
en ciment. Je suis malade de mes jambes, mes
de loafer. J'ai des supports dans mes bottines.

j'en avait jamais eu avant ça.

Q Savez-vous si vous faites plus de travail maintenant qu'avant la coupe? R Oui,nous faisons plus de travail par le fait que les styles de bas sont plus long, il y a plus de fancy dedans, les premières années, les bas etaient plain, aujourd'hui il y en a avec de la dentelle, les bas varient entre 20 et 27 pouces de long, aujourd'hui on les fait monter jusqu'à 33 à 34 pouces, avec de la dentelle dedans.

Q Comme les bas sont plus à la douzaine, tant pis pour la long eur? Oui,nous travaillons plus longtemps.

Q Savez-vous si vous faites plus de bas que vous en faisiez? R Non,la compagnie a ce livre là, j'ai presquement des rapports de la Belding-Corticelli, j'en suis fier, eux autres aussi, j'ai runné un ouvrage sur 34 sections, 15 à 17 douzaine par jour, et s'il y en a un qui l'a fait depuis quatre ans mon témoignage serait faut, j'ai runné 198 douzaine dans deux semaines, de 7 heures le matinà 9 heures le soir, 22 douzaines, et j'ai un boss qui était mon associé, qui peut le dire lui même.

Q Avez-vous quelque chose à dire au sujet de topper l'ouvrage? R Oui, quand je suis arrivé à la Belding Corticelli, ils connaissaient pas ça, pour un tricoteur de jambes de topper les bas, les bas etaient par milliers, accrochés dans la cave.

Q Considérés comme déchets? R Oui, là ils ont commencé à faire topper, moi j'etais pas regardant,

j'en avait pensé au avant ,a.

Q. Savez-vous si vous faites plus de travail maintenant qu'avant la guerre? R. Oui,nous faisons plus de travail par le fait que les styles de bas sont plus long. Il y a plus de fancy dessus, les premières années, les bas étaient plain, aujourd'hui il y en a avec de la dentelle. Les bas varient entre 20 et 27 pouces de long, aujourd'hui on les fait monter jusqu'à 28 à 34 pouces, avec de la dentelle dessus.

Q. Comme les bas sont plus à la douzaine, tout plus pour la long sur? Oui,nous travaillons plus longtemps.

Q. Savez-vous si vous faites plus de bas que vous en faisiez? R. Non,la compagnie a de livre là, j'ai presqu'autant des importants de la Holding-Corporation, j'ne sais rien, mes salaires comme, j'ai comme un ouvrage sur 24 machines, 16 à 17 douzaine par jour, et s'il y en a un qui s'fait depuis quatre ans mon temps,ça serait fait, j'ai comme les douzaine dans deux semaines, de 7 moins le matin à 5 heures le soir, 6 journées, et j'ai un job que était mon associé, qui sont la date lui même.

Q. Aussitôt finiss vous à partir de juin? R. Oui, quand je suis arrivé à la Dominion-Corporation, ils avaient seulement un, un tructeur de jambes de topper les bas, les bas étaient par milliers, accrochés dans la cave.

Q. Quand vous a comme secretaire? R. Oui, là ils commence à faire topper, moi j'faisais les machines.

je toppais les mieux, ils ont commencé a faire topper nos bas, ils ont commencé à en descendre de chez les footer, à la brasses, jusqu'à 45 douzaines, 27, 25 douzaine à un homme, les hommes aiment mieux faire deux douzaine de bas, que de topper une douzaine, ça prend plus de temps.

Q Ca prend plus de temps de topper que de faire un bas neuf? R Oui.

Q Ils ont commencé par allouer une heure, ensuite une demie heure pour ça? R Oui, mais du tout maintenant.

Q Vous le faites pour rien? R Oui.

Q Vous réparez le mauvais ouvrage des footers et pour rien? R Oui, certainement, la paye de la douzaine seulement, nous perdons plus de temps et c'est plus dur pour les yeux.

Q Autrement dit, quand vous travaillez pour une douzaine de bas vous êtes payé pour une douzaine de bas, mais les topper c'est un ouvrage plus dur?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce dur pour les yeux le metier de tricoteur

R Moi, j'ai été des semaines de temps, aller chez nous et avoir les yeux rouges comme une flanelle rouge, pareille comme si j'avais eu braillé.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il y a de pire pour les yeux?

R On a 400 aiguilles par barre, qu'on va redressir, ça nous avons les yeux fixés dessus.

Q Ces aiguilles sont posées dans une espace de 12 à 15 pouces? R 14 pouces, 30 au pouces, 56 au pouces.

Q Il faut les examiner pour voir si elles sont défectueuses? R C'est l'essentiel de la machine.

Je brosse les dents. Ils ont commencé à faire sécher nos bas. Ils ont commencé à en dépendre de chez les footer. Je brosse. Jamais à se nettoyer. Et, se dessaine à un homme. Les hommes vraiment mieux faire deux dessaine de bas, que de tapper une dessaine. Et vous avez du temps.

Q Ce grand plus de temps de tapper que de faire un bas neuf? R Oui.

Q Ils ont commencé par aller une heure, ensuite une demie heure pour ça? R Oui, mais du tout maintenant.

Q Vous le faites pour rient? R Oui.

Q Vous réparer le mauvais ouvrage des footers et pour rient? R Oui, certainement, je paye de la dessaine seulement, nous perdons plus de temps et c'est plus cher pour les jeux.

Q Actuement Eli, quand vous travaillez pour une dessaine de bas vous êtes payé pour une dessaine de bas, mais les tapper c'est un ouvrage plus dur?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce cur pour les yeux le metier de trocteur?

R Non, j'ai été des semaines de temps, mais chez nous et avoir les yeux rouges comme une flanelle rouge pareille comme si j'avais eu grillé.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il y a de mare pour les yeux?

R Ce a été grillé par-mare, et je ne travaille, je mets avec les yeux très bravo.

Q Les étoiles sont plus cur comme de le à 15 pmoqu? R Il monter, et ou pomme, il se ymoes.

Q Il lait les étoiles pas-mais il est un peu ex-

Entrevue? R Oui, c'est essentiel de la mettre.

Q C'est fatiguant? R Oui, j'ai 34 ans et il va me falloir des lunettes, j'ai mal à la tête souvent.

Q Suivre le fil,est-ce fatiguant? R Non.

Q C'est l'affaire des aiguilles? R Oui,travailler le petit mécanique.

Q Je vois qu'il y a un système standard, des heures standard d'etablies, ça veut dire qu'il faut faire une production de tant dans telle limite de temps? R Oui, comme moi, si je comprends bien, j'ai un style qui me donne 1.27 ça prend tant de douzaines pour mon salaire de 39 cts, le surplus que je fais c'est du bonus.

Q Avez-vous souffert du froid à cause des fenêtres, l'hiver? R Oui, Après la grève j'ai entre de nuit,et j'ai eu à travailler sur le bord d'un chassis, il faisait bien froid, si vous vous en rappelez, il y a deux ans, il y avait de la fraiche, avec une chaleur, et un gros homme comme moi, je sue beaucoup, j'ai eu froid dans le dos, et j'ai perdu une semaine, j'ai eu une attaque de bronchite aigue.

Q Il y a pas de fenêtres doubles? Non.

Q Il entre de l'air? R Oui.

Q De la glace? R La glace, ça fond des fois et il faut mettre des guenilles sur le bas du chassis, pour pas que l'eau tombe sur le bas de l'allee pour pas marcher dedans.

Q Un témoin nous a parlé d'un employé qui laisse chez un fabriquant de bas pour un autre, connaissez-vous quelque chose à ce sujet là?

77140 PARTIEL.

Q. D'où Tabl.-vous? R. Je, j'ai 24 ans et il va me falloir ma jeunesse, j'ai mal à la tête souvent.

Q. Quelle la fait-on [illegible]? R. Je.

Q. C'est l'artiste qui signifier R. Je, tumeur.

Q. Je vous dis qu'il y a un système sanguin, des nerfs [illegible], et [illegible] y a une production de sang dans cette tête. Le tuiez? R. Je, comme moi, si je sens ceci bien, j'ai un style qui me lance i.M ça crend tant de journées pour mon animes de 20 ans, le mr[illegible] que je fais c'est du bonne.

Q. Avez-vous souffert du froid à cause des fenêtres, l'hiver? R. Oui. Après le grève j'ai mare de nuit, et j'ai et à travailler sur le bord d'un ouverte, il faisait plus froid, si vous voir en rampe, il y a deux ans, il y avait de la fraîche, avec une ouvrier, et un gros homme comme moi, je me baissais, j'ai eu froid dans le dos, et j'ai pris une semaine, j'ai eu une attaque de bronchite aiguë.

Q. Il y a pas de fenêtres doubles? Non.

Q. Il entre de l'air? R. Oui

Q. De la glace? R. Le gives, je fend mes fous et il peut rentrer des [illegible] pour moi que l'on tombe sur le bas de l'utile pour pas [illegible] dedans.

Q. On temoin nous a parlé d'un employé qui laisse sur le vaporisant de bas pour un autre, connaissez-vous [illegible] ce [illegible]?

R Si je me trompe pas, vous pouvez pas partir pour travailler où on veut, je peux vous en donner un petit détail, des années passées, au dire de plusieurs. Ça se fait encore, quand j'étais à Sherbrooke, un ami a parti et monté à Montréal, ils ont entendu ils se sont entendus avec la Canadian Silk et la Belding Corticelli, ça fait une colère entre les manufactures, cet homme là est redescendu et ils l'ont réengagé, là j'ai appris qu'il y avait une entente. Vois deux ans un type est parti, que j'ai connaissance intiement, a voulu se placer à la Kayser, le boss ont ditque pour avoir sa job qu'il reste six mois à rien faire, avant qu'ils puisse lui donner une job. Il a loafé six mois et il a rentré à la Canadian Silk, il travaille encore là.

PAR LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Etes-vous certain que c'est à cause de l'entente?

R A cause des témoignages que j'ai eus.....

Q Lui a-t-on dit que c'était pour l'entente?

R Ils ont dit que c'était une entente. Il y a un type qui a demandé un emploi ici, un petit boss a fait la réponse à son frère, dis à ton frère de donner sa notice là bas et une référence de la manufacture, où il dit que le bourgeois me téléphone et je donnerai une référence, si la compagnie tient à garder cet homme là il en aura pas de référence.

PAR MTRE ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ BRUNEAU.

Q Vous en savez rien personnellement?

R La chose est claire, mais ça pas arrivée à moi même, je vous ai dit que c'était un doute.

Q Dans votre exprit par le rapport des autres, vous en savez rien? R Oui, un homme a été demandé une ~~xxxxxxxx~~ référence, et j'ai la preuve ici?

Q Tout de suite? R Oui, M.Auclair.

Q M.Auclair a été demandé une référence?

R Il a parlé pour son frère, et questionnez le pour savoir les réponses qu'il a eues, quand il a voulu faire entrer son frère.

Q Vous avez su que plusieurs des employés d'ici sont entrés pour d'autres compagnies assez récemment. Je vois M.Lauroncelle qui est venu de chez Kayser en 1935? R Il y a des ententes, si la compagnie claire un homme, il peu aller où il veut, cet homme là, Il prétend qu'il a été clairé à la Kayser.

Q M. Magnan qui a été à Granby à la Dominion Textile, et nous arrive en 1935? R Je connais pas ça.

Q Est-ce que votre salaire en 1934 à 39 cts de l'heure, taux fixe, m'est monté à un total de $936.84 pour 1655 heures, une moyenne de 56 cts par heures. Pouvez-vous dire que c'est correct?

R Je pourrais pas le dire, mais j'ai oublié mes clefs, je peux pas avoir mon livre, remarquez bien, j'ai été sept mois à runner deux machines, c'est le double d'ouvrage.

Q C'est en 1934 ça, et en 1935, 1772 heures, une moyenne de 56 7/10 cts par heure, ça vous parait correct? R Je peux pas dire, quand j'ai travaillé jusqu'à 9 heures, c'est pas marqué.

Q Si ces chiffres ne sont pas corrects vous nous

Q Dans votre certificat que la réponse des auditeurs, vous en avez reçu? R Oui, un nommé a été demandé une référence, et j'ai le nouveau lait?

Q Tout de suite? R Oui, M.Leclair.

Q M.Auclair a été demandé une recommandation?

R Il a parlé pour son frère, et cependant je pour savoir les réponses qu'il a eues, quand il a voulu faire entrer son frère.

Q Vous avez eu que plusieurs des employés d'ici sont entrés pour d'autres compagnies avant présentement. Je vous M.Lamontagne que est venu de chez Kayser en 1946? R Il y a des ordres, si la compagnie choisie un homme,il va aller où il veut, et nous là, il restera qu'il a été client à la Kayser.

Q M. Morgan est a été à venir à la division textile, et nous avons eu lieu? R Je connais pas.

Q Ne sont pas cette année en 1944 à 39 pts de l'heure, taux fixe, n'est monté à un total de 40.04 pour 1655 heures, une moyenne de 56 cts par heure. Trouvez-vous dans que c'est correct?

R Je n'arrive pas le dire, mais j'ai entendu que [illegible] pas avait des [illegible], [illegible] j'ai été avec moi à trouver deux mouches, c'est [illegible] d'autre.

Q C'est en 1944 ?, et en 1946, 1775 heures, une moyenne de 56 7/10 cts par heure. Je vous pensait correct? R Je ne sais pas, quand j'ai travaillé jusqu'à 9 heures,c'est pas marqué.

Q Si ces ouvrières se sont ces recettes vous nous

le laisserez savoir? R Oui.

Q Je vois qu'en 1936, pour neuf mois, 1927 heures et ¾, un total de $953.63? R Cette année?

Q Oui. Du commencement, du 1er décembre, l'année de la compagnie, jusqu'au 31 août? R Je peux pas dire.

Q Vous avez réalisé que vous avez gagné plus cette année que l'année passée? R Non, je peux pas à donner aucune idée sur ce rapport là.

Q Voulez-vous prendre note de ces chiffres là et dire s'ils sont corrects? R Oui, si vous voulez me les donner sur un papier.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

CHARLES AUCLAIR. (De nouveau)

Par Mtre Beauregard.

Q Vous avez été entendu comme témoin ce matin?
R Oui.

Q Vous étiez présent à l'occasion du témoignage du dernier témoin M.Thivierge? R Oui.

Q A la fin de son témoignage, au cours de la transquestion, il a fait appel à vous pour vérifier une affirmation qu'il venait de faire, et c'était relativement à la déclaration de l'un des contremaîtres de la Belding-Corticelli, au sujet de votre frère? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire brièvement à la Cour ce que s'est? R J'ai demandé une position pour mon frère.

Q A qui? R Au contremaitre M.Bédard.

Q Pour votre frère? R Oui.

Q Sait-il le métier? R Oui.

Q Tricoteur? R Oui.

Q Quel était son emploi? R Il était sans emploi, il travaillait à London,Ontario.

Q Vous vouliez lui trouver un emploi dans la Province de Québec? R Oui.

Q Vous avez parlé pour lui? R Oui.

Q Et quelle a été sa réponse? R Il m'a dit je vous dirai ça dans une couple de semaines, alors aubout de trois semaines, j'ai demandé des nouvelles, et puis il dit: je vais voir à ça, je te le laisserai savoir ce soir. Le soir un des petites contremaitre M. Lawrence Tope est venu me trouver et m'a dit, ils sont prets à accepter ton frère pour travailler pour nous autres, à condition qu'il donne sa semaine de notice à London, et qu'il ait une référence de son patron, il dit en anglais: You know ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the firms, they have an agreement between them, they will not hire any man from one firm to another unless they get a reference from the firm to the other firm that they are willing to let them do it. C'est ce qu'il m'a dit.

PAR LE TRIBUNAL:

Ce n'est pas la même chose du tout.

MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Ce qui est important c'est que l'incident soit vidé pour qu'on sache quoi.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

Q. Et alors? R. Il a vendu son bétail.

Q. Pour votre frère? R. Oui.

Q. Sait-il le métier? R. Oui.

Q. Travaille? R. Oui.

Q. Quel était son emploi? R. Il était sans emploi, il travaillait à London, Ontario.

Q. Vous voulez lui trouver un emploi dans la province de Québec? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez mêmé pour lui? R. Oui.

Q. Et quelle a été sa réponse? R. Il s'a dit je vous dirai, a dans une semaine ou semaine, alors aucun a trois semaines, j'ai demandé des nouvelles, et puis il dit: je vais voir à ça, je te le laisserai savoir ce soir. Le soir un des petites contremaîtres Lawrence Tope est venu me trouver et m'a dit, ils sont prêts à accepter tous frères pour travailler pour nous autres, à condition qu'il donne sa semaine de notice à London, et qu'il ait une référence de son patron, il dit en anglais: You know ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the firms, they have an arrangement between them, they will not move any man from one firm to another unless they get a reference from the firm to the other firm that they are willing to let them do it. C'est ce qu'il m'a dit.

Ce n'est pas la même chose du tout.

Ce qui est important c'est que l'incident soit vrai pour qu'on sache quoi.

OVILA HAMEL.

A Comparu: Ovila Hamel.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre Beauregard.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R 31 ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Non.

Q Vous travaillez pour la Belding Corticelli?

R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R 11 ans.

Q Avez-vous commencé à travailler là? R Non.

Q Avez-vous travaillé dans d'autres moulins avant ça? R Oui.

Q A quel endroit? R A l'independent Silk, sur la rue St.Paul à Montréal.

Q Quel est votre travail? R Tricoteur.

Q Il y a combien de temps que vous êtes à la Belding Corticelli? R Six ans.

Q Tricoteur de jambes? R Oui.

Q Monsieur Hamel avez-vous constaté un changement considérable dans le salaire que vous retiriez il y a six ans et aujourd'hui? R Assez considérable.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire quelque chose pour nous faire apprécier combien? R Pour moi mon salaire a baissé de 35 à 40%.

Q Il y a six ans étiez-vous un ouvrier compétent?

R J'étais un contremaitre, j'ai commencé par être contremaitre machiniste, j'ai tout fait.

Q Il y a six ans vous étiez contremaitre?

R Oui.

A Compagnie Qville Normal.

Subject Length and examination.

INTERVIEWED BY LETTA BEAUCHAMPS.

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R Il sera.

Q. Etes-vous marié? R Non.

Q. Avez-vous des enfants? R Non.

Q. Tout nécessaire pour le Training Certificate?

R Oui.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R Il sera.

Q. Avez-vous commencé à vous préparer là? R Non.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé dans d'autres maisons avant?

R Oui.

Q. A quel endroit? R A l'immeuble Bilk, sur la rue St.-Denis à Montréal.

Q. Quel est votre travail? R Tailleur.

Q. Il y a combien de temps que vous êtes à la Maison Bilk? R Six mois.

Q. Travailleur de jambes? R Oui.

Q. Maintenant Mesdames vous-vous constaté un mouvement considérable dans le salaire que vous recevez il y a six ans et aujourd'hui? R Assez considérable.

Q. Pouvez-vous nous dire quelque chose pour nous faire apprécier combien? R Pour moi mon salaire a monté de 35 à 45%.

Q. Il y a six ans étiez-vous un ouvrier compétent?

R J'étais un contremaître. J'ai commencé par être contremaître moulinette. J'ai tout fait.

Q. Il y a six ans vous étiez contremaître?

R Oui.

Q Combien est-ce que ça prend de temps à apprendre ce métier là? R Pour moi un homme assez ingelligent, il y a bien des catégories, on peut appeler un tricoteur après trois ans, d'autres le sont jamais de leur vie.

Q Le minimum du temps, que ça prend, c'est trois ans? R Il faut se comprendre, ça prend pas trois ans pour commencer à runner une machine, mais pour être un homme de métier, pas de première classe, mais un bon homme.

Q Vous considérez qu'avant trois ans, même si on fait marcher la machine on est pas compétent? R On peut faire de la production mais pas avec avantage.

Q Est-ce que la compagnie fait différence entre un ouvrier compétent et un ouvrier de trois ans? R Ils ont pas le même salaire.

Q C'est à dire que le taux du salaire diffère? R Oui.

Q Un employé par exemple qui n'aurait pas les trois ans d'expérience mais qui serait capable de faire fonctionner une machine aurait moins cher à l'heure? R Oui, il commence par un salaire bas, ils sont supposés monter.

Q Actuellement quel est votre salaire vous? R 38 cts.

Q Sur quelle sorte d'ouvrage travaillez-vous? R Je travaille sur le 48 gauge, 20 sections, 2 brins.

Q J'ai entendu dire que c'était difficile et fatiguant? R C'est la plus difficile à

Q. Comment est-ce que ça prend de temps à actionner ce moteur là? R. Avant un homme assez intelligent, il y a deux des six cents, on peut compter de trois cent soixante trois ans, d'autres le font jusqu'à 1 heure (1).

Q. Au minimum du temps, que ça prend, c'est trois ans? R. Il faut se commander, ça prend des tiroirs pour commander à tracer une machine, mais pour être un homme de métier, pas de premier ordre, mais un bon homme.

Q. Tout compatible ensemble, mais on fait marcher la machine ou est pas compétent? R. On peut faire de la production mais pas avec exactitude.

Q. Est-ce que le commerce fait différence entre un ouvrier compétent et un ouvrier de trois ans? R. Ils ont pas le même salaire.

Q. C'est à dire que le taux du salaire diffère? R. Oui.

Q. Un employé par exemple qui n'aurait pas les trois ans d'expérience mais qui aurait comme de faire mon tionner une machine autant moins cher à l'heure? R. Oui, il commence par un salaire bas, ils sont payés moins.

Q. Actuellement quel est votre salaire ? R. 58 cts.

Q. Sur quelle sorte d'ouvrage travaille-t-on? R. Je travaille sur le 46 pouce, 30 actionnés à vide.

Q. Y'a certain cliq que c'est difficile de faire travailler? R. C'est le plus difficile à

part les Kalio, c'est le bas le plus cher qu'on fait, le 62, 2 brins.

Q Vous faites combien de bas par jour?

R On peut compter un average de 7 douzaines, 6½ douzaines par jour.

Q Considérez-vous ça une bonne moyenne?

R Une bonne moyenne.

Q Qu'est-ce que votre paye en argent fut, qu'est-ce que vous avez reçu hier? $ $43.00.

Q Avez-vous du temps de perte là dedans, pour la fête du Travail par exemple? R Oui.

Q Pas autre chose? RNon.

Q 10 heures par jour? R Oui.

Q Pendant cinq jours et 4 heures la dernière journée? R Oui.

Q C'est 55 heures moins 10 heures pour une fête?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez en une quinzaine complète 110 heures?

R Ca dépend des quinzaines, vous avez des quinzaines de 130 heures, nous autres on travaille nos payes, du 1er au 15 et du 16 au 31.

Q La vous aviez une quinzaine de 110 heures moins une journée? R Probablement je peux pas l'affirmer.

Q A eu près 100 heures d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Si vous avez fait 100 heures à 38 cts et retiré $43.00 vous avez retiré du bonus? R Un peu de bonus, pas beaucoup.

Q Depuis vos six années, vous avez dû constater une diminution, constaté plusieurs coupes de salaire?

R Oui, j'ai tout vu les salaires, il y a eu des coupes, pour moi j'étais à l'année, je les ai consta-

part les Rails, c'est là que le plus cher qu'on fait, le 62, 2 brins.

Q. Vous faites combien de bas par jour?

R. Je peut compter un average de 7 douzaines, 84 douzaines par jour.

Q. Considérez-vous ça une bonne moyenne?

R. Une bonne moyenne.

Q. Qu'est-ce que votre père on argent fait, qu'est-ce que vous avez reçu jusqu'à présent? R. $80.00.

Q. Avez-vous de taxes de cette là cédule, pour la fête du Travail par exemple? R. Oui.

Q. Pas autre chose? R. Non.

Q. Ou devez pas jusqu'? R. Oui.

Q. Lorsque vous parlez et à propos le travail de jour-nal?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est 58 hours moins 10 heures pour une fête?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez en une quinzaine complète 110 hrs et de demand des quinzaines, vous avez des quinzaines de 100 heures, vous arrêtez on travaille moi, après, du 1er au 15 et du 16 au 30.

Q. Le vous avez une quinzaine de 110 heures vous une journée? R. Proximement je peux pas l'affirmer.

Q. A ou très 100 heures d'average? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous avez fait 100 heures à 50 cts et moins $48.00 vous avez retiré du bonnet? R. Un peu de moins, une beaucoup.

Q. Depuis vos six années, vous avez dû considérer une diminution, quelque chose de military?

R. Oui, j'ai tout le temps, il y a eu des [illegible]

tées, mais pas eues.

Q Voilà six ans vous étiez à salaire fixe?

R J'étais contremaitre de nuit, j'avais $2080.00 par année

Q Vous aviez des employés qui faisaient plus que vous? R Plusieurs, il y en a qui faisaient le double, moi j'étais payé continuellement par exemple.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps contremaitre de nuit?

R Quinze mois.

Q Après ça vous avez appris à tricoter?

R Oui avant ça j'avais été à salaire sur un autre département, on faisait les bas circulaires à la manufacture, ils les ont mis de coté pour le full fashion.

Q J'ai entendu parler d'une coupe de $1.50 la douzaine à$1.05, est-ce à votre souvenir?

R Le 28 gauge, si la coupe a été comme ça, $1.50 la douzaine, après ça elle a tombée, à $1.00. .90 .80. .70. .60 .50, ça 50 cts c'est moi, mais j'ai été payé le boss a vu que c'était trop il m'a donné 60 et 65 cts, il voulait me donner une machine, il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

Q C'est arrivé avant la grève? R Oui.

Q Cette cascade de salaires,c'est avant la grève?

R Oui.

Q Parce que depuis la grève, j'ai compris que c'était un autre système? R On travaillait à la douzaine.

Q La $1.50 c'était en 1929,1930? R Ca commencé en 1927, quand on a eu les machines.

Q Ca duré combien de temps? R La première coupe

tête, mais pas sure.

Q Vous lui avez vous cités à salaire fixe?

R J'ai eu commission du nuit, j'avais 25.00 par année

Q Vous avez des employés qui travaient plus que vous? R Plusieurs, il y en a qui travaient le double, moi j'étais payé continuellement par exemple.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps contremaître de nuit?

R Quelque mois.

Q Après ça vous avez agrégé à strictor?

R Oui avant ça j'avais été à salaire sur un autre département, on trouvait les gens étrangers à la manufacture, ils les ont mis de côté pour le petit chemin.

Q J'ai entendu parler d'une coupe de $1.50 la journée $1.35, est-ce à votre souvenir?

R Le 28 juin, si la coupe a été comme ça, $1.50 la journée, après ça elle a tombée, à $1.00, .90 .80, .70, .60 .50, ça 50 cts c'est moi, mais j'ai été payé le jour a va que s'était trop il m'a donné 50 et 50 cts, il voulait me donner une mesure, il y avait pas d'ouvrage.

C'est arrivé avant la grève? R Oui.

Q Cette cascade de salaires, c'est avant la grève?

R Oui.

Q Force que depuis la grève, j'ai compris que s'était un autre système? R On travaillé à la journée.

Q La $1.50 c'était en 1923, 1930? R De 30 [illegible] 27, [illegible] les [illegible].

Q Qu'est-ce qu'on de compte? R La première coupe

a eu lieu en 1930.

Q Pouvez-vous fixer l'année de la deuxième coupe?

R Je ne pourrais pas dire au juste, 7 ou 8 mois après.

Q Depuis 1934, il y a un système de bonus?

R Oui.

Q Depuis que ce bonus est installé y a-t-il eu des modifications quant à vous? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire lesquelles? R Je travaille sur les 48, comme aujourd'hui on ~~axxxx~~ avait 1.80.

Q Et vous êtes tombé à? R 1.50

Q Y a-t-il eu d'autres chan ements après ça?

R Non, c'est le seul changement.

Q Combien de temps après l'installation du bonus ce changement a-t-il eu lieu? R On en a eu un la veille de Noel.

Q La grève a été en 1934, vers quel temps, de août 193 à Noel 1935, le bonus a été de 1.80?

R Vers ce temps là.

Q L'heure standard? R Oui.

Q A noel dernier ça été réduit à 1.58? R Oui

Q Vous êtes un des vieux employés, avez-vous un des meilleurs ouvrages de la maison? R Pas meilleur que les autres, ils ont une considération, ils m'ont trouvé de l'ouvrage, c'etait mon métier, sur les circulaires j'ai été obligé d'apprendre un métier, en considération que j'avais travaillé sur les machines circulaires longtemps, c'est pour ça qu'ils m'ont donné la place en bas sur l'autre métier, comme foreman, pour apprendre la machine.

s'en lisant en 1930.

Q Pouvez-vous fixer l'année de la deuxième coupe?

R Je ne pourrais pas dire en juste, 7 ou 8 après.

Q En mai 1934, il y a un système de bonnet

R Oui.

Q Depuis que ce bonnet est installé y a-t-il eu des modifications quant à vous? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous dire lesquelles? R Je travaille sur les 6S, comme aujourd'hui on [illegible] avant 1.80.

Q Et vous êtes tombé à? R 1.80

Q Y a-t-il eu d'autres changements après cet R Non, c'est le seul changement.

Q Quelles ont été les [illegible] du bonnet ce changement a-t-il eu lieu? R En en a eu un la veille de Noël.

Q La grève a été en 1934, vers quel temps, de août 1934 à Noël 1936, le bonnet a été de 1.80?

A Vers le temps là.

Q L'heure standard? R Oui.

Q A quel dommage a été réduit à 1.80? R Oui

Q Vous êtes un des vieux employés, avez-vous un des meilleurs ouvrages de la maison? R Les meilleurs que les autres, ils ont une considération, ils m'ont trouvé de l'ouvrage, c'était mon métier, sur les ordinaires j'ai été obligé d'apprendre un métier, en [illegible] que j'avais travaillé en [illegible] les moulures sire [illegible] longtemps, c'est pour ça qu'ils m'ont donné la place en bas sur l'autre métier, sans [illegible] expérience le [illegible].

Q Quand ils ont changé la sorte de fabrication ils vousont donné la change de vous reprendre?
R Oui.
Q Comme contremaitre vous avez été contremaitre, et vous avez appris le métier sur les nouvelles machines? R Oui.
Q Un des temoins nous a parlé du changement de style? R Oui.
Q Est-ce que c'est vraiment un inconvenient, assez grave pour que la machine l'apprenne aussi le changement de style? Oui, si vous changez de styles, si vous travaillez sur un chiffon et vous voulez faire un 12 brins, vous pouvez être deux ou trois semaines pas capable de rien faire.
Q Qu'e t-ce qui arrive à l'ouvrier? R Au lieu de faire 10 douzaines, il en fait 3 à 4 douzaines.
Q Si le changement n'est pas considérable?
R Ca parait toujours, ça il faut prendre le temps quand c'est settlé le trouble est moins fort.
Q Quel est la nature du dérangement qui se produit, qui fait qu'un ouvrier qui fait 10 douzaines, en fait que quatre douzaine, est-ce que le fil casse plus souvent? R Oui, et une machine fait de l'ouvrage pas bien faite, on dirait qu'il faut que la machine s'habitue à ça, quand vous arrivez dans les gros ouvrages, ça la force plus, ça fait casser les fils.
Q C'est compliqué ces machines là? R Oui, des fois les machinistes sont pas assez competents ou se donneront pas le trouble.

Q. Quand ils ont changé la série de fabrication ils vous ont donné la marque de vous représenter?

R. Oui.

Q. Comme vraisemblance vous avez été informé, et vous avez appris la mission sur les nouvelles machines? R. Oui.

Q. On des témoins nous a parlé du changement de style. R. Oui.

Q. Est-ce que c'est vraiment un inconvénient? assez grave pour que la machine l'approche quand le changement de style? Oui, si vous changez de style, si vous travaillez sur un outillage et vous voulez faire un 12 brame, vous pouvez être deux ou trois machines pas capable de rien faire.

Q. Qu'a-t-on qui arrive à l'ouvrier? A. Au lieu de faire 10 douzaines, il en fait 3 à 4 douzaines.

Q. Le rendement n'est pas considérable?

R. Ça paraît toujours, ça il faut prendre le temps quand c'est autre la trouble est moins fort.

Q. Quel est la nature du dérangement qui se produit, qui fait qu'un ouvrier qui fait 10 douzaines, on fait que quatre douzaines, est-ce que le fil casse plus souvent? R. Oui, et une machine tricot de l'ouvrage pas bien faite, on dirait qu'il faut que la machine s'habitue à ça, quand vous arrivez dans les gros ouvrages, ça la force plus, ça fait casser le fils.

Q. C'est vraisemblable que nouvelles fil. R. Oui, ou les machinistes sont pas assez compétents ou manquent pas la journée.

Q On a parlé de machines qui avait 80.000 100.000 morceaux? R Je le sais pas, si vous compte chaque aiguilles, ma machine a 480 par barres et 20 barres.

Q Ca va faire bien des 1000 morceaux? R Oui.

Q Autrement dit c'est très compliqué.

Q C'est pour ça que vous avez eu à l'apprendre?

R C'est un ouvrage qu'il vous que vous y pensiez.

Q Le changement de style dans des cas, ça fait pas grand chose et d'autres fois ça fait beaucoup?

R Oui.

Q Le temps d'apprendre le métier dans trois ans c'est correct? R Oui, d'après mon opinion, un homme, vous avez runné une machine un peu, il le sait, mais je le compterais pas toujours bons.

Q Quant au montant d'ouvrage à faire, est-ce que la proportion est correct? R Oui, sur les machines quand on a de l'ouvrage proportionnel, ça se run par un homme.

Q Le monde entier est comme ça. R Oui, s'ils vous en demandent trop, si une machine ne peut pas faire une douzaine de plus, qu'elle peut faire 7 douzaines qu'on vous en demande 8, là c'est un peu fort, et la machine ne le fait pas non plus.

Q Ils vous le demandent pas? R Non, si je vais 7 douzaine, ça me donne 1 heure de bonus par jour, avant ça ça me donnait 2½ hrs pour le même nombre de douzaines, aujourd'hui il faudrait que j'en ferais huit douzaines.

Q. - Du a payé de machines qui avait 60.000 1000.000 mouvement? R. - Je le dis pas, si vous compte, chaque algrilles, ma machine a 480 par heures et 12 heures.

Q. - Ça va le me bien des 1000 mouvement? R. - Oui.

Q. - C'est pour ça que vous avez ou à l'apprendre?

R. - C'est un ouvrier qu'il vous que vous y pensi m.

Q. - Le changement de style dans des ces, ça fait pas vous trouvez et c'est vous y trouvez?

R. - Oui.

Q. - Ça temps d'apprendre le métier dans trois ans c'est correct? R. - Oui, d'après mon opinion.

Q. - Un homme, vous avez trouvé une machine un ces, il la vait, mais je le compterais pas toujours bien.

Q. - Quant au montant d'ouvrage à faire, est-ce que la proportion est correct? R. - Oui, sur les machines quand on a de l'ouvrage proportionnel, ça se fait par un homme.

Q. - Le homme entier est comme ça. R. - Oui, s'il vous en demandant trop, si une machine ne peut pas faire une centaine de plus, qu'elle peut faire 7 centaines qu'on vous en demande ? Il n'est ça pas fait, si la machine ne le fait pas son plus.

Q. - Il a-t-il demandé pas? R. - Non, si je vais 7 centaine, ça me donne 1 heure de somme par jour, avant ça ça me donnait 24 hrs pour la même machine de maintenant, maintenant il travaille que l'on doit seulement.

Q La coupe vous fait perdre deux heures par jour?

R Une heure et demie.

Q Pour votre salaire, étant de 38 cts, vous perdez 50 cts par jour? R Oui.

Q La dernière coupe vous coupe 50 cts par jour?

R Oui.

Q $6.00 par paye? R Oui.

Q $12.00 par mois? R Oui.

Q C'est l'équivalent de la coupe? R Oui.

PAR LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Cette coupe là a eu lieu à Noel dernier?

R Oui.

PAR ME. BEAUREGARD.

Q Combien gagnez-vous par quinzaine? R C'est pas régulièr, $38.00 si je fais pas de bonus, ça va remonter à $41.00, $2.00 par quinzaine, c'est un average qu'on pourrait dire, un hasard des fois ça va mal, c'est pas toujours pareil, nous autres sur deux brins, de la bonne soie ça va bien, maintenant ça varie par la température, ça peut y faire beaucoup.

Q Quand vous dites que ça marche pas, pourquoi?

R La soie marche pas bien, elle casse, les bas tombent je suis obligé de les poser.

Q Les bas tombent et vous êtes obligés de les reposer? R Oui.

Q Le bas se déprend? R Oui.

Q Le bas tombe, et les autres? R Les autres continuent à marcher, je suis obligé d'en remettre un autre, ça peut me prendre 2½ à 3 minutes pour un bas si on en 3 qui tombent, quand on fait 20 bas, des sets il en tombe pas, s'il en tombe, bien souvent, je ne fais pas de bonus.

Q Le vapeur sera fait pendant deux jours par jour?

R Oui.

Q Pour votre salaire, étant de 35 cts, vous perdez 50 cts par jour? R Oui.

Q La marinière coupe vous coupe 50 cts par jour?

R Oui.

Q $50.00 par payé? R Oui.

Q $12.00 par mois? R Oui.

Q C'est l'équivalent de la coupe? R Oui.

Par le Président:

Q Cette coupe là a en lieu à quel montant?

R Non.

Par Me. MACDONALD:

Q Quelle différence par semaine? Y a-t-il pas régulier, $50.00 si je fais pas de bonne, ça va me remonter à $12.00, $12.00 par quinzaine, c'est un average qu'on pourrait dire, un basard des fois ça va mal, c'est pas toujours pareil, nous autres deux bruns, de la comme sole ça va bien, mais quand ça varie par la température, ça peut y rien passer.

Q Quand vous avez que ça marche pas, pourquoi?

R La sole marche pas bien, elle casse, les bas tombent je suis salié de les poser.

Q Les bas tombent et vous êtes obligés de les repasser? R Oui.

Q Le bas se défonce? R Oui.

Q Le bas tombe, et les autres? R Les au res continuent à marcher, je suis obligé d'en remettre un autre, ça peut me prendre -à 3 minutes pour un bas si on en 3 qui tombent, quand on fait 50 bas, des sois il en tombe pas, s'il en tombe, bien souvent, je ne fais pas de bonne.

Q Le nettoyage est-ce que ça prend généralement plus qu'une heure, d'une façon générale?

R C'est une autre chose, sur ma machine, dans une heure je le fais, ceux qui travaillent avec le coton, ils ont de la poussière, ils sont obligés de nettoyer moi j'en ai pas, je travaille rien que dans la soie.

Q Pour vous l'heure est bonne? R Oui mais je prendre une ou deux fois un peu plus de temps.

Q Dans votre cas c'est une allocation suffisante?

R Oui.

PAR ME. BRUNEAU.

Q Votre salaire est ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ maintenant de 39 cts? R C'est faux, c'est 38 cts, j'ai jamais eu 39 cts.

Q C'est marqué ici? R Peut être que j'ai eu ne augmentation Je le sais pas, je ne sais pas si j'ai eu une augmentation, je m'en suis pas aperçu, moi prendre des crayons pour calculer, je les laisse seuls, je retire ma paye comme ça vient.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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Q La motoyage est-ce que ça prend également plus qu'une heure, d'une façon générale?

R C'est une autre chose, sur ma machine, dans une heure je le fais, deux qui travaillent avec le coton, ils ont de la moccasins, ils sont obligés de nettoyer moi j'en ai deux, je travaille rien que dans la soie.

Q Pour vous l'heure est bonne? R Oui mais je prendre une ou deux fois un peu plus de temps.

Q Dans votre cas c'est une allocation suffisante?

R Oui.

Mr. BROWN:

Votre salaire est [illegible] moins cents de 3c or [illegible] R C'est tout, c'est 38 cts. j'ai jusqu'à 39 cts.

Mr. [illegible]: [illegible] au augmentation je le dis ma, je ne sais pas si j'ai eu une augmentation, je m'en suis pas aperçu, moi prendre des ordres pour calculer, je les laisse seule, je retire ma paye comme ça vient.

DE LA TRANSCRIPTION DU DIT ALAN DE JONG

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

ERNEST GIRARD.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R 27 ans.

Q Vous êtes employé à la Belding-Corticelli?

R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R J'entre dans ma dixième année aujourd'hui même.

Q Vous allez avoir une montre en or pour les employés de 25 ans? R Je vais essayer de rester.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Non, je suis garçon.

Q Quel est votre travail actuel? R Au moment je suis opérateur sur un legger, mais je fais tous les ouvrages.

Q Vous avez fait toutes sortes d'ouvrage?

R Oui, sur un footer, un an et demi, j'ai à peu près fait toutes les machines.

Q Vous allez nous parler des footers, vous avez été là un an et demi? R Non, j'ai commencé le 1er juin et j'ai arrêté le 1er juillet l'année après.

Q Le footer c'est celui qui est chargé de faire le pied? R Oui.

Q On a entendu parler des toppers, je vois que les leggers se plaignent que les footer déchirent les bas, et que les bas reviennet et qu'ils sont obligés de les topper, comment ça se fait ça? R Un footer est supposé, à runner 42 douzaines par jour, deux filles transposent les jambes, ça est fait par des filles, dans 10 minutes, ça arrive que une fille manque un fil...

Q

Q. Quel âge avez-vous? R. 27 ans.

Q. Vous êtes employé à la Belgique-Continental?

R. Oui.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. J'entre dans ma 7e année.

Q. Vous aliez avoir une montre en or pour les employés de 25 ans? R. Je vais essayer de rester.

Q. Etes-vous marié? R. Non, je suis célibataire.

Q. Quel est votre travail actuel? R. En moment je suis opérateur sur un lapeur, mais je fais tous les ouvrages.

Q. Vous avez fait du service militaire?

R. Oui, sur un footer, un an et demi, j'ai à peu près fait tous les métiers.

Q. Vous allez nous parler des footers, vous avez été là un an et demi? R. Non, j'ai commencé le 1er juin et j'ai arrêté le 1er juillet l'année suivante.

Q. Le footer c'est celui qui est chargé de faire le pied? R. Oui.

Q. On a entendu parler des toppers, je vous que les lapeurs se plaignent que les footer déchargent les bas, et que les bas revienent et qu'ils sont obligés de les topper, comment ça se fait ça? R. Un footer est supposé, à runner 44 douzaines par jour, deux filles transportent les jambes, ça est fait par des filles, dans 15 minutes, ça arrive que une fille manque de fil...

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Q Sur la machine du footer, c'est une espèce de moulin, comme celui du legger, c'est à dire vous avez 20 à 24 sections? R Oui.

Q Au bout d'une table du moulin, vous avez les aiguilles au nombre de 400 placées de la même façon que pour le legger, le jambe de bas arrive, c'est un morceau de tricot plat? R Oui.

Q Il s'agit de poser un pied? R Oui.

Q Vous prenez votre jambe? R Les filles font ça.

Q Les filles prennent la jambe de bas, et introduisent chaque maille dans une aiguille? R Oui.

Q Des fois ils en manquent? R Oui.

Q Et c'est la cause du gachi? R C'est là une chance de gaspiller le bas, et on l'envoie en bas.

Q Comment ça? R Ils sont supposé effrancher le restant de la soi, des fois elles manquent.

Q Il faut enlever une partie de ce qui a été tricoté? pour la longueur.

Q Il y a une marque sur le bas, de l'endroit où le pied doit commencer à se faire? R Oui.

Q Ce qui a été tricoté en surplus de cette marque il faut l'oter? R Oui.

Q Il peut se faire qu'elles aillent plus loin, à l'intérieur de la ligne? R Oui.

Q Et d'après l'organisation de la compagnie le mal fait par le footer, on le renvoie chez celui qui a fait la jambe? R Oui.

Q. Sur le marché du Tonkin, c'est une année de mouilla, comme celui du Longer, c'est à dire avec 80 à 90 centimètres. R. Oui.

Q. Au sortir d'une année de mouilla, vous avez les rizières au nombre de 100 piasses de la même façon que pour le Longer, le jambe ne bas arrive, c'est un moyenne de trésor plat? R. Oui.

Q. Il s'agit de tenir un plant? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez votre jambe? A ces filles ...

R. Les filles prennent la jambe ce bas, et intimement ensuite mille deux une mystère? R. Oui.

Q. Les tous les ou mouvent? R. Oui.

R. Ne c'est le cas du cause? R. C'est là a de cause de remplir le bas, et on l'envoie en ...

Q. Comment ya? R. Ils sont suppose effrondrer le restant de la bot, des fois elles mouvent.

Q. Il faut enlever une partie le ce qui a été trouvé? ... pour le lamoure.

Q. Il y a une marque sur le bas, ce l'ouvrit où le plant sont commencé à se tirer? R. Oui.

Q. De qui a été trouvé ce surplus de cette marque il faut l'ôter? R. Oui.

Q. Il sont ce trois qu'elles mettent plus loin, à l'insertion de la ligne? R. Oui.

Q. Et d'après l'organisation de la commission ce mal soit que la tonter, on le renvoie chez celui qui a fait la jambe? R. Oui.

Q Le footer n'est pas puni d'aucune façon?

R Je crois qu'ils ontle même système, qu'ils sont obligés de payer les méchants bas, qu'ils envoient.

Q Ils sont alors payés une fois par le footer et une fois par le legger? R Je ne pourrais pas préciser, mais je crois qu'ils font payer les méchants bas.

Q Quel est votre salaire actuellement?

R 42 cts de l'heure.

Q C'est après le bonus ça? R Oui.

Q A part de ça vous avez un bonus?

R Oui.

Q Quel était le temps standard? R Je ne peux pas vous donner de détails, j'ai changé de styles six ou sept fois dans une quinzaine.

Q Vous avez changé de style jusqu'à six fois dans une quinzaine, je ne peux pas dire qu'ils m'ont descendu de place, je faisais pas de bonus, ils ont pris le prétexte que c'était le système qui était défectueux.

Q Il y a une marque moyenne dans laquelle il faut aller? R Oui, il y a aussi les circonstances mais ils regardent pas ça.

Q Pendant que vous étiez footer, avez-vous eu occasion de changer de st le à tout moment?

R Cinq mois j'ai resté sur le même ouvrage, à part ça je faisais ce qu'il y avait à faire.

Q Est-ce que le changement de style est aussi souvent chez le footer comme chez le legger?

R Oui.

Q La machine prend plus de temps à s'habituer?

R Il y a des places qu'ils ajoutent dans l'orteil beaucoup plus de coton, ça fait forcer plus les machines les aiguilles, avant que ça s'adapte, et les filles quand elles transposent les bas sur les barres c'est déjà une cause, quand on arrive pour partir ça, ~~ix~~ ~~mxit~~ soit que les aiguilles cassent,

Q Payez-vous vos aiguilles vous aussi? R Une secousse, la dernière fois, j'en avais 7 paquets, je les ai pas payées, ils m'ont envoyé en bas.

Q C'est plus payant footer que legger? R Oui.

Q Comme vous aviez de la misère à gagner le bonus, ce qui était déjà un manque d'efficacité, vous êtes retourné en bas legger? R Ils m'ont dit qu'ils m'essayaient sur les leggers, si je faisais pas là, mais j'ai fait.

Q Ca l'air que ça fait? R Oui, à part de ça ils nous disent de ne pas trop recourir aux autorités supérieures, le petits foremen.

Q Ils veulent vous empêcher de vous plaindre aux officiers supérieurs? R Ils m'ont dit ça.

Q Vous avez pas essayer? R Non.

Q Essayez donc une fois? R Non, j'ai pensé que si on était en chicane l'hiver dernier c'était pour ça, on a amené un homme pour prendre une machine, moi j'ai reçu un téléphone de rentrer de nuit, je suis allé pareil le matin en parler toujours, le surintendant m'a dit qu'il était pas là pourentendre des plaintes, là il était 10 heures, j'ai dit je suis pas ici pour dire des

plaintes, mais que je voulais voir le gérant.

Q Qui ça? R M. Cole.

Q Vous avez trop parlé du grand boss? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous travaillé sur le footer avant le bonus?

R Non, j'ai travaillé helper, j'ai appris là.

Q Vous pouvez pas dire s'il y avait une différence de salaire entre le salaire d'avant et d'après le bonus?

R Oui, quand j'ai travaillé helper, celui qui travaillait 9 heures d'ouvrage, 30 douzaines, ça lui donnait $13.50 par jour.

Q Savez-vous son Nom? R Eddie, White, il est mort, j'ai appris avec lui.

Q Et après le bonus? R Après le bonus moi je me suis trouvé adonné à travailler l'année passée 30 douzaines ça me donnait pas de bonus, ça me donnait juste 42 cts de l'heure, Je pouvais pas le faire, la machine était pas en ordre, mais en le faisant ça me donnait le bonus 4.20 pour 10 heures, et l'autre faisait neuf heures.

Q Combien aviez-vous comme leaper? R J'ai rentré helper, dans un autre département, je pense que j'avais 24 ou 28 cts de l'heure, je ne peux pas préciser.

Q Savez-vous si le métier, le travail du footer est plus difficile? R Tous les ouvrages sont difficiles, parce qu'ils ont ajouté des attachements aux machines, autrefois les machines marchaient avec un carrier pour la soie aujourd'hui toutes elles ont un systèmes de trois carriers, vous allez avoir à peu près 10% de chances d'avoir des troubles, ça fait trois fils au lieu de un.

plaintes, mais que je voulais voir le patron.

Q. Qui est ce? R. M. Cole.

Q. Vous avez trop parlé du grand bonze? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé sur le tonneau avant le bonzet?

R. Non, j'ai travaillé seulement, j'ai apporté là.

Q. Vous avez travaillé sur le tonneau?

R. Entre entre le salaire d'avant et d'après le bonzet.

Q. Quand j'ai travaillé moiper, celui qui travaillait 9 heures d'ouvrage, 30 centaines, on lui donnait $16.50 par jour.

Q. Savez-vous son nom? R. Mais, mais, il est mort, j'ai apporté avec lui.

Q. Et après le bonzet? R. Après le bonzet moi je me suis trouvé obligé à travailler l'année passée 30 centaines on me donnait pas de bonus, on me donnait juste 42 cts de l'heure, je pouvais pas le faire, la machine était pas en ordre, mais on le remont on me donnait le bonus $.30 pour 10 heures, et l'autre [illegible].

Q. Comment avez-vous commencé le bonzet? R. J'ai rentré moiper, dans un autre département, je pense que j'avais 24 ou 25 ans de l'heure, je ne peux pas préciser.

Q. Savez-vous si le [illegible], le travail du tonneau est plus [illegible]? R. Dans les [illegible] sont [illegible] parce qu'ils ont ajouté des attachements aux machines, autrefois les machines manquaient avec un carrier pour le [illegible] de trois carriers, vous alliez avoir à peu près 1/4 de [illegible] c'est [illegible]. Il fait trois fois au lieu de [illegible].

Q Autrement dit le tricot est plus compliqué qu'avant? R Oui, le commerce est plus exigents, sur le travail que je fais autrefois pour 7 douzaines ça me payait $10.50 par jour, aujourd'hui, pour 7 douzaines, j'ai 36 cts de l'heure, 7 douzaines me donne 8/100 de bonus ou 2 ou 3 cts par jour.

Q Le mieux qu'on peut arriver c'est 40 cts de l'heure avec le bonus? R Non, une journée je fais perdre une douzaine, mon bonus est parti, c'est à peu près impossible de faire plus que 7 douzaines.

Q Voulez-vous dire que c'est tout ce qu'on homme peut faire en perdant pas son temps? R Oui.

Q Pas en s'asseyant? R On a pas le droit de s'asseoir.

Q Vous travaillez debout? R Oui.

Q Vous marchez de travers comme on a dit?

R J'ai pas remarqué.

Q Votre machine est longue? R 35 à 40 pieds.

Q Toutes vos sections sont divisées, et vous les suivez d'une à l'autre? R Oui, parce qu'il peut passer un manque dans le bas, et on est responsable.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS

La page 7781 est la suivante.

Q. Autrement dit le tricot est plus compliqué qu'avant? R. Oui, le commerce est plus exigeant, sur le tricot que je faisais autrefois pour 7 douzaines je me payais $10.50 par jour, aujourd'hui pour 7 douzaines, j'ai 50 cts de l'heure, 7 douzaines me donne 3\100 de bonus ou 2 ou 3 cts par jour.

Q. La mieux qu'on peut arriver c'est 40 cts de l'heure avec le bonus? R. Oui, une journée de vingt heures, [illegible] d'environ 20 heures pis [illegible] environ.

Q. Vo les-vous dire que c'est tout ce qu'on nous peut faire en portant pas son temps? R. Oui.

Q. Has on d'assurance? R. On a eu la droit de s'assoir.

Q. Your privileges [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Vous marches de travers comme on a fait?

R. J'ai pas remarqué.

Q. Votre machine est longue? R. 32 à 40 pieds.

Q. Toutes vos sections sont divisées, et vous les suivez d'une à l'autre? R. Oui, parce qu'il peut passer un manque dans la baie, si on est responsable.

WE IS DIT THERE WE DIT NOW HE HAS

Le Jeudi 27ème mai 1.. Vancouver.

WILLIAM MacDOUGALL, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

THE COMMISSIONER: You were sworn in before? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. MacDougall, you are vice-president and managing director of the Belding-Corticelli Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position? A. Well, for about a year now, that position.

Q. You have been connected with the company for some long time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected with the Company? A. Oh, about thirty-five years.

Q. And in an executive capacity of one sort or another since then? A. No, from a boy.

Q. How did you start with the company? A. As an office boy.

Q. Well, that is some experience in the gross with the company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in the office throughout that time or did you go up to the factory as well? A. No, I was connected with the office and the selling department

Q. Oh yes; well, you say for thirty-five years? A. Something like that.

Q. What was the company known as when you first became connected with it? A. Belding-Paul Company.

8 Q. And I see in the memorandum that you furnished

[illegible]

[illegible]

A. Yes.

Mr. [illegible]: A. Mr. [illegible], you are vice-president and managing director of the [illegible]-North Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?

A. Well, for about a year now, that position.

Q. You have been connected with the company for [illegible]? A. [illegible].

Q. How long have you been connected with the company? A. Oh, about thirty-five years.

Q. Had in an executive capacity or was part of another since then? A. No, from a boy.

Q. How did you start with the company? A. [illegible] an office boy.

Q. Well, that is some experience in the grown with the company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been in the office throughout that or did you go up to the factory as well? A. No, I was connected with the office and the selling [illegible]

Q. In your until you saw the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] like that.

Q. Just was the company known as when you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

me in answer to counsel's questionnaire that that seems to commence in April, 1911? A. That is when the present company was organized.

Q. That is when the present company was organized? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As the Belding-Corticelli Company?

A. It was called at that time Belding Paul Corticelli Limited, and later the name was changed to Belding-Corticelli Limited.

Q. So in 1911 the Belding-Paul Corticelli Company Limited was organized? A. Yes.

Q. But there had been a Belding Paul Company before that? A. Yes.

Q. And we do not appear to have the link between the Belding Paul Company and the Belding Paul Corticelli Company? A. You do not appear to have what?

Q. To have the link between those two; what took place on that reorganization? A. What took place?

Q. Yes, can you tell us what the change was?

A. As I understand it - this is merely my own supposition, because I was not in any official capacity, acting in any official capacity at that time - my understanding was that the Belding Paul Company, The Corticelli Silk Company, and the Cascade Narrow Fabric Company were sold to the new company that was organized.

ne in order to counsel's questionnaire that that we
to commence in April, 1917?

A. That is when the
[illegible] commenced.

Q. That is when the Canada Company was organized?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the mid-[illegible]?

A. It was called at that time Building Fuel Co[illegible]
limited, and later the name was changed to Building-
[illegible] Limited.

Q. So in 1911 the Building-Fuel Construction
Limited was organized? A. Yes.

Q. But there had been a Building Fuel Company be
fore? A. Yes.

Q. And we do not regret to have the link between
the Building Fuel Company and the Building Fuel Con-
tracting Company? Q. You do not regret to have
made?

Q. To have the link between these two; what has
place on that [illegible]? A. [illegible]
place?

Q. Yes, can you tell us what the change was?

A. As I understand it - this is merely my own [illegible]
tion, because I was not in any official capacity,
nothing in any official capacity at that time - My
understanding was that the Building Fuel Company,
The Contracting Company, or the [illegible]
Public Company were sold to the new company that
organized.

Q. In 1911? A. Yes.

Q. Well, the records of that transactions which took place then will be available now at the office? A. I think that is all the information that we have got that we have given you right there, sir. We have given you the whole thing right there.

Q. Just let us see if we can get that explained from this document. A. As I understand it these are the shares of the Belding Paul Company, also the shares of the Corticelli Silk Company and the Cascade Narrow Fabric Company that were outstanding at that time, and they were sold to the new Company for this set-up of stock and bonds.

Q. There were 5,000 shares of the Belding Paul Company outstanding? A. Outstanding.

Q. With a par value of $1,582,332.48? A. That is what I understand.

Q. That is your understanding? A. Yes.

Q. Then there were 1250 shares of the Corticelli Silk Company? A. Yes.

Q. 175 shares of the Cascade Narrow Fabric Co., and 75 shares of the Cascade Narrow Fabric Co., - no, no? A. That is 1250.

Q. What was the par value of the Corticelli Silk? A. I have no idea.

Q. At that time? A. That is the price at which the shares were sold to the new company.

Q. Oh, the price - well then, what I have been

Q. In 1912? A. Yes.

Q. Well, the records of that transactions which took place then will be available now at the office?

A. I think that is all the information that we have got that we have given you right there, sir. We have given you the whole thing right there.

Q. That let us see if we can get that explained from this document. A. As I understand it these are the shares of the Belding Paul Company, also the shares of the Corticelli Silk Company and the Canadian Power Pulp Company that were outstanding at that time, and they were sold to the new company for this set-up of stock and bonds.

Q. There were 5,000 shares of the Belding Paul Company outstanding? A. Outstanding.

Q. With a par value of $1,388,384.48? A. That is what I understand.

Q. That is your understanding? A. Yes.

Q. Then there were 1500 shares of the Corticelli Silk Company? A. Yes.

Q. 175 shares of the Cascade Narrow Fabric Co., and 75 shares of the Cascade Narrow Fabric Co., - no, no? A. That is 1500.

Q. What was the par value of the Corticelli Silk?

A. I have no idea.

Q. At that time? A. That is the price at which the shares were sold to the new company.

Q. Oh, the price - well then, what I have been

saying is all wrong; this is not the par value of the stock nor again the market value? A. No, that is the price that the shares were sold to the new company.

Q. Well, that transaction will all be on record some place, won't it? A. That was all handled by the The Dominion Bond Company. We had nothing whatever to do with that, you see.

Q. Of course, your company has just come into being; what I am getting at is I want to know in the merger of these companies just what took place so that I am in a position to know what value was received for the stock in the Belding-Corticelli Company?

A. Well, I don't know that I can give you that because the only thing we can possibly give you might be the Belding Paul Company. I doubt very much whether I could give you that. That matter was handled entirely by the Dominion Bond Company who bought up the stock of these various companies and formed this new company.

Q. Well, the Dominion Bond Company would have some record of it? A. Well, possibly they would.

Q. Well, I won't trouble you with it now.

A. I will be very glad to look up and see whether we have any further information.

Q. We will ask Mr. Howson to see you about it and get the facts in connection with it because frankly what I want to know is was there any inflation that took place in the merger so that we will know where

saying is all wrong; this is not the par value of the stock nor again the market value? A. No, that is the price that the shares were sold to the new company.

Q. Well, that transaction will all be on record some place, won't it? A. That was all handled by the The Dominion Bond Company. We had nothing ever to do with that, you see.

Q. Of course, your company has just come into being what I am getting at is I want to know in the matter of these companies just what took place so that I am in a position to know what value was received for the stock in the Building-Certificate Company?

A. Well, I don't know that I can give you that because the only thing we can possibly give you might be the Building Fund Company. I doubt very much whether could give you that. That matter was handled entirely by the Dominion Bond Company who bought up the stock of these various companies and formed this new company.

Q. Well, the Dominion Bond Company would have some record of it? A. Well, possibly they would.

Q. Well, I won't trouble you with it now.

Q. I will be very glad if you will see that we have our Christmas turkeys.

Q. We will see Mr. Brown to see you get your turkey and the Times is coming also if it reaches me.

What I want to know is was there any inflation that took place in the merger so that we will know what

we start from. Then, at any rate, this company which is in existence now was the result of a merger of three other companies? A. Yes.

Q. And it started off in 1911 with $840,600 of preferred stock? A. That is right.

Q. Composed of shares of a par value of $100.00 each? A. Yes, sir.

Q. 7 per cent. cumulative? A. Yes, sir. There was an exchange later, you will notice. There were some shares exchanged later - at least, bonds exchanged for stock.

Q. I don't want to get too much detail of it on the record, but to get the result. June 28th - A. June 28th, there was $12500; those were bonds. There was a privilege attached at the time of the original incorporation of the company giving the bondholders the right to exchange for preferred stock up to a certain date and that was exercised to the value of $13,800 on June 28th and September 15th, 1911.

Q. Making the total issue of preferred stock - A. Is $853,400.

Q. $853,400? A. Yes.

Q. All right; the total issue of common stock is how much? A. $749,500.

Q. And there were bonds amounting to - A. $750,000. That is the total right down there.

Q. Yes, I see now; now, for the preferred stock the company received what? A. For the preferred stock?

we start from. Then, at any rate, this company w
is in existence now was the result of a merger of
three other companies? A. Yes.

Q. And it carried [illegible] preferred stock? A. That is right.

Q. Composed of shares of a par value of $100.00 [illegible]

A. Yes, sir.

Q. 7 per cent, cumulative? A. Yes, sir.

There was an exchange later, you will notice. There
a few shares exchanged later - at least, books exch
[illegible].

Q. I don't want to get too much detail of it on
the record, but to get the result. June 30th -
A. June 30th, there was $1,000; there were bonds.
There was a privilege attached at the time of the
original incorporation of the company giving the bo
holders the right to exchange for preferred stock u
to a certain date and that was exercised to the [illegible]
of $15,000 on June 30th and December 10th, 1911.

Q. Making the total issue of preferred stock -
A. $1,000,000.

Q. $985,000? A. Yes.

Q. All right; the total issue of common stock i
how much? A. $1,000,000.

Q. And there were bonds amounting to - A. Yes.
That is the total right down there.

Q. Yes, I see now; now, for the preferred stoc
[illegible] shares? A. For the preferred s

Q. Yes, they did not get cash. That was the deal between the shareholders of the other companies and this company? A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. You don't know that? A. No, sir.

Q. Because you have in here, consideration received by the Company, in this questionnaire you have in the cash column $238,094.99? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that? A. They received stock in these other companies which gave them control of the company which was paid for by the issue of preferred and common stock.

Q. Who received? A. The Dominion Bond Company.

Q. The Dominion Bond Company? A. Issued stock in payment.

Q. Paid in $238,094.99? A. In cash.

Q. That came into the treasury? A. Yes, sir, the rest of it was largely an exchange in shares. In other words, a certain value was placed on the stock. I happened to be a shareholder of Belding-Paul Company and I know we got $180 a share; we got $90 on preferred stock and $90 on common.

Q. Now we are coming at it? A. That is the only thing I know.

Q. You got $90 on preferred and $90 on the common for the shares in the Belding Paul? A. Yes.

Q. How much had the shares in the Belding Paul cost you personally? A. Cost me ?

Q. Yes? A. I think it was about $135; I would not be sure of it.

Q. Yes, they did not get cash. What was the basis between the shareholders of the other companies and the company? A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. You don't know that? A. No, sir.

Q. Because you have in here, consideration received by the company, in this questionnaire you have in the cash column $288,094.997? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is right? A. Yes, sir.

These other companies which gave them control of the company which was paid for by the issue of preferred and common stock.

Q. Was received? A. The Dominion Sand Company

Q. The Dominion Sand Company? A. Issued [illegible] in payment.

Q. Paid in $288,094.997? A. In cash.

Q. This came in the [illegible]? A. Yes, sir.

The rest of it was largely on exchange in shares. In other words, a certain value was placed on the stock. I happened to be a shareholder of Malvern-Paul Company and I know we got $100 a share; we got $50 on preferred stock and $50 on common.

Q. Now we are coming at it? A. That is the only thing I know.

Q. You got $50 on preferred and $5 on the common for the shares in the Malvern Paul? A. Yes.

Q. Did each and the shares in the [illegible] Paul [illegible] [illegible]?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of $1?

Q. Then, you have under the column "Discount" $150,000; what is that? A. That is discount on bonds, bonds that were issued.

Q. The bonds were issued below par? A. No, that is the difference in the Underwriters' discount.

Q. Well then, the Company out of the sales of the $750,000 in bonds, the company would only get $600,000? A. $600,000, yes.

Q. Well, that is the beginning; then, down to the year 1935, or the end of the year 1935, you were able to retire the whole of this bond issue? A.Yes,sir; due to the terms of the bond issue it was retired through actuarial figures, of course. It worked out so that the sinking fund would take care of the issue of the bonds at maturity.

Q. It was out of the earnings of the company? A. Yes.

Q. You had earned reserves enough, had built up sufficiently that you retired the whole of the bond issue. I note you say in your annual report dated February 10th, 1936:

"This has been an eventful year for your Company in that the Twenty-five year five per cent. first mortgage debenture due May 1st, 1936, have been fully redeemed and thus will no longer appear on the balance sheet." ?

A. That is right.

Q. "The debentures having been paid off, the

balance at the credit of Sinking Fund Reserves has been used to write down Goodwill to $1.00, the remainder being transferred to Employees' Insurance Account and Depreciation Reserves." ?

A. Yes.

Q. I just want to ask you a question about the Goodwill? A. I would like to say that the bonds were purchased in the market at very much lower prices than what they were issued at.

Q. But the sinking fund was set up; this is your annual statement? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the sinking fund would be the price you paid for the bonds? A. No, the sinking fund was not because you got credit for the bonds at the best price we could sell them for to the Trust Company and if we bought them at a lower price why we are entitled to make that profit which accumulated and helped us to pay off our bond issue earlier than we would have otherwise.

Q. Well, go back to the statement of 1911; I want to get your capital set-up, if you will look at it for a moment with me. This is as of the 1st of December 1911. The authorized capital is 25,000 shares of $100.00 each? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Making $2,500,000; subscribed and issued, common stock $749,500, preferred stock $841,200? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then we have the debenture issue of $750,000?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in the statement of assets, in the fixed assets - we have fixed assets of $833,550? A. Yes, sir.

Q. We have good-will, trademarks, etc. $948,323.59? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Apparently stock was issued as against Goodwill to the extent of $948,000, or in round figures $950,000? A. I would not say that, because we paid $90 a share for our common stock. The Belding-Paul shareholders, we paid $90 a share for it.

Q. You mean when you bought your common stock? A. When we took stock in this company in exchange we got $90 preferred and $90 common.

Q. Yes, but you did not pay into this company $90? A. No, we got $90; in other words we paid $90 for our stock.

Q. I don't quite follow that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q: You mean to say the new Company paid $90? A. No, sir, when we sold our shares we got $180 a share. Now then, instead of getting the $180 either in cash or its equivalent we got $90 in preferred stock and $90 in common stock or, in other words, that stock had a value to us of $90 as individual.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That may be; I am getting at what this Company issued the stock against. Now then, they had fixed assets of $833,000 and in their balance sheet of the 1st of December, 1911, they carry

Q. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in the statement of assets, in the fixed assets - we have fixed assets of $225,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. We have good-will, trademarks, etc. $248,325.8

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Apparently stock was issued as against goodwill to the extent of $248,000, or in round figures $250,000? A. I would not say that, because we paid $90 a share for our common stock. The held full shareholders, we paid $90 a share for it.

Q. You said that you bought [illegible]

A. When we took stock in this company in exchange we got $90 preferred and $90 common.

Q. Yes, but you did not pay into this company $90

A. No, we got $90; in other words we paid $90 for c stock.

Q. I don't quite follow that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean to say the new company paid $90? A. No, sir, when we sold o shares we got $180 a share. Now then, instead o getting the $180 either in cash or its equivalent we got $90 in preferred stock and $90 in common stoc or, in other words, that stock had a value to us of $90 on initial.

BY MR. MCNULTY: Q. That may be; I am getting at [illegible] they had fixed assets of $225,000 and in their balan sheet of the 1st of December, 1911, they carry

$950,000 under Goodwill? A. That is very true.

Q. So that the stock was issued as against Goodwill; the Company never got cash for it or it would show in the balance sheet? A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Well, if there is any other interpretation I would like to have it because I cannot see myself - if the company got anything for it it would be in the balance sheet, what they got, it would be represented in cash, investments, and lands, or something, but we have in here Goodwill which the Company never bought, we can rest assured of that. A. Of course, the Company certainly had a value in their Goodwill.

Q. Oh well, -- A. A material value.

Q. Yes, but I am not quarrelling with that at the moment; all I am getting at is the process. Then, between 1911 and 1935 the Goodwill was written down to $1.00? A. That is right, sir.

Q. So that in addition to paying off the $750,000 bond issue, retiring it, the company has been able to write down its Goodwill by $950,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Throughout that time it has paid its preferred dividends every year at the rate - A. No, sir, no, sir. There were several years they could not pay the preferred dividends.

Q. Yes, but the dividends were cumulative? A. Yes.

Q. So they eventually were paid? A. Yes.

[illegible]

[illegible]?

Q. That is very true.

Q. So that the stock was issued on against [illegible] the company never got cash for it or it would show [illegible] the balance sheet? A. I cannot answer that [illegible] question.

Q. Well, if there is any other information I would like to have it because I cannot see myself - if the company got anything for it it would be in the balance sheet, what they got, it would be represented in cash, investments, and lands, or something, but we have in here Woodill which the company never bought, we can rest assured of that. A. Of course the company certainly had a value in their Woodill.

Q. Well, -

A. Yes, but I am not quarrelling with that at the moment; all I am getting at is the process. Then, between 1911 and 1915 the Woodill was written down to $1,000? A. That is right, sir.

Q. So that in addition to paying off the $700,000 bond issue, retiring it, the company has been able to write down its Woodill to $1,000? A. Yes.

Q. Throughout that time it has paid its preferred dividends every year at the rate - A. Yes, sir, Q. Yes, sir. Then such several years the most and by the preferred dividends.

Q. Yes, but the dividends were cumulative?

A. Yes.

Q. The [illegible] were paid A. Yes.

Q. So that preferred dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum have been paid?

A. Yes.

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Q. Interest on the bonds was all paid? A. Yes.

Q. Then dividends on the common stock have been paid. We might just get the years? A. '27 I think it was.

Q. '27 the first one? A. I think that is it.

Q. By the way, there seems ~~taxke~~ in the set that you have given me the Profit and Loss account for 1912 seems to be missing? A. I cannot find it. 1923 it was.

Q. 1923 was the first Common dividend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At how much per share? A. It was 2 percent.

Q. And what is the record since 1923 for Common dividends? A. I could not tell you that off-hand.

Q. In 1924, $29,980., that is 4 percent? A. Yes.

Q. 1925, $37,475., 5 percent? A. Yes.

Q. 1926, $44,970., 6 percent? A. Yes.

Q. 1927, $44,970., 6 percent. 1928, $52,465., 7 percent. 1929, $52,465. 1930, $52,465. 1931, $52,465. 1932, $52.465. 1933, $29,980.? A. 4 percent.

Q. 1934 at the same rate? A. 4 percent.

Q. And 1935 the same? A. Yes.

Q. The dividends were paid from earnings of the Company? A. Well, except for the last -- I think 1932 we had to draw on surplus and 1933. 1932 we did, and 1931 we did. There is 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Q. Your surplus now per your last statement $495,193.78? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Interest on the bonds was all paid. A. Yes.

Q. Then dividends on the common stock have been paid. We might just get the figures? A. '27 I think it was.

Q. '27 the first one? A. I think that is it.

Q. By the way, there seems there is the net that you have given me the Bond and Loan account for 1932 seems to be missing? A. I cannot find it. 1932 it was.

Q. 1932 was the first loss during? A. Yes, 1932.

Q. At how much per share? A. It was 2 percent.

Q. And what is the record since 1925 for common dividends? A. I could not tell you. Don't ask me!

Q. In 1924, $20,000., that is 4 percent. A. Yes.

Q. 1925, $27,475., 5 percent. A. Yes.

Q. 1926, $44,970., 6 percent. A. Yes.

Q. 1927, $44,970., 6 percent. 1928, $54,465., 7 percent. 1929, $82,465. 1930, $54,465. 1931, $20,465. 1932, $20,465. 1933, $20,980.? A. 4 percent.

Q. 1934 at the same rate? A. 4 percent.

Q. And 1935 the same? A. Yes.

Q. The dividends were paid from earnings of the company? A. Well, there is one year — I think 1932 we had to draw on surplus and 1933. 1932 we did and 1931 as well. Since 1932 and 1933.

Q. Good heavens, we are down to 4 percent.

Q. And your fixed assets, $2,642,937.41 ?

A. Yes.

Q. And Reserve for depreciation on the fixed assets, $1,273,611.10 ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that in addition to paying your dividends, retiring the bond issue, writing down the good will, you have a depreciation set aside on the property account of $1,273,611.00? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And earned surplus account of $495,000.? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: I do not think I will fyle these at the moment. Mr. Howson is receiving them all and compiling them, so that we will keep them free for his attention.

Q. Now, Mr. MacDougall, since the year 1930 what changes have you made in regard to your standard of wage rates ? A. What changes that we made?

Q. Yes. Have you had any revisions of your wage rate ? A. Yes, sir, I would say that we have.

Q. Your employees are all paid by the hour, are they, with this bonus system that was mentioned this morning ? A. Great majority of them paid on the standard hour system, bonus.

Q. What general changes have you made in respect to your wage rates ? A. Oh, that would be absolutely impossible to say. I think every line has to be studied, depending on the competitive conditions and a basis set of production accordingly and the rate made. Now,

Q. And you have already, $[illegible]$?

A. Yes.

Q. And reserve for depreciation on the fixed assets, $[illegible]$? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. So that in addition to paying your bondholders retiring the bond issue, writing down the good will, and you have a depreciation fund on the property account of $[illegible]$? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And earned surplus account of $[illegible]$?

A. Yes.

Mr. Hart K: I do not think I will give be so at the moment. Mr. Hewson is coming when all and, come sitting down, so that we will see when free for his attention.

Q. Now, Mr. M-Gonyea(cl), some few years ago changes have you made in regard to your standard of wage rates? A. What changes that we made?

Q. Yes. Have you not cut some of your wage rate? A. Yes, Sir. I would say that we have.

Q. Your employees are all paid by the hour, are they, with this house system that was mentioned this morning? A. Great majority of them paid on the standard hour system, Sir.

Q. What general changes have you made in regard to your wage rates? A. Oh, that would be impossible to say. I think every line has to be considered as the competitive conditions has a bearing on it particularly in the late years.

just how that applies or figures out in percentage I could not begin to say.

Q. Has there been a downward revision of the wage rates ? A. There was a downward revision; it is going upward.

Q. When did the downward revision commence? A. I say it is now going up. In other words, on this bonus system it is beginning to have its effect on the worker and they are producing better.

Q. I would like a little more explanation of that. In the first place, what was the downward revision ? A. Well, I cannot just figure how to answer that. There was a revision -- in other words ...

Q. Tell me what was done -- you must know? A. Well, a complete study of the situation was made.

Q. That may be but after you had studied it, what did you do? A. A time study was made and the basis of operation set.

Q. What did you do after you had the time studies? A. We made rates.

Q. What did you do . You must know. You certainly supervised the payroll, I take it. You know what the payroll is and I want to know what it was that took place because we do not want to spend a long time examining the details of your business? A. I cannot quite ... In other words the only thing I can say that competitive conditions put us in a condition where we had to consider the question of being able to turn out our goods

at a satisfactory price to meet competition.

Q. Tell us what you did ? A. I am just telling you. We went over our entire lines, took each item, considered what it was costing us and then in consideration of the competition we had to meet and started to go into it from the bottom up, from the starting of the time we get our water into our mill, how much it costs us, electricity, light and heat.

Q. You made a careful study of what things were costing you ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to know as a result of that study what you did? A. We put into effect the scale of wages we found we could pay.

Q. You had been paying an hourly rate before? A. We did not, we were paying on a piece rate before, largely.

Q. You knew what the hourly rate would be because you are compelled to keep the hours that they worked? A. I don't know as we ever figured it out as far as I know.

Q. Did not figure out how much per hour you were paying? A. I don't know that we ever figured it out, as far as I know.

Q. Well, we will figure it out for you. At any rate, when you came to figure out your hourly rate would you not compare it with what you had been paying before to know whether the new rate was going to be higher or lower than the previous one ? A. Quite possibly.

as a satisfactory price to meet competition.

Q. Tell us what you did ? - I am just telling you. We went over our entire lines, took over item, considered what it was costing us and then in consideration of the competition we had to meet and started to go into it from the bottom up. From the starting of the time we put our water into our mill, now much it costs us, electricity, lights and heat.

Q. You make a careful study of what things were costing you ? - A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to know as a result of that study what you did? - A. We put into effect the scale of wages we found we could pay.

Q. You had been paying an hourly rate before? - A. We did not, we were paying on a piece rate before, largely.

Q. You know that the hourly rate would be because you are compelled to keep the hours that they varied? - A. Yes, I know as a rule they varied as far as I know.

Q. Did not figure out how much per hour you were paying? - A. I really have had -- that figured it out, as far as I know.

Q. Well, we will figure it out for you. It was to, when you came to figure out your hourly rate would you not compare it with what you had been paying before to know whether the new rate was going to be higher or lower than the previous one ? - A. Quite possibly.

Q. Well then, I agree it is possible, but I say -- did you do it ? A. I did not.

Q. Did you in your office ? A. I presume they did.

Q. Now, you adopted a new method of paying employees? A. In 1934.

Q. And you say you did it because of competitive conditions, &c? A. Yes.

Q. Now, was it a downward revision? A. Well, I suppose it was -- yes, prices compelled it.

Q. And to what extent did it lower the amount that you were required to pay out in wages or your unit cost of production. You had a very elaborate study made -- Now, we should know something about it? A. I could not answer that. I don't know.

Q. When was it that you made this downward revision? A. I would say it started in 1929, that there was a gradual reduction going on because of changed conditions.

Q. Oh, yes, it was not 1929 you started the study? A. Well, I started as soon as I took charge of the business in 1931.

Q. All right. When was it that this detailed study was made ? A. Well, it was going on all the time

Q. When did it start ? A. In 1931.

Q. Am I clear on this -- in 1931 you started that detailed study in regard to the amounts that was being paid to employees for production? A. In every sense.

Q. Well then, I agree it is possible, but I say -- did you do it? A. I did not.

Q. Did you in your office? A. I presume they did.

Q. Now, you adopted a new method of paying employees? A. In 1934.

Q. And you say you did it because of competitive conditions, not -- A. Yes.

Q. Now, was it a downward revision? A. Well, I suppose it was -- Yes, prices compelled it.

Q. And to what extent did it lower the amount that you were required to pay out in wages on your unit cost of production. You had a very elaborate study made -- Now, we should know something about it? -- I would not answer that.

Q. When was it that you made this downward revision? A. I would say it started in 1929, that there was a gradual reduction going on because of change of conditions.

Q. Oh, yes, it was not 1929 you started the study? A. Well, I started as soon as I took charge of the business in 1921.

Q. All right. When was it that this definite study was made? A. Well, it was going on all the time.

Q. When did it start? A. In 1921.

Q. Am I clear on this -- in fact you started a definite study in regard to the amount that was paid in wages for manufacture? A. In every con-

Q. And after you made that study you made a downward revision of the amount that was being paid to employees for production? A. Of course, that took several years because we make hundreds of items, took two or three years gradually working the thing out.

Q. But that was what happened anyway? A. Yes, I think it is.

Q. Now, had you received increases tariff protection in 1930 on your goods? A. No sir, in a general way I would say no. If you are referring to any one item -- we are interested in so many items.

Q. What tariff items were you interested in? A. We were interested in silk threads, silk ribbons, rayon ribbons, rayon threads, braids, tapes, elastic, hosiery.

Q. Were there no increases? A. There were changes made, yes sir. Rayon threads, for instance, we got the same tariff rate as applied on our raw materials.

Q. Well, it was an increase? A. It was an increase.

Q. It was an increase on what you had? A. Yes.

Q. And on other articles that you produced the tariff was increased, the rate was increased? A. Very few. Give me my ~~xxxx~~ sheet there.

Q. Tell us what it was because it is interesting to us for two reasons -- one is to see how a man got along that did not have increases? A. We had on

Q. And after you made that study you made a downward revision of the amount that was being paid employees for unemployment? A. Of course, that was several years because we make hundreds of items, to two or three years generally working the thing out.

Q. But that was what happened anyway? A. Yes I think it is.

Q. Now, had you received increases tariff on textile in 1930 on your goods? A. No sir, in a general way I would say no. If you are referring to any one item -- we are interested in so many items.

Q. Only would need your information for

A. We were interested in silk thrands, silk ribbon rayon ribbons, rayon thrands, braids, tapes, elastic hosiery.

Q. Were there no increases? A. There were decreases made, yes sir. Upon thrands, for instance we got the same tariff rate as applied on our raw materials.

Q. Well, it was an increase? A. It was on

Q. It was an increase on what you had? A. Yes

A. And on other articles that you produced we tariff was increased. Is you are interested? A. Yes. Give us an idea.

Q. Tell us what it was because it is interesting for two reasons -- one is to see how a man

A. We had on

rayon yarns, singles, there was an increase in the tariff which applied particularly to our thread business.

Q. Did you make yarns? A. No, sir, we make threads.

Q. I am talking about increase in the tariff protection on the goods you made. On rayon yarns, I am coming to that because you were put into a bit of a difficulty over that increase in yarns. We will talk about that later but I want the effect of the tariff changes on your products? A. All right. Artificial silk threads you say you are not interested in.

Q. We will come back to that. I am very much interested in it. That is raw material to you? A. Yes, that is a raw material. You would like to know the items that we do not get any tariff protection on.

Q. No, first I want to get the ones you did an increase in tariff protection -- that is, the ones you produced? A. (Witness looked over sheets) We got 5 percent on elastic wool or braided elastic from England, and that is about the total.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. 5 percent increase on certain elastic coming in from England ? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: Q. And the rest of your business received no further protection in 1930 than it had received before? A. No, sir.

Q. You say, no. Is that a correct statement? With the exception of this 5 percent on elastic, the

rayon yarns, singles. There was an increase in the tariff since applies particularly to our thread manufacture.

Q. Did you make yarns? A. No, sir, we make thread.

Q. I am talking about increase in the tariff protection on the goods you made. On rayon yarns, I am coming to that because you were put into a bit of difficulty over that increase in yarns. We will talk about that later but I want the effect of the tariff changes on your production? A. All right. Artificial silk threads you say you are not interested in.

Q. We will come back to that. I am very much interested in it. That is raw material to your A. Yes, that is a raw material. You would like to know the items that we do not get any tariff protection

Q. No, first I want to get the ones you did get increase in tariff protection -- that is, the ones you produced? A. (Witness looked over sheets) We got 5 percent on elastic wool or braided elastic from England, and that is about the total.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. 5 percent increase

[illegible] Q. Yes.

MR. MORDER: Q. And the rest of your business received no tariff protection in that case it has received defence. A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say, no. Is that a correct statement

rest of your business received no further protection ? A. Yes, sir.

MR. BRUMEAU: Hosiery.

MR. McRUER: Q. We will say outside of hosiery? A. Yes, outside of hosiery.

Q. You are engaged in the hosiery business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What portion of your business is the hosiery business? A. It is about 25 percent.

Q. Do you make hosiery in all your factories? A. No, sir.

Q. Just tell us where you have factories? A. Montreal, St. Johns and Coaticooke.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. In St.Johns, Quebec? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: Q. In what mills do you make hosiery? A. Just the Montreal.

Q. And the hosiery business amounts to about 25 percent of your total business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you been in the hosiery before 1930? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the elastic and hosiery, which affected about 25 percent of your business, was all that received increased tariff protection? A. Yes, sir, outside of the rayon thread that you mentioned yourself.

Q. You do not make rayonthread? A. We make rayon thread, we do not make yarns.

rest of your business received no further pro-
tection? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. McQUEEN: Q. We will say outside of
hosiery? A. Yes, outside of hosiery.

Q. You are engaged in the hosiery business
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What portion of your business is the
hosiery business? A. It is about 25 percent.

Q. Do you make hosiery in all your factori
A. No, sir.

Q. Just tell us where you have factories:
A. Montreal, St. Johns and Coaticooke.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. In St.Johns, wou
A. Yes, sir.

Mr. McQUEEN: Q. In what mills do you make
hosiery? A. That is confidential.

Q. And the hosiery business amounts to abou
percent of your total business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you been in the hosiery before 1930?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do not the cheaply and hosiery, which
affected about 25 percent of your business, was a
that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Q. Do
sir, outside of the rayon thread that you mention
yourself.

Q. You do not make rayonthread? A. We make
rayon thread, we do not make rayon

Q. You make rayon thread? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood rayon threads was one of your raw materials? A. No, rayon yarns.

Q. What portion of your business is made up of rayon threads ? A. We do not separate our real silk thread from our rayons, I could not tell you.

Q. It is a large item of your business? A. Yes, quite an item but we include it all in one department.

Q. I wondered why you found it necessary to make a downward revision of your wage rate between 1930 and 1935 with the showing that your company is able to make? A. Of course, you never know what you are going to be able to make until you are able to sell the goods, and the only thing I can say is that we have to take each item as it comes along and consider the competition we have to meet and make our price correspondingly, because this business is based on a multiplicity of small items.

Q. Who are your competitors in Canada ? A. Well, in various items there is Grenville Elastic, Hamilton Elastic, Peterborough Elastic Company.

Q. Of course, in the hosiery business you have a multitude? A. Plenty. There are several others-- a man named Cowie in Toronto. A concern up here at St. Johns, Russell Manufacturing Company. The Whitby Braid and Edging Company of Woodstock. Then we have in ribbon a company in Galt and Stark Brothers of Granby. I think it is the White Manufacturing of

Q. You make rayon thread? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood rayon threads was one of your raw materials? A. No, rayon yarns.

Q. What portion of your business is made up of rayon threads? A. We do not separate our real silk thread from our rayons, I could not tell you.

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Q. I wondered why you found it necessary to make a downward revision of your w-ge rate between 1930 and 1935 with the showing that your company is able to make? A. Of course, you never know what you are going to be able to make until you are able to sell the goods and the only thing I can say is that we have to take each item as it comes along and consider the concept we have to meet and make our price correspondingly, because this business is based on a multiplicity of small items.

Q. Are you [illegible] in various items there is Granville Plastic, Hamilton [illegible]?

Q. Of course, in the hosiery business you make a multitude? A. Plenty. There are several other [illegible] a man named Cowie in Toronto. I concern he here a [illegible], Imperial Manufacturing [illegible]. The Metal Braid and Lacing Company of Woodstock. Then we have in ribbon a company in Galt and Stern Brothers of [illegible]

Toronto.

Q. That is sufficient, I just wanted to get an idea who they were. Now, the revision of rates that you made changed your method of paying altogether? A. Yes, it was an entirely new method.

Q. And you say that the employees are now getting paid more? A. I would say in a general way.

Q. And you say general efficiency of production? A. No sir, partly for their own efficiency and practically that their machines have been all rebuilt and put in A-1 condition.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, your question assumed that the employees are all earning more.

MR. McRUER: Q. You said it was starting to go up now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did the rise start to take place ? A. I think there has been a noticeable change this year and 1936.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. As compared with 1929, though, their earnings are materially less ? A. Yes, materially less and so are prices, they are materially down 60 percent.

MR. McRUER: Q. Whether your prices are down 60 percent or not I want to get where the wages are. The wages are how much lower than in 1929? A. I could not say that offhand.

Q. You say very materially? A. I would say they were considerably less.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q. That is sufficient. I just wanted to get a
idea who they were. Now, the revision of rates the
you made amongst your method of paying altogether
A. Yes, it was an entirely new method.
Q. And you say that the employees are now ge
paid more? A. I would say in a general way.
Q. And you say general efficiency of produc
A. No sir, partly for their own efficiency and p
tically that their machines have been all rehabilit
put in A-1 condition.
The [illegible]: Q. Yes, your statistics [illegible]
the employees are all earning more.
MR. MOHUN: Q. You said it was anything to
up now? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did the rise start to take place ?
A. I think there has been a noticeable change thi
year and 1926.
Q. [illegible]
through, their earnings are materially less ? A. Y
materially less and so are prices. They are materi
down 40 percent.
MR. MOHUN: Q. Whether your prices are down
60 percent or not I want to get where the wages ar
The [illegible] are how much lower than in 1929? A.
would not say that offhand.
Q. You say very materially? A. I would sa
[illegible]

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Roughly speaking, from the evidence that you have heard given by the men would you be prepared to say 50percent ? A. Might be that.

MR. McRUER: Q. You have no particular quarrel with the evidence that was given by the employees here? A. Not at all. They are perfectly free to come and say what they have to say.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. And prices are down about 60 percent ? A. Yes, fully that because the demand has entirely changed. The hosiery business in 1929 and 1930 and prior years it was a luxury business. To-day it is a necessity and the retail selling price has come down very materially.

MR. McRUER: Q. Well, though your prices in hosiery had come down it does not mean that yuu are making less money ? A. Not making any money at all in hosiery, cannot make any money in the hosiery business.

Q. Then there must be a lot of people in it for exercise? A. I think a lot of them are having a pretty tough time.

Q. Well, we have some statements from some of them that we will deal with later. In response to our enquiry you sent in your payrolls for certain periods? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: We have had them analysed, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting them in now?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Roughly speaking, fro
the evidence that you have heard given by the men
would you be prepared to say 50percent ? A. Might
be that.

MR. MONDER: Q. You have no particular quarrel
with the evidence that was given by the employees
here? A. Not at all. They are perfectly free to
come and say what they have to say.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. And prices are down
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demand has entirely changed. The hosiery business
in 1929 and 1930 and prior years it was a luxury
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MR. MONDER: Q. Well, though your prices in
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all in hosiery, cannot make any money in the hosiery
business.

Q. Then there must be a lot of people in it fo
exercise? A. I think a lot of them are having a
pretty tough time.

Q. Well, we have some statements from some of
them that we will deal with later. In reference to a
annuity you sent in your payrolls for certain period
A. Yes, sir.

MR. MONDER: We have had them analyzed, my lord

MR. McRUER: Yes, I want to put them in and give Mr. MacDougall a chance to make any comments.

EXHIBIT No. 545: Analysis showing the cumulative percentages at the three mills of the Belding-Corticelli Company, Limited, and a summary at all mills.

MR. McRUER: You have not had a chance to look at this, Mr. MacDougall. We will leave it with you and give you copies of all these to look at over night.

Taking your St.Johns mill first, apparently 43 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour and 72 percent are getting less than 25 cents an hour. These are the male employees. At your Coaticooke mill, 60 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour and 70 percent less than 25 cents an hour. At the Montreal mill, 35 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour, 44 percent less than 25 cents an hour and 56 percent less than 30 cents an hour.

Q. Now, is there any reason that you know of why the percentage of male employees receiving less than 21 cents an hour is so much higher at Coaticooke than at St. Johns, for instance? A. What is that question again?

Q. Why the percentage receiving less than 21 cents an hour is so much greater at Coaticooke than it is at St. Johns? A. I could not answer that.

Q. Are there any local conditions that are

MR. MORGAN: Yes. I want to put them in and give Mr. Macdougall a chance to make any comments.

SUBJECT No. 340: Analysis showing the comparative percentage at the three mills of the Dominion-Cortecelli Company, Limited, and a summary at all mills.

MR. MORGAN: You have not had a chance to look at this, Mr. Macdougall. We will leave it with you and give you copies of all these to look at over night.

Taking your St.Johns mill first, you certify 45 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour and 72 percent are getting less than 25 cents an hour. These are the male employees. At your Coaticooke mill 60 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour and 70 percent less than 25 cents an hour. At the Montreal mill, 35 percent are getting less than 21 cents an hour, 44 percent less than 25 cents an hour and 56 cent less than 30 cents an hour.

Q. Now, is there any reason that you know of why the percentage of male employees receiving less than 21 cents an hour is so much higher at Coaticooke than at St. Johns, for instance? A. What is that question again?

Q. Why the percentage receiving less than 21 cents an hour is so much greater at Coaticooke than it is at St. Johns? A. I could not answer that.

different between these two places ? A. In regard to help?

Q. Yes, that you know of? A. No.

Q. Then in Montreal the trend is decidedly higher than at either of the two mills? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you aware of that before ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the reason for that ? A. Different class of work entirely.

Q. What is the difference between the class of work? A. A little bit more skilled help required.

Q. At Montreal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that particularly true of the hosiery business? A. A little more so, yes, than the work done in some of the other plants.

(Page 7805 follows)

Q. Now, to deal with the female employees; is that attached or will that be another exhibit?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, another exhibit; the first one is in as 545. That was male employees.

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting in another one?

MR. McRUER: This is the same sort of statement concerning female employees.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be 546. Is that the same one, February, 1936?

MR. McRUER: The same analysis, February, 1936.

EXHIBIT 546: Average hourly earnings of female employees of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd. as of Feb. 1936.

EXHIBIT 547: Average hourly earnings of male employees of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd. of Feb. 1936.

EXHIBIT 548: Average hourly earnings of female employees of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd. Feb. 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am going to adjourn now until tomorrow morning. Will 10 o'clock be all right?

MR. McRUER: 10 o'clock; I think we had better start at 10.

-- Whereupon the further proceedings of this Commission were adjourned at 4.45 P.M. to resume Friday, September 25, 1936 at 10 o'clock A.M.

Q. How, to deal with the female employees; is that attended or will that be another exhibit?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, another exhibit; the fifth one is in as 9[illegible].

Q. [illegible]

THE COURT REPORTER: You are putting in another [illegible]

MR. MORRIS: This is the same sort of statement concerning female employees.

THE COURT REPORTER: That will be 946. Is that the same one, February, 1[illegible]?

MR. MORRIS: The same analysis, February, 1950.

EXHIBIT 945: Average hourly earnings of female employees of Welding-Portlandit Co. Ltd. as of Feb. 1950.

EXHIBIT 946: Average hourly earnings of male employees of Welding-Portlandit Co. Ltd. of Feb. 1950.

EXHIBIT 947: Average hourly earnings of female employees of Welding-Portlandit Co. Ltd. Feb. 1950.

THE COURT REPORTER: I am going to adjourn now until tomorrow morning. Will 10 o'clock be all right?

MR. MORRIS: 10 o'clock; I think we had better start at 10.

— Hearing the further proceedings of this Commission was adjourned at 4.45 P.M. to resume Friday, September 22, 1950 at 10 o'clock A.M.

Montreal, P.Q.,
September 25, 1936.

-- The Commission resumed at ten o'clock a.m.

WILLIAM MacDOUGALL(Examination continued

MR. BRUNEAU: My lord, Mr. MacDougall would like to make a slight correction in an answer he made yesterday as to the 50% reduction in wages.

THE WITNESS: I find on looking up our figures, taking the highest years, in the year 1929, that the reduction at 1933 was about 28½% and since then the amount has increased reducing the percentage to about 21½%

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. As between now and 1929? A. Now and 1929 and when we go back to 1926 the difference is 2½%.

BY SECRETARY WHITELEY: Q. Which way? A. In 1935 it is 2½% down.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You would not be in the hosiery business in 1926? A. Yes, sir, we started in 1926.

Q. There would be very little of it? A. Yes, small.

Q. Very small and the hosiery employees are high paid employees? A. Yes, they usually got fantastic prices in the early days.

Q. They are high paid now? A. They are still highly paid men.

Q. So that these averages after all probably do not tell a very accurate story if you start averaging the lot -- A. Of course --

Q. Just a moment, please, till I get through and

Portland, Ore.,
September 26, 1936.

-- The commission reconvened at ten o'clock a.m.

WILLIAM McCONNELL, recalled on c

by Mr. [illegible] by Mr. [illegible]

make a slight correction in an answer he made yest

as to the 50% reduction in wages.

THE CHAIRMAN: I find on looking at our figures

the highest years, in the year 1929, that the rede

at 1926 was about 48% and since then the cost h

increases reducing the percentage to about 31%.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. As between now and 1

A. Now and 1929 and when we go back to 1926 the

difference is 31%.

BY COMMISSIONER STEWART: Q. Which way?

A. In 1936 it is 31% down.

BY MR. McCONNELL: Q. You must not be in the bu

business in 1926? A. Yes, sir, we started in

Q. There would be very little of it?

A. Yes, small.

Q. Very small and the industry employees the

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fantastic prices in the early days.

Q. They are high paid now? A. Th

are still highly paid men.

Q. So that these averages after all probably

Q. Per [illegible] are [illegible]

We [illegible] -- Q. [illegible]

then you will be in a better position to answer my question; if you start averaging a lot of employees on a special kind of work in with the other employees then you cannot compare the position very well when you do not have a large number of these special employees? A. Certainly; on the other hand, we take 1929 --

Q. How did your hosiery employees compare in 1929 with the number you have now? A. They would be very much the same as they are to-day, I would say.

Q. Now, is this for all your mills? A. Yes, sir, that is the total for all mills.

Q. Have you got the same comparative statement for the Coaticook and the St. John mill?
A. No, sir. I looked up to-day to see if we had them complete and that is most complete. That is the grand total.

Q. We could get the story of the comparison of those occupying similar positions by comparing the St. John mill? A. There are no similar positions; you mean to say in each mill?

Q. Yes; take the male workers in the St. Johns mill, for instance; they would be on about the same class of work in 1929 as they are to-day?
A. As they are to-day.

Q. Yes; on your figures you have certain averages; are those averages -- that would be the average per annum, I suppose? A. That is the average, yes, the average paid to each worker.

then you will be in a better position to answer my question; if you start employing a lot of employees on a special kind of work in with the other employees then you cannot compare the position very well when you do not have a large number of these special employees?

A. Certainly; on the other hand

we take last —

Q. How did your factory employees compare in 1929 with the number you have now? A. They would be very much the same as they are to-day, I would say.

Q. Now, is this for all your mills? A. Yes, sir, that is the total for all mills.

Q. Have you got the same comparative statement for the Coatbridge and the St. John mill?

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A. Yes; take the male workers in the St. John mill, for instance; they would be on about the same class of work in 1929 as they are to-day?

A. As they are to-day.

Q. Yes; on your figures you had [illegible] [illegible] — that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q. I think I will just read into the record, Mr. MacDougall, your pencil figures here? A. Very good.

Q. So that -- A. That takes in every worker irrespective of the number of hours worked, just the total number of workers and the average paid on that basis. In other words, that will include a lot of workers who worked perhaps three days a week, four days a week, two days a week.

Q. Just let me get that clear; you say that is simply a division of the total number of men, or workers, that worked in the mills? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Into the total amount that was paid? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some of these workers may have worked a few days? A. Quite true.

Q. Just a few days in the year perhaps? A. Yes; on the other hand, it is an indication of the average amount earned.

Q. Take in 1927 the total number of workers is 673? A. Yes.

Q. Now, does that mean 673 workers that actually worked in the mill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Although we will say 10 of them may have worked only for five days; are you quite sure of that? A. It is the total number of workers, yes, sir.

Q. I know, but according to your statistics, the average that you have there is just the total number of workers divided into the amount paid?

Q. I think I will just read into the record, Mr. McCullough, some pencil figures here? A. Very good.

Q. So that -- A. Just taken in every worker irrespective of the number of hours worked, just the total number of workers and the average pay on that basis. In other words, that will include a lot of workers who worked perhaps three days a week (four days a week), but that's a fact.

Q. Just let me get that clear; you say that is simply a division of the total number of men, or workers, that worked in the mill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Takes the total amount that was paid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Some of these workers may have worked a few days? -- A. Quite true.

Q. Just a few days in the year perhaps?

A. Yes; on the other hand, it is an indication of the average annual earnings.

Q. Here in 1927 the total number of workers in 1927? A. Yes.

Q. Now, does that mean 572 workers that actually worked in the mill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Although we will say it is for some one hundred and twenty-five days; are you quite sure of that? A. It is the total number of workers, yes, sir.

Q. (Mr. Ward) Mr. McCullough, I wonder if you have any idea what the average hours is for the whole year?

Does that mean the total number of employees that worked in the mill during the year 1927 or is it taken as a selective week or something like that in 1927?

A. No, it is the average number employed throughout the year taking everybody into consideration.

Q. Well, that is an entirely different proposition; that is the average number employed throughout the year?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. I should have thought it would be because it would not tell us much otherwise, if a man came in on the first of January and worked for two weeks and he left and some other body came in and worked for the remainder of the time? A. However, I should not be too sure of that; I am not positive of that.

Q. Where do these figures come from? A. Our statistical department.

Q. At any rate, what you have here -

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. There ought to be somebody else to tell us about those figures? A. I think Mr. Pollock will tell you about that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We will want to make sure what we are working on because figures can lie terribly if we don't know what they mean. According to your leadpencil calculations on this sheet of the mill workers up to and including $1,000 per year in 1928 there were 673? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Their average earnings were $600 per annum?

A. Yes.

Does that mean the total number of employees that worked in the mill during the year 1927 or is it to be a selective mean or something like that in part?

A. No, it is the average number employed throughout the year taking everybody into consideration.

Q. Well, that is an entirely different proposition that is the average number employed throughout the year?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. I should have thought it would be because it would not tell us much otherwise. If a man came in on the first of January and worked for two weeks and he left and some other body came in and worked for the remainder of the time

A. [illegible]

I should not be too sure of that; I am not positive of that.

Q. Where do these figures come from A. [illegible] statistical department.

Q. At any rate, what you have here -

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. There seems to be somebody else to tell us about these figures? A. I think [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

BY MR. BORDEN: Q. We will want to make sure we are working on proper figures when its terribly if we don't know what they mean. According to your [illegible] calculations on this sheet of the mill [illegible] A. Yes, sir.

Q. [illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. In 1928 there were 742 and the average earnings were $498 per annum.

MR. BRUNEAU: 1928?

MR. McRUER: 1928; it seems a tremendous drop between 1927 and 1928. In 1929 there were 786 with average earnings of $551. In 1930 there 784 with average earnings of $551. In 1931 there were 730 with average earnings of $551. In 1932 there were 721 with average earnings of $474. In 1933 there were 768 with average earnings of $470. In 1934 there were 881 with average earnings of $459. In 1935 there were 556 with average earnings of $493. Why were there so many more employed in 1934 than 1933? It was 768 in 1933 and 881 in 1934? A. I could not tell you that.

Q. You don't know the reason why? A. I could not tell you that, no, sir.

Q. Why your employees were increased by such a number? A. No, sir, I could not say.

Q. When we come to deal with employees getting an average of $551 a year a drop of $50 or $60 a year means an awful lot, doesn't it, to employees who are going as close to the wind as that? A. I presume it does.

Q. Do you think it was necessary with the showing that your company has been making all through, to have cut the wages to that extent, Mr. MacDougall? A. Well, all I know is I was put in charge of the

Q. In 1929 there were 748 and the average earnings were $1[illegible] per month.

Mr. MARTIN: Yes.

Mr. MARTIN: (Cont.) I mean between 1927 and 1929. In 1929 there were 748 with average earnings of $[illegible]. In 1928 there were 748 with average earnings of $[illegible]. In 1927 there were 781 with average earnings of $[illegible]. In 1926 there were 766 with average earnings of $[illegible]. In 1924 there were 641 with average earnings of $[illegible]. In 1923 there were 588 with average earnings of $[illegible]. Why were there so many more employed in 1929 than 1928?

Q. It was 748 in 1929 and 641 in 1928? A. I could not tell you that.

Q. You don't know the reason why? A. I could not tell you that, no, sir.

Q. Why your employees were increased by such a number? A. No, sir, I could not say.

Q. When we came to deal with employees getting an average of $[illegible] a year a drop of 100 or 150 a year seems an awful lot, doesn't it, to employees who are getting as close to the wind as that? A. I presume it does.

Q. Do you think it was necessary with the working that your company has been making all through, to have had [illegible] to [illegible]?

A. Well, all I know is I was put in charge of the

business and I had to operate it, and if the fantastic or fancy scale of wages being paid did not enable us to compete why I think I was simply obliged to take whatever steps were necessary to adjust our conditions for the benefit of the employees themselves; in other words, to keep them in jobs, to give them continuous employment because if we had continued the scale of wages that was in effect a few years ago there isn't any question about it that certainly a good part of our surplus, if not our entire surplus, would have disappeared.

Q. Well, let us see what it would have meant on these figures; I am taking the lower priced employees? A. Yes.

Q. The highest scale that you had paid from 1928 on inclusive wasx an average of $551 a year, and the lowest -

MR. BRUNEAU: That is for workers under $1,000.

MR. McRUER: Yes, that is,the lowest paid workers, in the low-paid group. The lowest that it reached on the average was $459 a year, and 1932 and 1933 it was $470 and $474? A. And $493 in 1935.

Q. And $493 in 1935; if you had maintained the average of $551, your number of employees was somewhere about 700, it would have meant about $70 a year more to be paid out in wages which would have amounted to about $50,000? A. Roughly, yes; that is one year.

Q. $50,000 for the year, yes, and it was just at this time that the Company was writing off the good will to the extent of $500,000 and retiring the bond issue? A. Well, I hardly think that is correct because at that time the bond issue was being retired gradually over a period of years.

Q. Oh yes, but you have reached the eventful climax in 1935? A. In 1931 we lost $39,000, as we had to draw on our surplus to the extent of $39,000.

Q. Supposing you had lost $39,000 after the showing that the Company had made in the previous years, and, by the way, this is a company that has had tariff protection for many many years? A. I presume like most industries in Canada, possibly.

Q. And one of the reasons put forward to justify the tariff protection at all for the Company is the benefit it willgive to the men and women who are employed? A. I think that is right; we have proved that by giving continuous employment over these very difficult years.

Q. Continuous employment; you do not mean to suggest it has not been on a very very beneficial basis to the investors? A. Certainly a very difficult period as far as I was concerned trying to operate the company.

Q. I am not concerned much with your personal difficulties because I have no doubt you were trying

Q. $90,000 for the year, yes, and it was just at this time that the company was writing off the good will to the amount of $400,000 and restating the bond issue? A. Well, I hardly think that is correct because at that time the bond issue was being retired gradually over a period of years.

Q. Oh yes, but you have reached the eventual climax in 1937? A. In 1931 we lost $24,000, so we had to draw on our surplus to the extent of $20,000.

Q. Supposing you had lost $24,000 after the amalgamation that the company had made in the previous years, and, by the way, this is a company that has had tariff protection for many, many years? A. I presume like most industries in Canada, possibly.

Q. And one of the reasons put forward to justify the tariff protection at all for the company is the benefit it affords to the men and women who are employed? A. I think that is right; we have proved that by giving continuous employment over the very difficult years.

Q. Continuous employment, yes, to a very, very, suggest it has not been on a very very beneficial scale to the industry? A. Certainly [illegible] [illegible] as far as I am informed [illegible] [illegible] generally.

Q. I am not concerned much with your personal activities because I have no doubt you were trying

to make as good a return to the investors as you possibly could; that is what you are paid for. Don't take anything personally about it at all, Mr. MacDougall. I am not discussing the question of principle. Over all this period up until 1933 the Company had made very nice profits and had got in a very substantial position. I am getting at the picture at the time that the wages were reduced? A. Yes, but what happened previously had nothing whatever to do with me except eto adjust ourselves to the conditions in order to carry on our business.

Q. Again, Mr. MacDougall, you are introducing the personal element in it. I am only concerned with the principle that is applied. Here is your Company - I don't care whether it is your company or any other company; just take it as a hypothetical company that had come through all these years with tariff protection and they had succeeded in putting themselves in a financial position that it is able to retire the whole of its bond issue, that it is able to write off a million dollars approximately of goodwill against which common stock was issued, and that gives the common stock a value of dollar for dollar, I take it, probably better and then when you are in the position in 1934 - was it 1934 that you lost $34,000? A. 1933 - at least, excuse me, 1931.

Q. When your loss after providing for depreciation is $35,000? A. $39,000.

to make as good a return to the investors as you possibly could; that is what you are paid for. Don't take anything personally about it at all, Mr. MacDonnell. I am not discussing the question of principle. Over all this period up until 1931 the Company had made very nice profits and had got in a very substantial position. I am getting at the picture at the time that the wages were reduced? A. Yes, but what happened previously had nothing whatever to do with me except we adjust ourselves to the conditions in order to carry on our business.

Q. Again, Mr. MacDonnell, you are introducing the personal element in it. I am only concerned with the principle that is applied. Here is your Company - I don't care whether it is your company or any other company; just take it as a hypothetical company that had been personally running years with tariff protection and they had succeeded in putting themselves in a financial position that it is able to retire the whole of its bond issue, that it is able to write off a million dollars approximately of goodwill against which common stock was issued, and that gives the common stock a value of dollar for dollar. I take it, probably better and then when you are in the position in 1934 - was it 1934 that you lost $24,000? A. 1933 - at least, excuse me, 1931.

Q. When your loss after providing for depreciation

Q. $39,000; then, apparently to meet that situation the wages are cut across the board to the extent of about $50,000. Now then, what is your view on that as to the obligation of the Company to its employees, having tariff protection?

A. My view on that having and sincerely appreciating the obligation - our obligation as a company to the employees was to endeavour to continue their employment and to pay them the best possible scale of wages consistent with the competition you had to meet.

Q. That is sort of going around the bush a bit? A. No, sir, because if you were in my position you would have done exactly the same thing.

Q. I am not talking about being in your position, because you were apparently the Manager of the Company for the purpose of making a return to the investors; I am not criticising you personally. Probably I ought not to ask you for a personal view because you are not in a very good position to give one, but at any rate we can say this that when you are faced with that position you considered that you were justified in reducing the wages in order to meet it.

A. Undoubtedly, for the benefit of the employees.

Q. You do not feel that the Company ought to have carried temporarily the load instead of shifting it to the employees? A. I felt it was absolutely necessary to keep the employees working.

Q. That would be shifting the load to them in another way; if you discharged them that would probably

Q. Did you, then, apparently to meet that situation the cuts are put across the board to the extent of about 30%. Now then, what is your view on that as to the obligation of the company to its employees, having regard protection?

A. My view on that matter was clearly that in the obligation - our obligation as a company to the employees was to endeavour to continue their employment and to pay them the best possible rates of wages consistent with the competition you had to meet.

Q. That is part of going around the block?

A. Yes.

Q. Yes, sir, because if you were in my position you would have done exactly the same thing.

A. I am not backing those being in your position.

Q. Because you were a personal the Manager of the company for the purpose of making a return to the Government; I am not criticising you personally. Naturally I ought not to ask you for a personal view because you are not in a very good position to give one, but at any rate we can say with have when you proceed with that position you considered that you were justified in reducing the wages in order to meet it.

A. [illegible]

Q. You do not feel that the company would have carried temporarily the load instead of shifting it to the employees? A. I feel it was absolutely necessary to keep the employees working.

Q. Then were it anything [illegible]

have been a more harsh way of doing it. I am saying you did not feel you had any responsibility to carry the load instead of shifting it to the employees? A. I did not consider it at all; we spoke to the employees and told them what the situation was, explained it to them and said this is what we have got to meet.

Q. I suppose then they did not have much alternative? A. On the other hand those who were in authority have suffered to a very much greater degree as far as income is concerned. If you will refer to this sheet right here the scale of salary was reduced to a very much greater degree to the higher paid men.

Q. They could probably afford it; you certainly could not expect an employee getting $550 a year or $490 a year to save up much to protect himself against a situation of this kind? A. Very true.

Q. Now, what is the attitude of your Company towards organized labour? A. We have no objection whatever to our employees joining any kind of organization they so feel disposed to.

Q. You do not object to them joining any labour union? A. Any institution of any description.

Q. What is your attitude in regard to collective bargaining; if they join a labour union or association that suits them and they want to bargain with you through their representatives, what is your attitude?

have been a more humane way of doing it. I am sorry you did not feel you had any responsibility to some one land lessons of notifying it to the employees?

A. I did not consider it at all; we knew to the employees and told them the situation was, explained it to them and said this is what we have got to meet.

Q. I suppose that they did not have much alternative? A. In the coaster boat there are two men in authority have suffered to a very much greater degree as far as income is concerned. If you will refer to this sheet right here the scale of salary was reduced to a very much greater degree to the higher paid men.

Q. They could probably afford it; you certainly could not expect an employee getting $100 a year or $400 a year to save up enough to protect himself against a elimination of this kind? A. Very true.

Q. Now, what is the structure of your company because organized labor? A. We have no objection whatever to our employees joining any kind of organization they so feel disposed to.

Q. You do not object to such joining any labour union? A. Any limitation of any description.

Q. Then is your attitude in regard to collective bargaining if that is a legal action of some kind that suits them and they want to bargain with you through their representatives, what is your attitude?

A. I don't think we would be prepared to consider dealing with any organization.

Q. Why? A. Because we would very much prefer to deal with them as individuals.

Q. Why? A. I cannot say off-hand; it is something I would have to think over.

Q. You must have some reason, Mr. Macdougall?

A. Because there are always people who get in control of these things, or it seems to be the case, who have very radical ideas, imaginary ills or problems.

Q. Don't you think those employees getting paid $500 a year may have some grievances? A. Possibly.

Q. When their wages are reduced? A. I think if there is any way in which we could have treated them any more kindly we would have been happy to do so. There is nothing would have given me more pleasure.

Q. I would suggest not giving common stock for which no money was paid apparently, just Good-will, not quite such a handsome value?

A. That did not apply because I think the common stock shareholders generally have paid for their shares to-day.

Q. They could not have paid for their shares?

A. I think, generally speaking, I think the great majority of them bought them in the market.

Q. I am not concerned with people that buy watered stock in the market . I don't think our economic structure can be built to pay dividends on stock

A. I don't think we would be prepared to consider dealing with any organization.

Q. Why? A. Because we would very much prefer to deal with them as individuals.

Q. Why? A. I cannot say off-hand; it is something I would have to think over.

Q. You must have some reason, Mr. Macdonald?

A. Because there are always people who get in control of these things, or it seems to be the case, who have very radical ideas, imagining life or problems.

Q. Don't you think those employees getting paid good a year may have some grievances? A. Certainly.

Q. When their wages are reduced? A. I think if there is any way in which we could have treated them any more kindly we would have been happy to do so. There is nothing could have given us more pleasure.

Q. I mean, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie, think for which no money was paid apparently, just [illegible] not make such a handsome volume?

A. That did not apply because I think the common [illegible] generally have paid for their shares to-day.

Q. They could not have paid for their shares?

A. I think, generally speaking, I think the great majority of them [illegible] in the [illegible].

Q. I do not [illegible] [illegible] in the record. I don't think our accounts [illegible] to pay dividends on stock

that is bought in the market that had no value at its inception. That may be a question of argument. However, that is what you did? A. Our common stock dividend was reduced 40 per cent.

Q. It was not done away with? A. No.

Q. The dividend was not taken off this stock that was issued against Goodwill. Well, to come back to the question of dealing with organized labour; you are afraid that the people might be too radical that would get in control. That is one reason you have given; have you any other reason? A. No, I don't think I have any at the moment.

Q. If all other companies which enjoy at the hands of the government tariff protection dealt with organized labour, would you be satisfied to do so? A. Certainly.

Q. Do you recognize any special duty towards employees when you are operating a company that has enjoyed tariff protection as distinct from the company that has to make its way without any assistance in that way? A. We have very small tariff protection in the great majority of our lines. The exchange situation is the one that has kept us in business.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What has? A. The exchange situation; the high exchange rates from Continental countries.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Has kept you which? A. Has helped us very materially in keeping the

that is bought in the market that had no value at its inception. That may be a question of argument. However, that is what you did? A. Our common stock dividend was reduced 40 per cent.

Q. It was not done away with? A. No.

Q. The dividend was not taken off this stock that was issued against goodwill. Well, to come back to the question of dealing with organized labour, you are afraid that the people might be too radical that would get in control. That is one reason you have given; have you any other reason? A. No. I don't think I have any at the moment.

Q. If all other companies which enjoy at the hands of the government tariff protection dealt with organized labour, would you be satisfied to do so?

A. Certainly.

Q. Do you recognize any special duty towards employees when you are operating a company that has enjoyed tariff protection as distinct from the company that has to make its way without any assistance in that way? A. We have very small tariff protection in the great majority of our lines.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. McCarthy

McCARTHY: Mr. McDougall, you just you answer questions.

Q. Mr. McDougall, you just you answer

business going.

Q. If we believe what we see in the papers to-day you may be faced with another situation before long. A. Apparently so.

Q. Now then, to come back, Mr. MacDougall, to the analysis of the payrolls that we were dealing with yesterday. I have just filed, my lord, Exhibit No. 546.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that? That is for female employees?

MR. McRUER: It is a statement of average hourly earnings of female employees, acumulative statement, yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, I see that in the Costécook Mill there are none that received less than 17 cents an hour? A. Which sheet is that on?

Q. That is 546, if you will just put the Exhibit number in the corner of them; wait a minute now till I see that we get you right. Now, to deal with 546; there are no employees in Montreal receiving less than 17 cents an hour, apparently? A. No.

Q. So you are not governed there by the - or you are governed but you are not keeping down to the minimum wage? A. No.

Q. In the Costicook mill apparently 81.06 per cent. received less than 25 cents an hour and 88.89 per cent. less than 25 cents an hour at the St. John's Mill?

business going.

Q. If we believe what we see in the papers today you may be faced with another situation before long.

A. Apparently so.

Q. Now then, to come back, Mr. McCullough, to the analysis of the payrolls that we were dealing with yesterday. I have just filed, my lord, Exhibit No. 246.

MR. COMMISSIONER: What is that? That is for female employees?

MR. McCULLOUGH: It is a statement of average hourly earnings of female employees, comparative statement, yes.

[illegible] Yes, Mr.

[illegible]

Q. Much about is that? 17 cents an hour?

A. That is one, if you will just put the Exhibit number [illegible] the corner of them; wait a minute now till I see that we get you right. Now, so then with 246; there are no employees in Montreal receiving [illegible] 17 cents an hour?

A. No.

Q. So you are not governed there by the - or you are governed but you are not keeping down to the minimum wage?

A. No.

Q. In the Cowtlook mill apparently 81.06 per cent [illegible] an hour and 8.39 per cent [illegible] less than 20 cents an hour at Mr. [illegible] mill.

A. Those figures for St. John's are not correct at all; that is, according to our figures. We have never had in our employ anything like the number of male workers that are shown on those reports. Where they have 222 our average number of males is 60 and where they show female 18 we have 180.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, who compiled these?

MR. McRUER: They are compiled at the Bureau of Statistics, my lord. Let us see - if there is any mistake we want to know.

THE WITNESS: We cannot find where we have ever had male employees to that number in the St. John's mill and the low number of females because we run very much the other way.

Q. According to this statement - probably I had better have all these statements filed, my lord, because I want to refer to the numbers on them for the purpose of the record --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that?

MR. McRUER: So I can point out to Mr.MacDougall points in reference to them. There are some statements that have not been filed.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are these columns, what do they mean, the average hourly earnings, what does that mean -- Oh, I see. What is your suggestion?

MR. McRUER: I want to put in the remainder of the analyses that I have, the statements, so that I can question Mr. MacDougall on them. He has made an

A. Those figures for 38. Joan's are not correct at all that is, according to our figures. We have never had in our employ anything like the number of male workers that are shown on those reports. Here they have 322 our average number of males is 60 and where they show females 18 we have 100.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Mosher, who compiled these?

MR. MOSHER: They are compiled at the Bureau of Statistics, my lord. Let us see - if there is any mistake we want to know.

THE WITNESS: We cannot find where we have every had male employees to that number in the st. John's mill and the low number of females because we run very much the other way.

Q. According to this statement - probably I had better have all these statements filed, my lord, because I want to refer to the numbers on them for the purpose of the record --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that?

MR. MOSHER: So Joan point out to Mr.McDougall mistake in reference to them. There are some statements that have not been filed.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are these columns, what do they mean, the average hours working, what have they been -- Oh, I see. What is your suggestion?

MR. MOSHER: I want to put in the remainder of the - I see that I have, the statements, so that I can [illegible] on them. He has made an

observation with reference to another statement. I want to get it down. The next one, my lord, which would be 547, is average hourly earnings of male employees.

THE COMMISSIONER: 547.

EXHIBIT NO. 547: Average hourly earnings of male employees of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd. as of February, 1936.

MR. McRUER: 548 is average hourly earnings of female employees for this pay roll of February, 1936.

EXHIBIT NO. 548: Average hourly earnings of female employees of Belding-Corticelli Co. Ltd. as of February, 1936.

MR. McRUER: 549 is the distribution of male mill employees and 550 is the same for female employees.

EXHIBIT NO. 549: Distribution of male mill employees.

EXHIBIT NO. 550: Distribution of female mill employees.

MR. McRUER: 551 is the distribution of male employees according to earnings and 552 is female employees for the same.

EXHIBIT NO. 551: Distribution of male employees according to earnings.

EXHIBIT NO. 552: Distribution of female employees according to earnings.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. MacDougall, you were looking at, I think, 547 and you pointed out that according to your records you never had 222 male employees at the St. John's mill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that you always had a larger number of female employees there than male? A. Yes, sir.

want to get it down. The next one, my lord, which would be 547, is average hourly earnings of male employees.

MR. MONTGOMERY: 547.

EXHIBIT No. 547:

Average hourly earnings of male employees of Belding-Corticelli Ltd. as of February, 1956.

MR. MORDEN: 548 is average hourly earnings of female employees for this pay roll of February, 1956.

EXHIBIT No. 548:

Average hourly earnings of female employees of Belding-Corticelli Ltd. as of February, 1956.

MR. MORDEN: 549 is the distribution of male employees and 550 is the same for female employees.

EXHIBIT No. 549:

Distribution of male employees.

EXHIBIT No. 550:

Distribution of female employees.

MR. MORDEN: 551 is the distribution of male employees according to earnings and 552 is female earnings for the month.

EXHIBIT No. 551:

Distribution of male employees according to earnings.

EXHIBIT No. 552:

Distribution of female employees according to earnings.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Now, Mr. McDougall, you were looking at, I think, 547 and you pointed out that according to your records you never had 552 male employees at the St. John's mill? A. Yes.

Q. And that you always had a larger number of female employees there than male? A. Yes.

Q. Well, we will have to have that checked back and see if they have made any mistake at the Bureau. Then, in regard to the Montreal mill have you any observations to make with respect to that?

A. The number of employees -- this is the mill alone or is it the warehouse and office?

Q. This would be the warehouse included?

A. They are about fifty fifty.

Q. In Montreal? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How many? A. About 50% of each.

MR. McRUER: This would be correct then because one is 249 and the other is 250.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: 269.

MR. McRUER: 269 and 250; then, as to the Coaticook mill, according to exhibits 547 and 548 the number of male and female employees are 74 and 95 respectively?

A. Yes; well, that varies.

Q. You would not have any particular quarrel with that? A. No, sir.

Q. So that you think a mistake has been made in the St. John's mill? A. Yes, I think a mistake has been made in the St. John's figures.

Q. Then, you have gone over these other statements; are there any other mistakes in them ?

A. No. That applies to the St. John's figures all the way through. Outside of that they ohherwise seem to be alright.

Q. Well, I don't think it is necessary to take

Q. Well, we will have to have that checked back and see if they have made any mistake at the Bureau. Then, in regard to the Montreal mill have you any observations to make with respect to that?

A. The number of employees -- this is the mill alone or is it the warehouse and office?

Q. This would be the warehouse included?

A. They are about fifty fifty.

Q. In Montreal? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. How many? A. About 800 of each.

MR. MORGER: This would be correct then because one is 249 and the other is 550.

SECRETARY MULTRAY: 289.

MR. MORGER: 289 and 550; then, so to the question mill, according to exhibits 247 and 248 the number of mills are [illegible]

A. Yes; well, that varies.

Q. You would not have any particular concern with that? A. No, sir.

Q. So that you think a mistake has been made in the St. John's mill? A. Yes, I think a mistake has been made in the St. John's figures.

Q. [illegible] these other studies [illegible] A. No. These supplied by the St. John's figures [illegible] the way through. Outside of that they appear to be right.

Q. Well, I don't think it is necessary to take

the record through the details of this, my lord. We have them. At Coaticook I am told there is more unskilled work done than in the other mills; is that correct? A. Very little skilled labour in Coaticook.

Q. Very little? A. Very little.

Q. Do they do any work there that is further carried out in Montreal? A. No, sir.

Q. They do not; everything is completed when it comes out of there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the nature of the unskilled work that is done there? A. Well, braiders, for instance; a braider does not require any experience. You can become a braider in no time, boys or girls. It is very simply; the machine runs itself and all they have got to do is tie up the threads.

Q. Now, there are one or two other matters I want to take up with you of a general nature. I have a letter written from you to the Prime Minister on February 18, 1931 in respect to rayon. This is your letter, is it not? A. Yes, sir, that is my letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 553.

MR. McRUER: 553.

EXHIBIT NO. 553: Letter dated February 18, 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. McRUER: It is dated February 18, 1931, and I would suggest we make the enclosure 554, my lord. There is a table of prices enclosed in the letter.

the record through the details of this, my lord. We have them. At Cowticook I am told there is some unskilled work done than in the other mills; is that correct? A. Very little skilled labour in Cowticook.

Q. Very little? A. Very little.

Q. Do they do any work there that is further carried out in Montreal? A. No, sir.

Q. They do not; everything is completed when it comes out of there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the nature of the unskilled work that is done there? A. Well, bratters, for instance; a bratter does not require any experience. You can become a bratter in no time, boys or girls. It is very simply; the machine runs itself and all they've got to do is tie up the threads.

Q. Now, there are one or two other matters I want to take up with you of a general nature. I have a letter written from you to the Prime Minister on February 18, 1921 in respect to rayon. This is your letter, is it not? A. Yes, sir, that is my letter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 885.

MR. MONTGOMERY: 885.

EXHIBIT NO. 885: Letter dated February 18, 1921.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. MONTGOMERY: It is dated February 18, 1921.

I would suggest we make the enclosure 886, my lord. Mr. [illegible] of rayons enclosed in the letter.

EXHIBIT NO. 554: Table of prices of viscose yarn in Canada, United States and England.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is from the witness himself?

MR. McRUER: Yes, to the Prime Minister.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the enclosure about?

MR. McRUER: The enclosure is a table of prices of viscose yarn in Canada, in the United States and England. The letter reads as follows, my lord:

"Honourable Sir:

RE ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS WHEN MADE INTO RIBBONS, BRAIDS, ETC

It is with considerable regret that we are obliged to call your attention to the grave difficulty we are now in, in regard to the purchase of Artificial Silk Yarns from the only manufacturer in Canada.

To illustrate this, we are attaching sheet showing prices prior to September 1930 and since, made by Courtaulds Ltd, England, their subsidiaries The American Viscose Company of the United States and Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, from which you will note that the English and American concerns have reduced their prices, whereas the Canadian manufacturer has increased his prices.

Our position has become desperate, as with the higher prices we are obliged to pay the Canadian manufacturer, without any compensating increase in tariff on our finished product, namely, Ribbons, Braids, Tapes, etc., we find it exceedingly difficult to carry on, as practically all

EXHIBIT NO. TM: Table of prices of viscose yarn in Canada, United States and England.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is from the witness himself?

MR. McPHAIL: Yes, to the Prime Minister.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the enclosure about?

MR. McPHAIL: The enclosure is a table of prices of viscose yarn in Canada, in the United States and England.

The letter reads as follows, my lord:

"Honourable Sir:

RE ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS SOLD BY US INTO CANADA, ETC., ETC.

It is with considerable regret that we are obliged to call your attention to the grave difficulty we are now in, in regard to the price of artificial silk yarns from the only manufacturer in Canada.

To illustrate this, we are attaching sheets showing prices prior to September 1930 and since made by Courtaulds Ltd., England, their subsidiary The American Viscose Company of the United States and Courtaulds (Canada) Limited, from which you will see that the British and American companies have reduced their prices, whereas the Canadian manufacturer has increased his prices.

Our position has become desperate, as with the higher prices we are obliged to pay the Canadian manufacturer, without any compensating increase in tariff on our finished product, such as Hosiery, Braids, Laces, etc., we find it exceedingly difficult to carry on, as practically all

"Continental countries have reduced their prices on Artificial Silk Yarns in line with the American and English, and can therefore manufacture goods and land them into this country at prices we are unable to compete with, largely due to the fact that we are obliged to pay much higher prices for our Artificial Silk Yarns.

Regrettable as it is we could see no way out of our situation but to lay the matter before you. Single Rayon Yarns formerly came in under Tariff Item 558B 12½% British Preferential - 17½% and 20% General, whereas these rates were in September last increased to 25% - 30% and 35% with a minimum of 28¢ per lb. from all countries, which in some yarn we just imported works out at 80% ad valorem, whereas the duty on items made by Braiders and Narrow Fabric Manufacturers come in under various Tariff Items 565 - 567 - 567A - 574 - 574A and 574B, on which tariff rates run anywhere from 12½% up to 25% British Preferential - from 17½% to 27½% Most Favored Nation and from 20% to 35% under General Tariff.

These rates are very much too low to protect the Braiders and Narrow Fabric Industry considering the high cost of Artificial Silk Yarns; unless we can get some relief in prices the tariff rates we have requested, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN	MOST FAVORED NATION	GENERAL
30%	45%	45%

"Continental countries have reduced their prices on artificial silk yarns in line with the American and English, and can therefore manufacture goods and land them into this country at prices we are unable to compete with, largely due to the fact that we are obliged to pay much higher prices for our artificial silk yarns.

Regrettable as it is we could see no way out of our situation but to lay the matter before you. Single No. on yarns formerly came in under tariff item 5588 (24% British Preferential - 17½% and General), whereas these yarns were in Government increased to 55% - 30% and 35% with a minimum of 20¢ per lb. from all countries, which in some yarns we just imported works out at 50% ad valorem, whereas the duty on items made by Britmore and Continentals come in under various tariff items 565 - 567 - 5074 - 574 - 574a and 574d, on which tariff rates run anywhere from 12½% up to British Preferential - from 17½% to 27½% Most Favored Nation and from 30% to 35% under General tariff.

These rates are very much too low to protect the Britmore and Lorne Textile Industry against the high cost of artificial silk Yarns; unless we can get some relief in prices the tariff rates are prohibitive, viz:

" With a specific duty of 40¢ per gross yards from all countries will not be sufficient so that we hope some equitable arrangement can be made to satisfy all interested concerns."

(Page 7825 follows)

Q. Now, dealing with the first part of it, Mr. MacDougall, there was an increase in September 1930, as you told us yesterday and repeat in this letter, in the tariff protection on rayon yarns? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And almost immediately following that increase in rayon yarns the Courtaulds Company, which was the only suppliers of rayon yarns in Canada, increased their price? A. I will have to look that up.

Q. I would like to have everything you have on this? A. I think it became effective ...

Q. It became effective on the 1st of December, something like that, 1930? A. (Witness looks through sheets) Yes, there was a slight increase in November,1930.

Q. Well, a slight increase of 10 cents a pound? A. Well, no, not so far as we are concerned because I am speaking of the class of yarn we use in the largest quantity. We buy many sizes. Still our largest quantity is mostly sizes 450 and 600 deniers.

Q. The 150 deniers, which is the size that is most used, I am told ...? A. I understand so.

Q. Yes, it was increased by 10 cents a pound? A. Yes, 10 cents a pound.

Q. That is from what to what? A. 75 to 85 cents.

Q. And at the same time the parent company reduced their price of yarn in England and the United

Q. Now, during the last year of 19[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] insurance [illegible] as you told me yesterday and recent in this inquiry, [illegible] or the [illegible] protection or injury power. [illegible]

A. And almost immediately following that we [illegible] in report on the Portsmouth [illegible], [illegible] the only employers of [illegible] persons in [illegible] general [illegible] point. I [illegible] to look [illegible]

Q. I would like to have everything you have [illegible] that. A. I think it becomes effective.

Q. It becomes effective on the 1st of January [illegible] something like that, [illegible]? A. [illegible] looks [illegible] absent. Yes, there was a slight increase [illegible]

Q. Well, a slight increase of 10 cents a [illegible]

A. Well, no, not so that we are concerned [illegible] in saving of the [illegible] or year. We [illegible] [illegible] activity. We buy many [illegible]. Still our [illegible] is we by [illegible] 600 [illegible]

Q. The 100 [illegible], which is the [illegible] most used, I am told ...? A. I understand so.

Q. Yes, it was increased by 10 cents a [illegible]

A. Yes, 10 cents a pound.

Q. That is from an 8 to ...? A. [illegible] cents.

Q. [illegible]

States, did they not? A. Well, I could not say whether the parent company or not. All I know is our own prices on yarn that we record; I don't know whom we got them from at various times, I presume different sources.

Q. At any rate the price of rayon yarns was reduced just about that time in England? A. A slight reduction in England, yes, sir.

Q. And in the United States? A. I have not got the United states. Wait a minute, sir, no, the United States we have not got any reduction until September 1932.

Q. What was the reduction in September 1932 in the United States? A. That is wrong. The United States there was a reduction in November, 1931.

Q. Yes, I thought so. What was the reduction ? A. 20 cents a pound.

Q. Now, what was your experience prior to writing this letter to draw the matter to the attention of the Prime Minister. In dealing with the Courtaulds Company, had you had shipments held up until this increased price came into effect or anything like that ? A. Oh, I would hesitate in saying that to-day.

Q. You do not remember that off-hand? A. No.

Q. Well then, the enclosure that you sent in this letter which is Exhibit 554, is a comparative table -- probably you have a copy of it, Mr.

stress, did they not? A. Well, I could not say w
that the present economy or not. All I know is our o
notices on year that we issued; I don't know when
got them from at various times, I presume different
companies.

Q. At any rate the state of affairs was
known just about that time in England? A. I might
remember in England, yes, etc.

Q. And in the United States? A. I have not
the United States. Will a minute, sir, no, the
States we have not got any reduction until September
1932.

Q. What was the connection in September 1932
the United States? A. That is exactly. The
States there was a reduction in November, 1931.

Q. Yes, I thought so. What has the
A. 20 cents a pound.

Q. Now, what was your experience prior to
this letter to draw the matter to the attention of
Prime Minister. In dealing with the Canadian
company, had you had arrangements held up until this
price came into effect or anything like that?
I would hesitate in saying that to-day.

Q. You do not remember that off-hand?

Q. Well then, the evidence that you sent
this letter which is Exhibit 564, let's
have -- presumably you have a copy of it, etc.

MacDougall? A. Yes, I think I have.

Q. Showing the prices of rayon yarn at this time in Canada, the prices for the American viscose company and the prices for Courtaulds Limited, England? A. Yes.

Q. Now, to take the 150 deniers, which is I think the one that is most commonly used, the price on July 17th, 1930, was 75 cents. On November 18th, 1930, it was 85 cents. In the United States on July 22nd, 1930, it was 95 cents; on January 9th, 1931, it was 75 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had the price that came into effect on November 18th, 1930, in Canada been maintained through to January, 1931, the time you wrote this letter ? A. That is the 85 cent price?

Q. Yes? A. Yes, sir , it was in effect until September, 1932.

Q. Then in England the price in July 1930 was 4s 1½d, but that included a shilling excise tax at that time, did it not? A. I think that is right.

Q. Of the 4 shillings 1½d a shilling of that was an excise tax that went to the British government ? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. In January 15th, 1931, it was 3s 11½d? A. Yes.

Q. And you have in the last column, Price Manufacturer gets in England, have deducted 1 shilling excise tax? A. Yes.

Q. So that the price to the manufacturer in England was 71 cents? A. That was price in January, 1931.

Q. It would probably be a shilling difference at that time. I think the shilling excise tax was maintained over there for a considerable period. What is it now-- 6d? A. I think it is maintained at 6d. I am not positive of that, but I think that is right.

Q. At any rate the price in England was 71 cents in January, 1931: in the United States 75 cents; in Canada it was 85 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you point out in your letter that on some of the yarns that you are compelled to use the duty worked out to a protection of about 80 percent ?

A. I presume that was correct at the time. I don't know now. It must have been figured out properly at that time.

Q. I presume it would be or you would not write a letter to the Prime Minister telling him something you had not taken the trouble to figure out? A. Very true.

Q. You say -- "these rates were in September last increased to 25 percent -- 30 percent and 35 percent with a minimum of 28 cents per pound, from all countries, which in some yarns we just imported works out at 80 percent ad valorem."? A. Yes.

Q. Well, with this situation were you compelled to increase the prices of your products? A. We were unable to do so.

Q. Well, this was just about the time you thought

A. It would probably be a shilling difference at that time. I think the shilling excise tax was maintained over there for a considerable period. Q. That is it now-- 6d? A. I think it is maintained at 6d. I am not positive of that, but I think that is right.

Q. At any rate the price in England was 72 cents in January, 1921; in the United States 70 cents; in Canada it was 80 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you point out in your letter that on account of the yeans that you are compelled to use the duty worked out to a protection of about 80 percent?

A. I wouldn't say not exactly at that time. I don't know now. It must have been figured out properly at that time.

Q. I presume it would be or you would not write a letter to the Prime Minister telling him something you had not taken the trouble to figure out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say -- "These prices were in December 1920 increased to 58 percent -- 30 percent and 30 percent with a minimum of 28 cents per pound, from all countries, which in some years we just imported nuts at 80 percent ad valorem."? A. Yes.

Q. Well, with this situation were you compelled to increase the prices of your products? A. We were unable to do so.

Q. All this was just about the time you

it was necessary for you to reduce the wages? A. I don't know. I had nothing to do with the operation of the company and I don't know just what happened at that time but I would say in a general way any scale of wages that was in effect in 1929, like all values in effect at that time, had to be adjusted to meet changed conditions.

Q. You seem to be complaining anyway you were being ground between upper and nether millstone. One was that your raw material had been increased by reason of the increased customs duty and the other that the purchasing power of the country would not justify an increase in price accordingly? A. That is right.

Q. That is correct, is not it? A. Yes.

Q. And the net result was your company did not make as much money as it had done ? A. Very true.

Q. And the wages were reduced? A. I presume they must have been reduced, yes sir.

Q. Well, there were others besides yourselves that joined in these representations to the Government in a complaint about the increase that had taken place? A. Oh, yes, I think there was a number of others.

Q. Yes, I have seen some correspondence on it and eventually the price was brought down in September, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: When you say the price was brought down...

MR. McRUER: The price of the yarn.

THE WITNESS: Yes, the price was reduced in

it was necessary for you to reduce the wages? A. I don't know. I had nothing to do with the operation of the company and I don't know just what happened at the time but I would say in a general way any scale of wages that was in effect in 1929, like all values in effect at that time, had to be adjusted to meet changed conditions.

Q. You seem to be complaining anyway you were being ground between upper and nether millstones. One was that your raw material had been increased by reason of the increased customs duty and the other that the purchasing power of the country would not justify an increase in price accordingly? A. That is right.

Q. That is correct, is not it? A. Yes.

Q. And the net result was your company did not make as much money as it had done? A. Very true.

Q. And the wages were reduced? A. I presume they must have been reduced, yes sir.

Q. Well, there had been protest [illegible] that joined in these representations to the government in a complaint about the increase that had taken place? A. Oh, yes, I think there was a number of others.

Q. Yes, I have seen some correspondence on it and eventually the price was brought down in [illegible] 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: When you say the price was brought down...

MR. MONK K.C.: The price of the yarn.

September, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: Reduced by the manufacturer?

MR. McRUER: By Courtaulds.

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We will have to go into all that story by the people responsible for it and not you. Have you got a statement of the prices of yarn in Canada and abroad by years down to date? A. Do you mean just on a year or each month?

Q. Oh, it is the prevailing price to you? A. We would just take a price and continue that price until the next change.

Q. Have you a table of that sort you could give me? You sent a very nice table to the government that is very informative, sets out in a precise way the exact situation and that comes down to January 15th, 1931. I wondered if we could have changes that took place in the price of yarn in Canada and abroad since then? A. Yes, we have that.

THE COMMISSIONER: This has reference only to rayon yarn.

MR. McRUER: Yes, rayon yarns.

There is a gentleman here I asked to come, my lord. I do not think his evidence would be very long. I wondered if I could interject him. He wants to get away. I am not through with Mr. MacDougall.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. MacDougall can stand aside.

September, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: Returned by the manufacturer

MR. MORROW: By Commission.

THE WITNESS: Yes sir.

BY MR. MORROW: Q. We will have to go into all the
story by the people responsible for it and not you.
Have you got a statement of the prices of yarn in
Canada and abroad by years down to date? A. Do you
mean just on a year or each month?

Q. Oh, it is the prevailing price to you? A. We
would just take a price and continue that price until
the next change.

Q. Have you a table of that sort you could give
me? You sent a very nice table to the government that
is very informative, sets out in a precise way the
yearly adjustments and that came down to December 1931,
1932. I wondered if we could have changes in it took
place in the price of yarn in Canada and abroad since
then? A. Yes, we have that.

[illegible]

MR. MORROW: Yes, seven years.

There is a gentleman here I asked to come, my
lord. I do not think his evidence would be very long
I wondered if I could interject him. He wants to get
away. I am not through with Mr. Macdonell.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Macdonell can stand aside

JACK P. LEVEE Sworn and examined

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You live in Montreal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have an official position with the Dress Goods Manufacturers? A. Dress Manufacturers. The correct name is the National Associated Women's Wear Bureau, comprising dress, coat and suit and all lines of ladies' wear.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is your position? A. The executive director. It comprises manufacturers in Montreal and Toronto.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What is the object of your Association? A. To further the interests of the manufacturers in their relationship with retailers, credit problems, fair trade practices and anything which is of interest to the industry.

Q. The members of your Association are those who cut up and manufacture dress goods? A. Exactly.

Q. And your members buy from the big mills ? A. Exactly.

Q. The product of the big mills is your raw material? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I invited several of your members to come and some said that they had to be away but you would represent them here, and I want to get from you anything that you want to put before the Commission on behalf of the dress goods' manufacturers? A. Well,

JOHN A. BYRNE sworn and examined

BY MR. MORROW: Q. You live in Montreal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have an official position with the Women's Wear Bureau? A. [illegible]

The correct name is the National Association of Women's Wear Bureau, comprising dress, coat and suit and all lines of ladies' wear.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is your position? A. The Association elected [illegible] in Montreal and Toronto.

BY MR. MORROW: Q. What is the object of your association? A. To further the interests of the manufacturers in their relationship with retailers, credit problems, [illegible] and [illegible] which is of interest to the industry.

Q. The members of your association are those who [illegible] — [illegible]. Q. And your members buy from the big mills? A. Exactly.

Q. The product of the big mills is your raw material? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I invited several of your members to come and [illegible] if it may be [illegible] represent them here, and I want to get from you any [illegible] that you make in your [illegible] of the [illegible]

we have held no formal meeting and I am sure had not you called them the day before, very important holiday, some would have attended. I know some did intend coming down.

Q. Well, they may have an opportunity of coming at a later date? A. We have nothing particular that we want to advance unless you were to let us know what you were particularly interested in.

Q. Well, we are interested in your business. Have you anything to say in reference to the effect that tariffs on woven goods have had on your business ?

A. Well, in that regard we have found the downward trend of tariff has invariably carried with it or always carried with it a downward revision of the manufactured garments, on the tariff of the manufactured garment also, and that has been very harmful to the industry.

Q. And an upward revision carried with it a upward revision of the tariff on the manufactured garment too? A. Yes.

Q. And what effect has that got on the consumer?

A. Well, the consumers' interests are very well taken care of in this country due to intensive competition. The excess production has taken care of the consumer to a far greater extent than it has of the producer.

Q. Well, have you experienced any difficulty in getting supplies of any of the materials that are

we have held no formal meeting and I am sure had not you called them the day before, very important matters some would have attended. I knew some did intend coming down.

Q. Well, they may have an opportunity of coming at a later date? A. We have nothing particular that we want to advance unless you were to let us know what you have particularly interested in.

Q. Well, we are interested in your business. Have you anything to say in reference to the effect that tariffs on wooden goods have had on your business?

A. Well, in that regard we have found the downward trend of tariff has invariably coupled with it or always coupled with it a downward revision of the manufactured elements, on the tariff of the manufacturer also, and that has been very harmful to the industry.

Q. And an upward revision coupled with it a general revision of the tariff on the manufactured product too? A. Yes.

Q. And what effect has that had on the consumer?

A. Well, the consumers' interests are very well [illegible] here or in this country due to intensive competition [illegible]

Q. Well, have you experienced any difficulty

used by the manufacturer ? A. Not in the supplies that are the important factor in the manufacture of garments.

Q. What do you mean by that? A.- Well, there may be the slightly used material.

Q. Slightly used? A. The novelty -- that is not important -- that is used to a very small extent and is not any important factor in the manufacture of garments, that may be difficult to procure at times because of its novelty and it takes a certain amount of time for the mills here to take up the manufacture of that novelty.

Q. I want to know this: There are a class of people in Canada that all require certain staple lines. There is another class of people that can afford to buy other lines, but there are not so many of them -- that is correct, is not it? A. Yes.

Q. And if you are manufacturing dresses for that class you do not require as much of that type of material as you do of the other? A. No.

Q. And if the manufacturers here are manufacturing for that limited market, the more staple class has to carry the cost, the difference in the cost, does it not? A. No, I would not say so because they would charge a price which would well take care of the small quantity that they would produce.

Q. You mean if they are producing for that limited market they have to charge very much more for it ?

used by the manufacturer? A. But is the supplies that are the important factor in the manufacture of garments.

Q. What do you mean by that? A.- Well, there may be the slightly used material.

Q. Slightly used? A. The novelty -- that is not important -- that is used to a very small extent and is not any important factor in the manufacture of garments, that may be difficult to procure at times because of its novelty and it takes a certain amount of time for the mills here to take up the manufacture that novelty.

Q. I want to know this: There are a class of service in Canada that all require certain staple lines. There is another class of people that can afford to buy other lines, but there are not so many of them - that is correct, is not it? A. Yes.

Q. And if you are manufacturing dresses for the class you do not require as much of that type of material as you do of the other? A. No.

Q. And if the manufacturers here are manufacturing very high priced novelty, the more novelty plus the cost, the difference in the cost, does it

So, I mean by any as happens that small quantities would only take about of the small quantity which they would produce.

Q. You mean if they are producing for that it

[illegible] for it?

A. They charge a price in keeping with the quantity.

Q. I wonder whether that is economical for the people who have to pay for it? A. Well, some of us believe that it is more economical than possibly finding that that may be used as a thin edge of the wedge to reduce the tariffsrright along the line, because to define a novelty may be very very difficult.

Q. You are a believer that there should be no reduction in tariffs of any kind at all? A. I would not care to speak on any other line but our own.

Q. Well, you seem to be afraid of the thin edge of the wedge. Will you tell me please, how the employees of the dress manufacturers have fared under the high tariff we have had in the last three or four years? A. Well, wages were very much higher.

Q. Well, what will they run -- you say they are much higher? A. They were very much higher.

Q. How are they? They did not seem to be so high at the Price Spread Inquiry in the garment manufacturers. A. The Price Spreads' Inquiry took in wages very close to the period of the inquiring.

Q. Have they gone up since? A. There has been a slightly better condition due to the strict enforcement of the Minimum Wage Regulations in the Province of Quebec and if we are speaking just of the dress industry -- of course, in the coat industry the Unions/ contacts have seen to it that there has been a steady increase and a shortening hours of labour.

Q. You got your protection in 1930. I think

A. They charge a price in keeping with the quantity

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after the Price Spreads Inquiry in 1934 the benefits did not seem to start to flow to the labour men. Since then the unions have got busy and minimum wage boards have got busy and they are far better. A. The Minimum Wage Board in the Province of Quebec has seen to it that there has been a very strict enforcement of the minimum wage regulations.

Q. When did they start that? A. It has gradually been more effective over the period of the last two years.

Q. Public opinion been aroused a bit? A. I cannot say what moved the Minimum Wage Board. They must answer that I think for themselves.

Q. Why did not these manufacturers pass on the benefits of the high tariffs to the employees without being forced to by either the Minimum Wage Board or the activity of the unions? A. I would say that the dress industry is one industry that is working to a very great extent at a loss and there is a lack of stability in the industry.

Q. Why? A. Some of it is due to the overproduction, caused by overproduction of materials, lack of stability in the price of materials, making the whole industry a very unsound one.

Q. Well, has that been the case over the last five years ? A. Increasingly during the last two years.

Q. It has been getting increasingly unsound during the last two years? A. Yes, the over-

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production has been more noticeable during the past two years than it was before.

Q. Well, your prescription has not worked so well then, the larger tariff prescription, if your patient is getting sicker? A. Well, the over-production deals with materials that were not protected by the tariff because they were the plain goods that were being manufactured in this country and that a much lower price than in the United States.

Q. They are protected. Now, just let me see, they did have some protection. You are not interested in manufactured goods that are free on the tariff item, especially between here and the United States, and if you are I ant to know what you are referring to? A. I was talking of the plain materials.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What kind of materials do youmean? A. All plain, silks and artificial silks that we use.

Q. You mean dresses ? A. No, I am talking about piece goods, are made at a lower price in this country than they are in the United States and therefore ...

Q. You mean sold at a lower price? A. They are sold at a lower price here than they are in the United States and therefore the tariff on the major portion of the needs of the industry was not of any interest to the industry.

BY MR. MCKEAR: Q. I am talking about tariff

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Q. Well, your prescription has not worked so well then, the larger tariff protection, if your patient is getting sicker? A. Well, the over-production deals with materials that were not protected by the tariff because they were the plain goods that were being manufactured in this country and that a much lower price than in the United States.

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BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. What kind of materials are [illegible]? A. [illegible] materials, [illegible] that we use.

Q. You mean dresses? A. No, I am talking about piece goods, are made at a lower price in that country than they are in the United States and therefore ...

Q. You mean sold at a lower price? A. They are sold at a lower price here than they are in the United States and therefore the tariff on the major portion of the needs of the industry was not of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] tariff

protection that your industry has? A. Manufactured goods...

Q. The manufactured goods -- you were manufacturing goods that had a tariff protection and what I am saying is that your industry seems to have got sicker in the last two years than it had before, so that I say the medicine did not work. What explanation is there for that? A. The overproduction.

Q. Over-production by your industry? A. Destructive competition.

Q. Well, is not that a thing that develops in every country where there is excessive tariff protection, that an overproduction grows up, people want to get into this thing that is going to be so lucrative and brings in a lot of competition internally that is just as destructive as externally? A. No, I would ascribe the reason of the position of the dress industry to the continuous lowering of prices of materials.

Q. The prices of materials are too low?

THE COMMISSIONER: Get the raw material too cheap and...

THE WITNESS: If you will permit me to continue the talk, therefore greater volume was necessary to cover that fixed overhead that every business must carry and in seeking greater volume a larger number of units were manufactured and prices reduced until the industry was working practically on a 15 or 20 percent gross mark-up.

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THE WITNESS: If you will permit me to finish the talk, therefore greater volume was necessary to cover that fixed overhead that every business must carry and in seeking greater volume a larger number of units were manufactured and prices reduced until the industry was working practically on a 15 or 20

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We get back to this then, if the manufacturer in Canada paid higher wages and it cost more to manufacture the goods, they would have to be sold a little higher -- that would be beneficial to the dress industry ? A. Yes, if they had with it protection against imports on style merchandise from the United States.

Q. You would have to shut out style merchandise-- what do you mean by that? I thought the United States was higher anyway so that we would not need to be afraid of them? A. You are confusing my answer to the question of piece goods and manufactured goods. The United States are not necessarily higher on manufactured style merchandise, because style is all of a theme and the moment it loses its novelty the price is immediately reduced in a country like the United States that are producing a tremendous amount of merchandise and they would reduce their prices far below what we could produce it here at.

Q. Well, the whole thing seems to simmer down -- we have got too many manufacturers for the population we have in Canada? A. Far too many producing far too much and mills producing more material than can be sold in a sound and stable manner.

Q. And that has got increasingly so during the last two years ? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, I went to ask you a few questions about your purchases of rayon and acetate cloth.

BY MR. MONDER: Q. We get back to this then, i
the manufacturer in Canada paid higher wages and it
cost more to manufacture the goods, they would have
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-- we have got too many manufacturers for the popu-
lation we have in Canada? A. Far too many producer
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can be sold in a sound and stable manner.

Q. And that has got increasingly so during the
last ten years? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, I want to ask you a few questions

Do you know anything about them, experience they have had, etc.? A. Well, just vaguely. If you were to ask me some question I would say whether I am familiar with it.

Q. You only know the thing vaguely. If you only know the thing vaguely we will probably have to get some of your members that know more about it. You suggested to me yesterday that you knew more about this probably than the men engaged in the business themselves ? A. Hardly that.

Q. You seemed very anxious to give evidence yesterday in place of the people actually engaged in the business, and I find out I cannot get very far. It is the people that had actual experience in the business...? A. No, I was of the opinion that some were coming here and some would be unable to come and I wanted to be sure that you were given an opportunity to secure whatever information we could furnish you with. We are doing our best, I am doing my best and if it is not sufficient I am very sorry.

Q. You do not know anything about experience on the purchases of rayon and acetate cloth? A. For instance, what in particular?

Q. Do you know anything about remnants being sold as seconds in acetate which are not seconds ? A. Yes, I have had it reported to me frequently.

Q. What is that ? A. That a great part of the excess production of the acetate, of the artificial

Q. You know anything about them, experience they have had, etc.? A. Well, just vaguely. If you were to ask me some question I would say whether I am familiar with it.

Q. You only know the thing vaguely. If you only [illegible] of your members that know more about it. You suggested to me yesterday that you knew more about this probably than the men engaged in the business themselves? A. Really that.

Q. You seemed very anxious to give testimony yesterday in place of the people actually engaged in the business, and I find out I cannot get very far. It is the people that had actual experience in the business...? A. No, I was of the opinion that some were coming here and some would be unable to come and I really is to some that you were given as [illegible] to secure whatever information we could furnish you with. We are doing our best, I am doing my best and if it is not sufficient I am very sorry.

Q. You do not know anything about experiences in the purchases of rayon and acetate cloth? A. For instance, what in particular?

Q. Do you know anything about remnants being sold as seconds in acetate which are not seconds? A. Yes, I have had it reported to me frequently.

Q. What is that? A. That a great part of the

materials, are sold as seconds or cut up as remnants, cut up into remnants to get rid of that excess production.

Q. To get rid of the excess production ? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who are they sold to ? A. There seems to be a set up of a small group of jobbers who appear to have the rights to the purchase of this type of merchandise.

Q. What do they do? A. They in turn sell it to the industry, to the dress manufacturers.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is, the people in your association? A. Yes.

Q. Well, they do not need to buy it if they do not want to? A. Well, we have various grades of manufacturers and if the manufacturer who is making a slightly higher priced garment refuses to buy material they are usually offered to the next man lower down and it is very dangerous to have him ...

Q. Your complaint is this -- that it is the same article, only sold at a higher price in the piece and then cut up into a sort of remnant and sold as seconds when just the same thing? A. And sold frequently without even being cut up. Called seconds but they are really understood to be regular goods. In fact, manufacturers themselves find no difficulty in using these materials, but the man who has bought them higher up has the ground taken away from under his feet and he has to face this ruinous competition.

materials, are sold as seconds or cut up as remnants, cut up into remnants to get rid of the excess production.

Q. To get rid of the excess production? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who are they sold to? A. [illegible] jobbers who appear to have the rights to the purchase of this type of merchandise.

Q. What do they do? A. They in turn sell it to the industry, to the dress manufacturers.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. That is, the people in your [illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. Well, they do not need to buy it if they do not want to? A. Well, we have various grades of manufacturers and if the manufacturer who is making a slightly higher priced garment refuses to buy maybe they are usually offered to the next one lower down and it is very dangerous to have him ...

Q. [illegible] materials, sold as a higher priced [illegible] then cut up into a sort of remnant and sold as seconds when just the same thing? A. And sold frequently without even being cut up. Called seconds but they really understood to be regular goods. Q. Yes? A. Jobbers themselves find no difficulty in using the materials, but the man who has taught them higher [illegible]

Q. I suppose there are all sorts of dodges among the weavers just the same as there are amongst the manufacturers of dress goods ? A. Of course I am here to speak for our own people. I think very highly of our own people.--

THE COMMISSIONER: There will be an adjournment for ten minutes.

Adjourned at 11:25 A.M.

(Page 7842 follows)

WILLIAM MacDOUGALL, (Examination resumed)

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. There were some other matters that you wanted to correct, Mr. MacDougall? A. Yes, sir, those figures that you asked me for, this report, I have those here now.

Q. Thank you very much? A. One is a comparison of Canadian and British prices and the other is a comparison of Canadian and Great Britain.

Q. There is a statement dated the 30th of May, 1936 which is a comparison of prices between the United States and Canada? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From 1930 to 1936; that would be the next Exhibit, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: 555.

EXHIBIT 555: Comparison of prices between United States and Canada on viscose.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is prices on what?

MR. McRUER: Rayon yarn, my lord, viscose yarn. Then, I just want to understand the various columns here. The first column is "Imported Continental Yarn landed prior to Sept. 1930, budget."

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We will take it that is the landed cost?

A. The landed cost.

Q. In dealing with the 150 denier the landed cost was 72 cents? A. Yes, sir.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q. Where were some other matters that you wanted to correct, Mr. Woodwright? A. Yes, sir, those figures that you asked me for, this report, I have those now by.

Q. Thank you very much? A. One is a comparison of Canadian and Great Britain.

Q. There is a statement dated the 26th of May, [illegible] which is a comparison of prices between the United States and Canada? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From 1945 to 1955; that would be the most suitable, by law.

[illegible]

EXHIBIT 145: Comparison of prices between United States and Canada on vinegar.

The Commissioner: That is prices on vinegar.

Q. [illegible] Mr. Wright, so long, Vinegar here. Then, I just want to understand the various columns here. The first column is "Approved Estimates Voted prior to Sept. 1955, Budget."

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We will take it that is the Canada Gazette.

A. The Canada Gazette.

Q. Is dealing with the 1955 Budget the Canada Gazette?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Canadian price on the 17th of July, 1930 was 75 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The United States' price 95 cents? A. Yes.

Q. Would that be the landed cost or the price it was sold in the United States - apparently the price sold? A. I think it is the price sold.

Q. Then, in November, 1930, the Canadian price was 85 cents, that is, a ten-cent increase, and the United States' price was 75 cents? A. 1931.

Q. 1931, yes. In 1932 the Canadian price was reduced to 80 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was still five cents a pound higher than it was in 1930? A. Yes.

Q. The United States price was reduced to 60 cents? A. Yes.

Q. And in July 1933 the Canadian price was 80 cents and the United States price 65 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In October, 1933 the Canadian price was 85 cents, and the United States' price 65 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the Canadian price was again 10 cents higher than it was in July, 1930? A. Yes.

Q. Although the American price was 30 cents lower? A. Yes.

Q. Than it was in July 1930; then, in May 1934 the Canadian price was 80 cents and the American price 55 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that at that time the Canadian price was 5 cents higher than it was in July, 1930 and the

Q. The Canadian price on the 17th of July, 1930 was 75 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The United States' price 35 cents? A. Yes.

Q. Would that be the landed cost or the price it was sold in the United States - apparently the price sold? A. I think it is the price sold.

Q. Then, in November, 1930, the Canadian price was 55 cents, that is, a ten-cent increase, and the United States' price was 75 cents? A. 1931.

Q. 1931, yes. In 1932 the Canadian price was reduced to 50 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was still five cents a pound higher than it was in 1930? A. Yes.

Q. The United States price was reduced to 50 cents? A. Yes.

Q. And in July 1932 the Canadian price was 50 cents and the United States price 35 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In October, 1932 the Canadian price was 35 cents, and the United States' price 35 cents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the Canadian price was again 10 cents higher than it was in July, 1930? A. Yes.

Q. Although the American price was 30 cents lower?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it was in July 1930; then, in May 1934 the Canadian price was 30 cents and the American price 35 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that at that time the Canadian price was 5

American price was 40 cents lower. Then we get to October, 1935 and the Canadian price is 67 cents and the American price 57 cents? A Yes, sir.

Q. In January, 1936, the Canadian price is 60 cents and the United States price 57 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then in May, 1936 the Canadian price is 57 cents and the American price 57 cents?
A. The same.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: I think the American price is now higher.

THE WITNESS: That is according to our records.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Those are the quotations?
A. Those are the records that we keep.

Q. It is said the American went up in June - well, this is dated the 30th of May. Then, you have appended below the customs tariff. Well, that is a very useful table, Mr. MacDougall. Then, the next exhibit, my lord, will be 556, and it is a price comparison between Canada and Great Britain on viscose yarns. It is artificial silk you mean by that viscose? AQ Yes.

EXHIBIT 556: Price comparison between Canada and Great Britain on viscose yarns.

THE COMMISSIONER: For the same years?

MR. McRUER: Covering the same years, yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Between Canada and whom did you say?

MR. McRUER: Canada and Great Britain.

American price was 40 cents lower. Then we get to October, 1955 and the Canadian price is 57 cents and the American price 57 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In January, 1956, the Canadian price is 60 cents and the American price 57 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then in May, 1956 the Canadian price is 57 cents and the American price 57 cents?

A. The same.

MR. [illegible]: I think the American price is one higher.

THE [illegible]: That is according to our records.

MR. [illegible]: Q. Those are the quotations?

A. Please the witness [illegible].

Q. It is said the previous week by Mr. [illegible] well, this is dated the 20th of May. Then, you have quoted below the customs tariff. Well, that is a very useful table, Mr. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], of course, [illegible] [illegible] between Canada and Great Britain on viscose rayon. Is artificial silk you mean by that [illegible]? A. Yes.

[illegible] and Great Britain on viscose yarns.

THE COMMISSIONER: For the same years?

A. [illegible] [illegible] years, yes, Mr. [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: Between Canada and what do you say?

A. [illegible] and Great Britain.

So the record appears to be on this for the 150-A Denier in Canada, July 1930, 75 cents and Great Britain 75 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. November, 1930, Canada 85 cents and Great Britain 71 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So there was apparently a four-cent reduction in Great Britain over that period? A. That is less the excise tax.

Q. Less the excise tax; in 1931, October, the English price is69 cents and the Canadian price is still 71 cents? A. Still 85 cents.

Q. Still 85 cents, oh yes; then, in September, 1932 the Canadian price is 80 cents? A. And the English price remained the same.

Q. The English price remained the same.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much was it?

MR. McRUER: 69 cents; in January, 1934 the English price was 68 cents, and the Canadian price remained at 80 cents? A. 80 cents.

Q. In May 1934, the Canadian price was 80 cents and the British price remained at 68 cents; is that correct? A. 68 cents, yes.

Q. In October, 1935 the Canadian price was 67 cents and the British price 68 cents? A. Yes,sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: The British price how much?

MR. McRUER: 68 cents, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Instead of 80?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, it is the same.

So the record appears to be on this for the 1930-A Dual in Canada, July 1930, 75 cents and Great Britain 75 ce

A. Yes, sir.

Q. November, 1930, Canada 55 cents and Great Britain 71 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So there was apparently a four-cent reduction in Great Britain over that period? A. That is less the excise tax.

Q. Less the excise tax; in 1931, October, the English price 1909 cents and the Canadian price is st

A. [illegible] ... still 65 cents.

Q. Still 65 cents, on yes; then, in September, 19 the Canadian price is 55 cents? A. And the English

Q. The English price remained the same.

THE COMMISSIONER: How much was it?

MR. McDUGALL: 55 cents; in January, 1934 the Engli price was 55 cents, and the Canadian price remained

A. 55 cents? A. 55 cents.

Q. In May 1934, the Canadian price was 55 cents and the British price remained at 55 cents; is that correct? A. 55 cents, yes.

Q. In October, 1935 the Canadian price was 47 cents and the British price 55 cents? A. Yes,

[illegible] ... the British price was [illegible]

A. [illegible] 55 cents, [illegible] June.

[illegible]

[illegible] Yes, sir, it is the same.

MR. McRUER: The Canadian had been 80 before.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the Canadian in October?

MR. McRUER: October, 67 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Instead of 80 previously?

MR. McRUER: Instead of 80 previously. In January, 1936 the Canadian price was 60 cents and the British price remained at 68 cents. In April 1936 the British price was 52 cents and the Canadian price remained at 60 cents, until May, 1936 when it became 57 cents? A. Yes.

Q. You have appended also to this the customs tariff. In October, 1935, Mr. Macdougall, you apparently composed a sort of review of the situation as it affected our business in a letter to Mr. Dawson, and copies sent to several other people? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit -

MR. McRUER: It is in, my lord, it is Exhibit 494, and it contains several paragraphs which are numbered that I want to ask Mr. MacDougall some questions about.

"Since our telephone talk the other day, I have been thinking over our situation in regard to Dut , taxes, etc. prior to 1930 and the obstacles that we have had t contend with since the present Government have been in power.

1. Material increase in cost of Rayon Yarns also Cotton Yarns - Rayon yarn duties previously about 17½% were increased to 50/60% - you are familiar with the Cotton Yarn duties."

MR. MONDER: The Canadian had been 80 before.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the Canadian in Sterling? Is Canadian Sterling, 87 cents?

THE COMMISSIONER: Instead of 90 previously?

MR. MONDER: Instead of 90 previously.

In January, 1936 the Canadian price was 80 cents and the British price remained at 86 cents. In April 1936 the British price was 90 cents and the Canadian price remained at 80 cents, until May, 1936 when it became at parity.

. You have appealed also to this the customs tariff. In October, 1936, Mr. Macdonald, you officially requested a hearing of the Minister as it affected your business in a letter to Mr. Dunton and copies sent to several other people? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be invisible -

MR. MONDER: It is in, my lord, it is invisible and it contains several paragraphs which are numbered that I want to ask Mr. Macdonald some questions about.

"Since our telephone talk the other day, I have been thinking over our situation in regard to Duty, taxes, etc. prior to 1930 and the strategies that we have had to contend with since the present Government came into power.

1. Material increase in wool duty. There also Cotton Yarns - Rayon yarn duties previously about 17½% were increased to 30%% - you are familiar with the Cotton Yarn dating.

Now, we have dealt with the rayon duties; was there an increase in cotton yarn duties that affected your business too? A. I just don't know whether I have got those figures.

Q. There are no figures here? A. I think the situation there was more that the prices in the foreign countries were reduced and they were not reduced in Canada?

Q. "2. We were not given any compensation or increased duty on our Finished Products notwithstanding the increased cost of our raw materials, in fact, our protection has actually been reduced on Rayon Threads and Ribbons."

Was there a reduction on rayon threads and ribbons?

A. A reduction in the tariff?

Q. Yes? A. No, sir, no.

Q. Why do you say your protection was actually reduced? A. Well, the protection was actually reduced when the foreign manufacturer was buying his yarn at much lower prices than what we were paying and therefore he would be able to manufacture his goods and ship them in here at lower prices than we could produce our goods for and therefore the protection to us was reduced.

Q. Because he was getting his raw material cheaper?

A. His raw material was very much cheaper.

Q. "3. The Liberal Party always considered and allowed a spread between Raw Materials and Finished

Now, we have dealt with the rayon cutlet; was there an increase in cotton yarn duties that affected your business too? A. I just don't know whether I carry yarn items.

Q. There are no figures here? A. I think the figures have indicated the volume in the various countries were reduced and they were not reduced in Canada.

Q. "2. We were not given any compensation or increased duty on our finished products notwithstanding the increased cost of our raw materials. In fact, our protection has actually been reduced on rayon threads and ribbons."

Has there a reduction on rayon threads and ribbons?

A. A reduction in the tariff?

Q. Yes? A. No, sir, no.

Q. Why do you say your protection was actually reduced? A. Well, the protection was actually reduced when the actual manufacturer was buying rayon at much lower prices than we were paying and therefore he would be able to manufacture his goods and ship them in here at lower prices than we could produce our goods for and therefore the pressure is greater upon us.

Q. Because he was getting his raw material cheaper?

A. His raw material was very much cheaper.

Q. "3. The liberal duty always considered and allowed to exist between the domestic and finished

goods."

Well, we will not go into that.

"4. No consideration whatever given to our representations and briefs regarding silk and rayon threads, also silk and rayon ribbons, braids, tapes, etc."

You were making representations to get increased protection on these articles? A. Yes, sir.

Q. "5. Excise Tax on Raw materials including Raw Silk, also included in our Cotton Yarn prices, but does not apply against keenly competitive imports of Finished goods from England, there being no Excise Tax on goods imported from England."

What was it you are complaining about in regard to excise taxes that you thought was militating against your business? A. The excise tax on raw material.

Q. That is the excise tax on raw cotton?

A. The excise tax on raw cotton, the excise tax on raw silk, any of our raw materials which did not apply to the finished article.

Q. That is a matter concerning which I have seen considerable correspondence and I would like you as a manufacturer to make any representations to the Commission that you would like to make in respect to the imposition of excise taxes on raw silk and raw cotton? A. Well, it was an actual increase in our cost of raw material.

[illegible].

Well, we will not go into that.

"4. Representations made to get representations and briefs regarding silk and rayon threads, also silk and rayon ribbons, braids, lace etc."

You were making representations to get increased protection on these articles? A. Yes, sir.

Q. "5. Excise tax on raw materials including raw silk, also included in our cotton yarn prices, but does not apply against nearly competitive imports of finished goods from England, there being no excise tax on goods imported from England."

What was it you are complaining about in regard to excise taxes that you thought was militating against your business? A. The excise tax on raw materials.

Q. What is the excise tax on raw cotton?

A. The excise tax on raw cotton, the excise tax on raw silk, any of our raw materials which did not apply to the finished articles.

Q. That is a matter concerning which I have seen considerable correspondence and I would like you as a manufacturer to make any representations to the Commission that you would like to make in regard to the imposition of excise taxes on raw silk and raw rayon? A. Well, it was an natural increase

Q. How much was the excise tax? A. It was 3 per cent., and is still three per cent., except from England where the excise tax has been cancelled.

Q. You do not import raw silk or cotton from Great Britain? A. Well, we do import some cotton, yes, sir.

Q. Of course, it is called an excise tax, but the real effect of it is that it is just a duty? A. It is a duty, yes, sir.

Q. A customs duty, you may call it an excise tax but it is a customs duty? A. It is a duty on raw material.

THE COMMISSIONER: Imposed where?

MR. McRUER: By the Canadian Government.

THE COMMISSIONER: On British imports?

THE WITNESS: On all imports, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't know why it is called an excise tax.

MR. McRUER: It is a mystery to me. As a matter of fact, there has been considerable complaint by the industry for some time about the excise tax of three per cent. being imposed on raw cotton, raw silk, and those raw materials that go into the fabrication of goods here? A. That is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is really an import duty.

MR. McRUER: An import duty on the raw material. I suppose it is called an excise tax to make it a little bit more tasty.

Q. How much was the excise tax? A. It was a [illegible], and it still [illegible] yearly from [illegible] where the excise tax has been [illegible].

Q. You do not import raw silk or cotton from Great Britain? A. Well, we do import some cotton, yes, sir.

Q. Of course, it is called an excise tax, but the real effect of it is that it is just a duty?

A. It is a duty, yes, sir.

Q. A customs duty, you may call it an excise tax but it is a customs duty? A. It is a duty on raw material.

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: By the Dominion Government.

THE CONVENTION: On British imports?

THE WITNESS: On all imports, sir.

THE CONVENTION: I don't know why it is called an excise tax.

Mr. [illegible]: It is a mystery to me. As a matter of fact, [illegible] industry for some time about the excise tax of [illegible] per cent, being imposed on raw cotton, raw silk, and those raw materials that go into the fabrication of goods here? A. That is right.

THE CONVENTION: It is really an import duty.

Mr. [illegible]: An import duty on the raw material. I suppose it is called an excise tax to make it a [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: I suppose it is called an excise tax because it can be imposed on any similar goods in Canada.

THE WITNESS: It is only applied on imports. That did not apply to Canadian manufactured goods; it applied on imports of raw materials.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am talking of raw materials. I say if there were any Canadian raw materials it would apply to them.

MR. McRUER: Yes, but it is only applied on importations.

THE COMMISSIONER: Only on importations; then, it is a straight import tax. It is an addition to the Customs tariff.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. One of the objections to that, Mr. MacDougall, is this, if the goods are made up abroad they may be imported in their manufactured state by paying the customs duty but they do not have to pay this excise tax? A. Well, they paid an excise tax depending on where it comes from; there is no excise tax from England.

Q. Supposing, for instance, the ribbons which you manufacture are manufactured in the United States, the manufacturer over there does not have to start off with a 3 per cent. excise tax on his raw silk? A. No, absolutely not.

Q. But you start off with a three per cent. excise tax? A. Yes.

Q. Which you contend cuts down the protection

THE COMMISSIONER: I suppose it is called an excise tax because it can be imposed on any similar goods in Canada.

THE WITNESS: It is only applied on imports. It did not apply to Canadian manufactured goods; it applied on imports of raw materials.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am talking of raw materials. Supposing Italian silk manufacturers manufactured it would apply to them.

Mr. MORGAN: Yes, but it is only applied on importations.

THE COMMISSIONER: Only on importations; then, it is a customs import tax. It is not relative to the Customs Tariff.

BY Mr. BOURINOT: Q. One of the witnesses in chief, Mr. Macdonald, is this, if the goods are made up without duty and be imported in (bad) condition and by paying the customs duty but they do not have to pay the excise duty? A. Well, they pay an excise tax depending on where it comes from; there is no excise tax from England.

Q. Supposing, for instance, the silkgoods which you manufacture are manufactured in the United States, the manufacturer over there does not have to start off with a 3 per cent. excise tax on his raw silk?

A. No, absolutely not.

you have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the argument that is put forward; I have read it in plenty of correspondence that has taken place and I just wanted to get your statement on it without filling a lot of material. Then, we go on to 6:

"6. When the latest French Treaty became effective the old rates of Duty on Silk and Rayon Ribbons again took effect, which created an extremely serious loss to us when Exchange conditions were normal."

Now, what do you mean by that, had the duties been reduced on some of your products? A. There was a French Treaty in effect which was abbrogated; I cannot recall the exact dates now. Later a new Treaty took the place of the old one and through that our rates of duty were reduced because they permitted goods to come in from France, which also included various other countries including Switzerland, who manufacture considerable ribbons, and when the exchange condition was normal it was certainly a serious situation to us. Then, when the exchange, the Swiss franc increased materially on account of their being on the gold standard naturally it would have its effect in giving us increased protection again.

Q. You have not suffered from importations from France and Switzerland? A. Not lately due to

you have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is the argument that is put forward; I have read it in plenty of correspondence that has taken place and I just wanted to get your statement on it without filing a lot of material. Then, we go on to 6:

"6. When the latest French Treaty became effective the old rules of duty on silk and fancy ribbons again took effect, which created an extremely serious loss to us when exchange fluctuations were labouring."

Now, what do you mean by that, had the duties been reduced on some of your products? A. There was a French Treaty in effect which was abrogated; I cannot recall the exact dates now. Later a new Treaty took the place of the old one and through that our rates of duty were reduced because they permitted goods to come in from France, which also included various other countries in trading relationship, who enjoyed most-favoured-nation treatment, and when the exchange condition was normal it was seriously a serious situation to us. Then, when the exchange, the Swiss franc increased substantially on account of their being on the gold standard naturally it would have its effect in giving us increased profits again.

Q. You have not suffered from importations from France and Switzerland? A. Not lately due to

the exchange conditions.

Q. Your contention is if it were not for the exchange conditions your protection would not amount to as much now as it used to? A. No, sir.

Q. "7. Seizure of Spun Tussah after years and years of protection under this tariff item. Government officials have now made us pay 10% Duty on our imports based on the English price which includes 2/6d. English Excise Tax, notwithstanding the fact that these goods are not made in Canada, our protection on this business has been wiped out."

What is it you are referring to there, Mr.McRuer? A. There is an item called Spun Tussah which we did a certain amount of process work on for a great number of years.

Q. That, in other words, was a raw material to you? A. It was a raw material to us, and there was a certain item in the customs tariff that would permit us to bring these goods in and we had 10 per cent. protection of duties. So some official of the Government came along and put an entirely new interpretation on the reading of that item and said we were not entitled to bring it in under that particular tariff item, and they decided we would have to pay a fine.

Q. Pay what?? A. They assessed us three years back duties after we had sold the goods and had no

records whatever. We thought we had been carrying on in the same way as we had been doing for years and years.

Q. You were assessed three years back duties on spun Tussah; how much did it amount to altogether?

MR. BRUNEAU: $5,000.

qTHE WITNESS: We paid $5,000.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It was quite a fine? A. And that business has been lost to us entirely now and has gone to the United States.

Q. This, of course, is an article that was not manufactured in Canada? A. No, we did just a very small amount of work on it, a comparatively small amount, and the goods are not manufactured here at all.

Q. What is spun tussah? A. It is made out of wild silk.

Q. You processed it? A. We did a certain amount of processing on it.

Q. What was it when you got through? A. So as to make it suitable for the wire manufacturers; it is an insulator, it is used in insulating.

Q. It is used in insulating electric wires, it is a lining. Whatever the reason was you were compelled to pay duty on it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you been bringing it in free before? A. We had been bringing it in under a special item in the tariff.

Q. You were compelled to pay a 10 per cent. duty on it and the net result was that you lost the business

Florida anyhow. We thought we had been doing the
on in the same way as we had been doing for years and
years.

Q. You mean you have been doing similar
spun thread; how much did it amount to altogether?

MR. BRYCE: 75,000.

MR. MACKAY: I paid 30,000.

BY MR. MACKAY: Q. It was quite a fine?

A. And that business has been lost to an entirely new
and has gone to the United States.

Q. This, of course, is an article that was not
manufactured in Canada? A. No, we did just a very
small amount of work on it, a comparatively small
amount, and the goods are now manufactured here of all
Q. What is spun rayon? A. It is made out
of wild silk.

Q. You processed it? A. We did a certain
amount of processing on it.

Q. What was it when you got through? A. We
on to make it suitable for the wire manufacturers;
it is an insulator, it is used in insulating.

Q. It is used in insulating electric wires,
it is a lining. Whatever the reason was you were
supplied to pay duty on it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you been bringing it in free before?

A. We had been bringing it in under a special item
the tariff.

Q. You have complied so far as it has been

altogether ? A. Lost it altogether; I believe to-day it has gone to the United States.

Q. You paid $5,000? A. And we paid $5,000.

MR. BRUNEAU: The exact amount is $4929.

MR. McRUER: The next item is "Change in sales tax regulations without any notice to us cost us $1500." Well, we are not interested in the sales tax.

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Q. Then 9:

"Force us to pay Duty on defective Canadian Hosiery returned from Export markets because they have been paid for by our customer, on the other hand, if the goods are not paid for, they can be returned without Duty; to enable us to get back our defective goods without payment of Duty, we must destroy Hosiery to such an extent they lose all value that remains.

Now, what was the difficulty there with you ? A. Why, the contention was that the hosiery had been paid for and therefore did not belong to us.

Q. Just give us an illustration of what your trouble was. We are trying to find out the effect of these duties as they were administered and we are anxious to help the industry in any way. A. As far as this item is concerned it has become such a small matter now that rather than have any bother with it we let the thing go.

Q. Why has it become such a small matter ? A. I presume due to the better quality of goods we are supplying, not so much defective goods.

Q. Are you exporting goods now? A. Very considerably.

Q. To what extent do you export goods? A. About 10 percent of our total business.

Q. Do you mean 10 percent of your total hosiery business? A. A much larger percentage of our hosiery business.

Q. You can say of the total business of your company 10 percent is export business ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Item 9:

"Forces us to pay D by on defective Dama-
[illegible]
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other hand, if the goods are not paid for, they
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Q. To what extent do you export goods? A.
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Q. Do you mean 10 percent of your total busine
business? A. A much larger percentage of our busi
business.

Q. You can say of the total business of your
company 10 percent is export business? A. Yes, a

Q. To what countries do you export ? A. We export to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Dutch West Indies, Dutch East Indies, England. That pretty well covers it.

Q. Just one question about England. Did they not raise the duties in England? A. Very materially.

Q. Tell me about that? A. Well, I cannot tell you that offhand. A few years ago we were doing a very nice business there and the duties they put on became so high we were shut out and so I still felt, after seeing the merchandise that was offered for sale there, there was an opportunity for us to do business there and so we left the market entirely we formerly catered to and just went in for the better class merchandise because it did not seem as if they were making better merchandise. They were importing it largely from France and so we found there was an opportunity for us to do business and it has been going along very nicely.

Q. If there was some ~~xxxxx~~ moderation in the duty you feel you could compete in the British market? A. Very true.

Q. Do you compete on the British market on a style basis or on a price basis? A. On a style basis, absolutely. That is the basis we compete in most markets.

Q. Make a more attractive hose -- although it may cost a little more they are willing to pay for it

Q. To wh t countries do you export ? A. We
export to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa,
Newfoundland, British East Indies, Dutch East Indies
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Q. Tell me about that? A. Well, I cannot tell
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so high we were kind of out of it still lately, after
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to and just went in for the better class merchandise
because it did not seem as if they were making enough
merchandise. They were importing it largely from
France and so we found there was an opportunity for
to do business and it has been going along very nice

Q. If there was some kind of moderation in the
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A. Yes, I can.

Q. Do you compete on the British market on a
style basis or on a price basis? A. On a style
basis, absolutely. That is the basis we compete in
most markets.

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for the style? A. Yes, sir.

Q. We do not need to worry anything as to whether No.9 ... ? A. No, I think the thing is very small.

MR. BRUNEAU: If the situation reoccurred.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the situation between you and your export customers ? A. Of course, we have got to make an allowance. In fact, we are practically in the merchant's hands. He takes back whatever goods people complain of.

MR. McRUER: It may be one of those troublesome things in the interest of the pleasant flow of trade abroad.

THE WITNESS: We thought it was most unfair because we had to spend a great deal of money in trying to develop export markets, having men make trips to different countries and we thought it was rather ... in fact, I was terribly annoyed to think they would be so very small about a thing that we absolutely had issued credit for and we issued credits before the goods arrived to create a good impression.

Q. If the goods were returned to you defective, in order to keep the goodwill of your customers you have to take them back? A. Yes.

Q. Well, 10:

> "Tariff Board refused to change Braided Show Thread to proper tariff classification - permit importing as a Twisted Thread."

Now, what is the complaint there. That is another raw material, is it? A. No, sir, that is a

for the style? A. Yes, sir.

Q. We do not need to worry anything as to what No.9 ... ? A. No, I think the thing is very small.

MR. HUDDART: If the situation recurred.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the situation between you and your export customers ? A. Of course we have got to make an allowance. In fact, we are practically in the merchants' hands. We take back whatever goods people complain of.

MR. MONDER: It may be one of those troublesome things in the interest of the pleasant flow of trade.

THE WITNESS: We thought it was most unfair because we had to spend a great deal of money in trying to develop export markets, having men make trips to different countries and we thought it was rather ... in fact, I was actually amazed to hear they made it so very small about a thing that we absolutely had issued credit for and we issued credits before the goods arrived to create a good impression.

Q. If the goods were returned to you defective, in order to meet the wishes of your customers you have to take them back? A. Yes.

Q. Well, 10:

"Tariff Board refused to change Finished Show Thread to proper tariff classification - permit importing as a Twisted Thread."

Now, what is the complaint there. That is another raw material, is it? A. No, sir, that is a

finished product that comes in here. We went into this business and we discovered these goods were not made in Canada, a considerable quantity coming in to the country, and so we, before taking any action whatever in regard to the purchase of machinery, made inquiries from the Customs Department as to what the rate of duty was on the importation of these goods and what tariff item it came under and they replied saying it came under a certain braid item, which rather amused me and so I wrote back, that this could not possibly be correct, that this came under a certain Thread item, twisted thread. This was a braid, made on a braiding machine. Made these representations and made a change in their regulations or whatever they call it. Anyway, the item was changed so that the importation of it came in under a braid. It was a slightly higher rate of duty, and so the shoe manufacturers made representations to the Tariff Board who decided it was a thread although made on a braiding machine, and we still think it is a braid. We cannot figure it any other way.

Q. This is a matter that has beenb efore the Tariff Board and they have disposed of it? A. It has not been disposed of entirely yet.

Q. If it is a matter before them for adjudication, I do not think we can go into that very far.

No. 11.

finished product that comes in here. We went into this business and we discovered these goods were not made in Canada, a considerable quantity coming in to the country, and so we, before taking any action whatever in regard to the purchase of machinery, made inquiries from the Customs Department as to what the rate of duty was on the importation of these goods and what tariff item it came under and they replied saying it came under a certain braid item, which rather amused me and so I wrote back, that this could not possibly be correct, that this came under a certain Thread item, twisted thread. This was a braid, made a braiding machine. Made these representations and made a change in their regulations or whatever they call it. Anyway, the item was changed so that the importation of it came in under a braid. It was a slightly higher rate of duty, and so the shoe manufacturers made representations to the Tariff Board and decided it was a thread although made on a braiding machine, and we still think it is a braid. We cannot figure it any other way.

Q. This is a matter that has been before the Tariff Board and they have disposed of it? A. It has not been disposed of entirely yet.

Q. If it is a matter before them for adjudication I do not think we can go into that very far.

No. 11.

" Refuse drawback on Shanghai Shag which we imported from the United States and exported to other countries, the contention being we do not c ange the nature of the article, notwithstanding the fact that we employ Canadian labor, and purchase materials and supplies to the extent of 20% of the selling value."

What is Shanghai Shag? A. That was a thread that was put on the market in the United States and I happened to see it there and it looked as if there might be a possibility of us doing some business on it but in order to get a line of that description started you have to invest several thousand dollars and I thought perhaps my own opinion of it might not be the thing that the consumer would think as well of it as I did. So I thought the best thing to do was ot import a small quantity in the skein form and that we would then put it up in the form that was necessary to sell it to the consumer, which resulted in our buying certain supplies and doing a certain amount of work in Canada, which represented 20 percent of the selling value. Now, when we got this thing in it began to look pretty good and we were having a considerable number of our export customers in to see us those days and then we went to considerable expense in having garments made out of this material so as to show off what could be done with the article itself, what the result would be from the article. We also published a book of illustrations and directions showing the styles and altogether it looked as if -- at least, the most of our export customers who came in to see us, we succeeded

Refers drawback on shanghai shag which we imported from the United States and exported to other countries, the conversion being we do not change the nature of the article, notwithstanding the fact that we employ Canadian labor, and purchase materials and supplies to the extent of 25% of the selling value."

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What is changed shag? .. That was a thread that was put on the market in the United States and happened to see it there and it looked as if there might be a possibility of us doing some business on it but in order to get a line of that description auto-

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you have to invest several thousand dollars and I thought perhaps my own opinion of it might not be the thing that the consumer would think as well of it as did. So I thought the best thing to do was to im-

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port a small quantity in the skein form and that we would then put it up in the form that was necessary to sell it to the consumer, which resulted in our buying certain supplies and doing a certain amount of work in Canada, which represented 30 percent of the selling value. Now, when we got this thing in it began to look pretty good and we were having a considerable number of our export customers in to see us these

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days and then we went to considerable expense in having samples made out of this material so as to show off what could be done with the article itself, what the result would be from the article. We also published of illustrations and directions showing the styl

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altogether it looked as if -- at least, the most

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in selling goods to them. My thought was once we got the lines established we would manufacture it ourselves and I thought when we were bringing it in in this condition and then rehandling it that we would get a drawback of duty considering we were doing a certain amount of work on it, but the contention was that we had not actually changed the form of the article, we had merely changed the form it was put up in and even though we did purchase the supplies in Canada and employed this labour, it had not sufficient value to give us a drawback. So the result was we better let the thing go unless thing goes well in Canada -- it seems rather amazing did not go well in Canada but still goes very well in the export trade and so we sell it now at less than cost.

Q. In Canada? A. No, in export trade.

Q. If you were permitted a drawback would it stimulate your export business? A. I think it might help us.

MR. BRUNEAU: The idea was we were trying to imitate what made England great as a warehouse, just to bring things in and export them.

THE WITNESS: It was a development of trade.

MR. McRUER: Q. There is the principle behind it. The goods on which you wanted a drawback were not marketed in Canada, merely been marketed abroad after having 20 percent of Canadian labour put on

in selling goods to them. My thought was once we got the lines established we would manufacture it ourselves and I thought when we were bringing it in in this condition and then remanufacturing it that we would get a drawback of duty considering we were doing a certain amount of work on it, but the contention was that we had not actually changed the form of the article, we had merely changed the form it was put up and even though we did purchase the supplies in Canada and employed this labour, it had not sufficient value to give us a drawback. So the result was we [illegible] Canada -- it seems rather unfeeling did not go well in Canada but still goes very well in the export trade and so we sell it now at less than cost.

Q. In Canada? A. No, in export trade.

Q. If you were permitted a drawback would it stimulate your export business? A. I think it would help us.

MR. HEUMUS: The idea was we were trying to imitate what made England great as a warehouse, just to bring things in and export them.

THE WITNESS: It was a development of trade.

MR. MORUM: Q. There is the principle behind it. The goods on which you wanted a drawback were not marketed in Canada, merely been marketed abroad after having 20 percent of Canadian labour put on

them? A. No, they were also sold in Canada.

Q. You did not want a drawback on what you sold in Canada? A. No, only wanted a drawback on goods exported.

Q. Now, No.12:

"No drawback allowed on the importation of goods and exporting of these goods in the same condition, in other words, this Government do not seem to be anxious to encourage the development of Export trade."

Well, of course, there is something of the same principle involved? A. There is the same principle. We used to import a lot of goods and then re-export them.

Q. That is, you would be a sort of selling agency? A. Yes. In other words, if we could sell the goods and we have sufficient energy or nerve or ability, or whatever you call it, to go out after this business and other people stood by and let it go, we thought we were doing something helpful.

Q. What kind of goods would you handle in that way ? A. We used to handle a considerable amount of broad silk.

Q. Now, if you were permitted to do that -- that is, permitted a drawback on goods that you sold in the same condition, would it help to stimulate your export trade in goods you manufactured here? A. Of course, that was our idea. In other words, the reason we were especially interested in that was the fact we find it so much more satisfactoryto have an export

them? A. No, they were also sold in Canada.

Q. You did not want a drawback on what you sold in Canada? A. No, only wanted a drawback on goods exported.

Q. MPV, 19-IXV

"No drawback allowed on the importation of goods and exporting of these goods in the same condition, in other words, this Government do not seem to be anxious to encourage the development of export trade."

Well, of course, there is something of the same principle involved? A. There is the same principle we used to import a lot of goods and then re-export them.

Q. That is, you would be a sort of selling agent? A. Yes. In other words, if we could sell the goods and we have sufficient energy or nerve or ability, or whatever you call it, to go out after this business as and other people stood by and let it go, we thought we were doing something helpful.

Q. What kind of goods would you handle in that way? A. We used to handle a considerable amount of broad silk.

Q. Now, if you were permitted to do that -- THAT IS, SIMPLIFIES A ARRANGEMENT SO PEOPLE HERE, YOU SELL IN the same condition, would it help to stimulate your export trade in goods you manufactured here? A. OF COURSE, that was our idea. In other words, the reason we were especially interested in that was the fact

agent who devotes the biggest part of his time to the sale of your line. The great trouble with them, the great majority of them carry innumerable lines and all they do is to go out and present your merchandise and all they say -- here is such and such goods. On the other hand if the agent could make a fairly good income from the handling of your goods why naturally he was going to devote his time and attention to them, and that is what we were trying to develop. The more he could sell of goods that he purchased from us and get his commission all the more he was interested in the sale of our merchandise.

Q. That is, say of the broad silk you might import and sell without further processing would assist in selling your hosiery and braids and things of that kind? A. Yes.

Q. Now, No.13: "Placed 33-1/3% Surtax on Japanese Raw silk." Well, we are not going to go into that long story again but I just want to know what immediate effect it had on your business when 33-1/3% Surtax went on Japanese raw silk? A. The particular effect it had was that it enabled the American manufacturer of silk threads to come in here and sell his goods because there was no surtax on the finished product.

Q. Well, were you compelled to buy the Japanese raw silk notwithstanding the surtax or did you switch into China silk? A. We all have I think during the

agents who devotes the biggest part of his time to the sale of your line. The great trouble with them, the great majority of them being inexperienced men and all they do is to go out and present your merchandise and all they say -- here is such and such goods. Do you other mind if the agent could make a fairly good income from the handling of your goods may naturally be very going to devote his time and attention to them, and what is what we were trying to develop. The more he could sell of goods that is purchased from us and get his commission all the more he was interested in the sale of our merchandise.

Q. That is, say of the kind of silk you might import and sell without further processing would consist in selling your hosiery and brassie and things of that sort?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, we put all going to go [illegible] Well, we put all going to go [illegible] that long story short, I just want to know what [illegible] the work on Japanese raw silk. Q. The particular effect it had was that it enabled the American manufacturer of silk threads to come in here and sell his goods because there was no duties on the finished product.

Q. Well, were you counselled to buy the Japanese raw silk-particularly the owners of did you [illegible]

years been experimenting and trying to find out whether there was some other source of supply and we have at various times used Italian silk and we do use a certain amount of Chinese silk but, after all, the Japanese silk is the standard.

Q. If you had to pay 33% surtax on the Japanese raw silk and then you switch to the Chinese silk, would the American product be able to come in and bid you out? A. You could not switch to Chinese silk because you could not get suitable Chinese silk for many articles.

Q. That was not a satisfactory substitute? A. No, it was not a satisfactory substitute.

Q. So that if the 33-1/3% had been maintained on the Japanese raw silk continuously it would have seriously affected your business ? A. Yes, very seriously.

Q. And I notice you mentioned that rayon threads and ribbons come into competition too. That is No. 14 in this.

> "This 33-1/3% Surtax does not apply on our Finished goods (viz: Silk and Rayon Threads and Ribbons), because our Raw Silk content is only 28% to 37% of the total value of the article, while Government regulations call for 50% value of Raw material content, in other words, because we use more Canadian labor and supplies in our goods, we are penalized on our Raw material costs and our protection against United States is seriously reduced. This ruling has already created very serious competition. 25% is the regular Duty on Silk Thread imported from United States, through this ruling reduces our protection to 12½%."

years been experimenting and trying to find out whether there was some other source of supply and we have at various times used Italian silk and we do use a certain amount of Chinese silk but, after all, the Japanese silk is the standard.

Q. If you had to pay 35% duty on the Japanese raw silk and then you switch to the Chinese silk, would the American product be able to come in and did you ever? A. You could not switch to Chinese silk because you could not get suitable Chinese silk for many articles.

Q. It was not a satisfactory substitute?

A. No, it was not a satisfactory substitute.

Q. So that if the 35-1/3% had been maintained on the Japanese raw silk continuously it would have seriously affected your business? A. Yes, very seriously.

Q. And I notice you mentioned that rayon threads and ribbons came into competition too. That is so. It is in this.

"This 35-1/3% Duty does not apply on our finished goods (viz: silk and Rayon Threads and Ribbons), because our Raw Silk content is only 25% to 37% of the total value of the article, while our Rayon Ribbons call for 50% value of Raw material content, in other words, because of the more Foreign Labor and supplies in our goods, we are penalized by our raw material duty and our protection against Cheap Rayon is seriously reduced. This ruling has already caused very serious hardships. Rayon is now regular duty as Silk Thread imported from Rayon Yarn, because this ruling reduces our manufacture to 12½%."

That is, as you explain it, when you paid the ~~XXx~~ 33-1/3% on your raw material ... ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. ... then your cost has risen so much that your protection against the United States merchant has decreased? A. Yes.

Q. Then No.15: "6% Sales Tax made to apply on consumable materials, thereby increasing our costs." Well, that s a little out of our line.

Then No. 16:

> "Increased tariff rates on Dyes, Chemicals, etc. thereby increasing our cost of dyeing, whereas no increase in tariff made on Silk and Rayon Threads, Ribbons or Narrow Fabrics."

What about the Customs duties on dyes and chemicals? A. Well, I have not got any information on them but I know there was rates of duty applying on many items of dye stuffs we used, as a result the prices were increased.

Q. Then No. 17:

> "Increased Customs Duties on Mercerized Cotton Yarns when imported from the United States which we use in our narrow Fabrics and cotton threads. English yarns come in free of duty but cost 3 to 4c. per lb. more for transportation than from the United States, no increase in tariff on our finished products."

Now, what has happened there. I notice you say it costs 3 to 4 cents per pound more to transport these mercerized yarns from Great Britain? A. From England, yes, sir.

Q. Now, what was the trouble in reference to your business in this respect? A. Well, of course we have to pay a higher rate of duty on mercerized

That is, as you explain it, when you paid the 33-1/3% on your raw material ... ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. ... then your cost has risen so much that your protection against the United States merchant has decreased? A. Yes.

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Item No. 16:

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Item No. 17:

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Now, what has happened there. I notice you say it varies 3 to 4 cents per lb. Is transport the overriding factor from Great Britain? A. Yes, Mr. Adams, yes, sir.

Q. Now, what was the trouble in reference to your business in this struggle? A. Well, of course

yarns from the United States and higher rate of duty was made to apply and therefore increased our cost.

Q. Why did you have to buy your mercerized yarn from the United States -- why could not you buy them here? A. Because here -- I know we do a certain amount of it now but there are a certain amount of yarns we are obliged to buy in the United States, which we cannot procure here.

Q. And which you have to pay these increased duties on ? A. Yes.

Q. What kind of yarns? A. Fine type yarns used in hosiery, highly mercerized.

Q. I take it, Mr. MacDougall, your letter apparently deals largely with materials that are raw materials to you, that anything that interferes with your purchasing power of those -- your purchasing price, if the price you have to pay for them tends to slow up your business ... ? A. Increased our costs.

Q. Increased your cost and of course that again probably falls back on the amount of wages you are able to pay and the number of people you are able to employ? A. May have that effect.

Q. Mr. Bruneau draws my attention to the last item -- probably not within the scope of this Commission: "You will notice I have not mentioned increased sales Tax which we had to largely absorb-- increase in Stamp Taxes, Income Tax, etc.etc."

yards from the United States and higher rate of duty was made to apply and therefore increased our costs.

Q. Why did you have to buy your mercerized yarn from the United States -- why could not you buy them here? A. Because here -- I know we do a certain amount of it now but there are a certain amount of yarns we are obliged to buy in the United States, which we cannot produce here.

Q. And which you have to pay these increased duties on? A. Yes.

Q. What kind of yarns? A. Nine type yarns used in hosiery, highly mercerized.

Q. Have you, Mr. Brownell, some large quantity of raw materials lying with materials that are raw materials to you, that anything that interferes with your purchasing power of those -- your purchasing price, if the price you have to pay for them tends to slow up your business ... ? A. Increased our costs.

Q. Increased your cost and of course that again probably falls back on the amount of wages you are able to pay and the number of people you are able to employ? A. May have that effect.

Q. Mr. Brunsen draws my attention to the last item -- probably not within the scope of this Commission. You will notice I have not mentioned increased duties I was which we had to hosiery absorb--

A. That is very true. The increases Sales Tax has had a very serious affect because most of the goods we manufacture -- and I think it applies to many other people -- but as far as we are concerned most of the goods we manufacture has got a definite set retail price and the only result of that is that the retailer absolutely refuses to pay any more money and you have simply got to absorb it.

Q. I have some extracts from some letters that have been written by your company, particularly to Mr. Hallam. I have not the original letters here because they are largely in Toronto. I let you see them yesterday and probably you may have been able to verify them. Just one or two questions. I don't intend to put these all in. In a letter of the 14th of February, 1931,-- it is addressed to Mr. Hallam -- you say: "Even if one were very optimistic could not begin to say that we are in about the same position as we were prior to the tariff. We are much worse off. We are obliged to pay a much higher rate of duty on yarn. In fact, the rate of duty on yarn is as high as on our finished product..." Of course, that is just reiterating pretty much what you have said this morning?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, this opens out a new matter -- I don't know that it affected your company so much -- in a letter of May 30th, 1932, addressed by Mr. Buck of your company to Mr. Hallam: "I understand certain

A. That is very true. The increases Sales Tax has had a very serious effect because most of the goods we manufacture -- and I think it applies to many other people -- but as far as we are concerned most of the goods we manufacture has got a definite set retail price and the only result of that is that the retailer absolutely refuses to pay any more money and you have simply got to absorb it.

Q. I have some extracts from some letters that have been written by your company, particularly to Mr. Hallam. I have not the original letters here because they are largely in Toronto. I let you see them yesterday and probably you may have been able to verify them. Just one or two questions. I don't intend to put those all in. In a letter of the 14th of February 1941 -- it is addressed to Mr. Hallam -- you say: "Even if one were very optimistic could not begin to say that we are in about the same position as we were prior to the tariff. We are much worse off. We are obliged to pay a much higher rate of duty on yarn. In fact, the rate of duty on yarn is as high as on finished products." Of course, that is just exactlying pretty much what you have said this morning?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, this opens up another -- I don't know that it affected your company so much -- in a letter of May 20th, 1941, addressed to Mr. Hall of

manufacturers over there " -- that is referring to Great Britain -- "are in the same position. That is, Celanese are unable or unwilling to supply them with yarn which will permit them to operate." You go on to say: "You no doubt appreciate that it is really a question tht the people of your association are more vitally interested in that we are. Naturally if we are able to get acetate yarn our narrow fabric sections would be able to use it. However, we have not been able to make any progress along that line because it is impossible to secure the acetate yarns here in Canada and the prices we have to pay on our imports were really too great to make our goods at competitive prices." Had that been your experience that you were shut out of that branch of yourbusiness, fabricating acetate yarns, because you were not able to get the supplies here commercially? A. That was a condition that applied. We discovered some countries were making ribbons out of acetate yarns and so we thought that we better do likewise if that was going to be the trend of the market or the style demands, but it was impossible to buy yarns in Canada at satisfactory price to enable us to do so. At the same time it was not anything, as far as we are concerned, that actually affected our productions.

Q. No, but apparently Mr. Buck had intimated that there would be a branch you might go into had you been able to get the acetate yarns? A. Yes, we

manufacturers over there " -- that is referring to Great Britain -- "are in the same position. That is Belgians are unable or unwilling to supply them with yarn which will permit them to operate." You go on to say: "You no doubt appreciate that it is really a question tht the people of your association are most vitally interested in that we are. Naturally if we are able to get acetate yarn our narrow fabric sections would be able to use it. However, we have not been able to make any progress along that line because it is impossible to secure the acetate yarns here in Canada and the prices we have to pay on our imports were really too great to make our goods at competitive prices." Had that been your experience that you were shut out of that branch of your business, fabricating acetate yarns, because you were not able to get the supplies here commercially? . That was a condition that applied. We discovered some countries were making ribbons out of acetate yarns and so we thought that we better go likewise if that was going to be the trend of the market or the style demands, but it was impossible to buy yarns in Canada at satisfactory price to enable us to do so. At the same time it was not anything, so far as we are concerned, that actually affected our productions.

Q. Mr. Hall, certainly Mr. Hall had intimated that there would be a branch you might go into had you been able to get the acetate yarns? A. Yes, we

might have gone into it.

Q. And in a letter to Mr. Hackett of October 1st, 1932, you put forward your case in reference to raw materials in the last paragraph. You are sending a letter from Stark, I think it is: "I thought you would be interested in seeing this letter as it shows it has not taken very long to find out the situation in Canada is a very difficult one as we are obliged to pay a higher price for our raw material where they have low raw material prices and low labour costs. In other words, our raw material prices are much higher than in the countries we are competing against."? A. I was referring in that letter to the letter that had been writtenby Mr. Stark.

Q. I think perhaps better have Mr. Stark's letter, which is rather an interesting one, addressed to ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that already in evidence?

MR. McRUER: No, it is not.

EXHIBIT 557: Letter addressed to the Southern Canada Power Company Limited from Stark Brothers Ribbon Corporation of Canada, dated July 14, 1932.

"Following up my recent conversation with you regarding the question of duties on ribbons, I again want to present for your attention my opinion as to why the 10% additional tariff now in effect on ribbons is not sufficient protection to keep the industry alive in Canada.

In the first place, between Belding-Corticelli and ourselves, to say nothing of the ribbon plant starting in operation by Ribbons Ltd, there are facilities for producing all of the ribbons required for the Canadian market. Investigation will show that the equipment now in Canada is not being kept busy.

which was sent to it.

Q. And in a letter to Mr. Hackett of October 1st, 1952, you put forward your case in reference to raw materials in the last paragraph. You are sending a letter from Stark, I think it is: "I thought you would be interested in seeing this letter as it shows it has not taken very long to find out the situation in Canada is a very difficult one as we are called to pay a higher price for our raw material where they have low raw material prices and low labour costs. In other words, our raw material prices are much higher than in the countries we are competing against."? A. I was referring in that letter to the letter that had been written by Mr. Stark.

Q. I think perhaps rather than Mr. Stark's letter which is rather an interesting one, addressed to ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that already in evidence?

MR. MOLDEN: No, it is not.

EXHIBIT 597: Letter addressed to the Honourable Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister from Paul Bouchard, Ribbon Corporation of Canada, dated July 14, 1952:

"Following up my recent conversation with you regarding the question of duties on ribbons, I again want to present for your attention my opinion as to why the ribbon industry needs the effort on prices is not sufficient incentive to keep the industry alive in Canada.

In the first place, between cutting-wholesale and overhead, in any cutting of the ribbon plant starting in operation by Ribbon Ltd., there may facilities for producing all of the ribbons required for the Canadian market. Introduction

"Secondly, ribbons being of such a small nature, they probably entail a greater labor cost per dollar of sales value than a great many of the items now receiving complete protection such as broad silks, etc. This ~~item~~ is a very important factor because I assume that the Canadian Government not only wants to give protection to its manufacturers but also wants to give protection particularly to such industries that will create a labor market. Ribbons also provide employment for both male and female labor, which I feel is an added advantage.

"Now, I think you will find that ribbons are being given protection far below that of broad silk whereas in reality they merit greater protection due to the fact that albor is a big portion of the costs, thereby enabling goods made in the foreign labor markets to have an added advantage.

"One of the most important matters to be considered is the very great protection that is given raw materials in Canada. For instance, rayon for which we must pay 85c. a pound in the Canadian market, can be imported and laid down in Canada at 37½c without the duty and exchange. Competing Swiss manufacturers are enabled to buy their rayon at figures like the above mentioned, or probably below, and therefore have a raw material advantage that is practically unsurmountable. Cotton yarns that can be obtained in the States at 21c a pound cost approximately 33c. in Canada."

Just to pause there for a minute, this is in 1932 that this gentleman says that rayon yarn can be laid down in Canada at 37½c without the duty and exchange. Where would that be from do you suppose ? A. I could not say.

Q. "It would seem to me that the Canadian government would feel it only fair to either protect the ribbon industry from a standpoint of sufficiently high protective tariff, or raw materials which go into its manufacture must not enjoy the tariff that they now have so that the industry can be competitive. I think that it is very plausible and easily understood as being most reasonable that a manufacturer of a product cannot be enforced to pay very high prices for raw materials due to a

"Naturally, ribbons being of such a small nature, they probably entail a greater labor cost per dollar of sales than a piece of [illegible] broad silks, etc. This factor is a very important factor because I suppose that the Canadian government not only wants to give protection to the manufacturers but also wants to give protection particularly to those industries that will create a labor market. Ribbons also provide employment for both male and female labor, which I feel is an added advantage.

"Now, I think you will find that ribbons are being given protection far below that of broad silk wovens in reality they merit protection due to the fact that silk is a big world of the cloth, thereby enabling goods made in the foreign labor market to have an added advantage.

"One of the most important matters to be considered is the very great protection that is given rayon materials in Canada. For instance, rayon for which we must pay 65c. a pound in the American market, can be imported and laid down in Canada at 37½c without the duty and exchange. Competing Swiss manufacturers are enabled to buy their rayon at figures like the above mentioned, or probably below, and therefore have a raw material advantage that is practically unassailable. Cotton yarns that can be obtained in the United States at 31c - [illegible] 35c. in Canada."

Just to pause there for a minute, this is in 1932 that this gentleman says that rayon yarn can be laid down in Canada at 37½c without the duty and exchange. What would that be from do you suppose? - A. I could not [illegible]

Q. It would seem to us that the Canadian government would feel it only fair to either [illegible] the [illegible] tariff, or [illegible]

policy of high protection and not enjoy the same protection when attempting to sell his product against competing markets that enjoy both low raw materials and low labor."

And the last paragraph is not important. Who was this man Stark? A. He is the president of the Stark Brothers Ribbon Corporation. I think he is the president -- one of the officers anyway of the Stark Brothers Corporation in the United States, which has a branch in Canada.

Q. Is it a large institution? A. I think in their industry they are looked upon as being people of considerable substance.

Q. Now, there is a copy of a letter from Mr. Buck to Mr. Hallam dated the 15th of July, 1932, which sets out total of your purchases of yarn from other countries. Without reading this letter, going through the table, I would just like to fyle it, my lord. It is a letter from Belding-Corticelli to Mr. Hallam dated the 15th of July, 1932, and it has a table of purchases of yarn in Great Britain and other countries.

EXHIBIT No.558: Copy of letter, dated July 15th, 1932, from Belding-Corticelli Limited to Major Hallam, with table of purchases.

Q. Now, there is another extract from a letter dated 10th January, 1933. This is from a letter from Mr. Hallam to you dated 10th January, 1933? A. 10th January, 1933?

Q. You have it? A. Yes, sir.

policy of high protection and not enjoy the same consideration when attempting to sell his product against competing manufacts that enjoy both low raw materials and low labor."

And the last paragraph is not important. Who was the man Stuart? A. He is the president of the Stuart Brothers Ribbon Corporation. I think he is the president -- one of the officers company of the Stuart Brothers Corporation in the United States, which has rooms in Canada.

Q. Is it a large institution? A. I think in their industry they are looked upon as being people of [illegible].

Q. Now, there is a copy of a letter from Mr. Buck to Mr. William dated the 16th of July, 1928, which sets out total of your purchases of yarn from other [illegible]. [illegible] this letter, lying [illegible] the table, I would just like to file it, my Lord. It is a letter from Belding-Corticelli to Mr. Hallam dated the 16th of July, 1928, and it has a table of purchasing of yarn in [illegible].

Exhibit No.[illegible]: Copy of letter, dated July 16th, 1928, from Belding-Corticelli addressed to Major Hallam, with table of yarns [illegible].

Q. Now, there is another extract from a letter dated 10th January, 1930. This is from a letter from Mr. Hallam to you dated 10th January, 1929? A. [illegible] January, 1929?

Q. It starts off: "We should now make representation to the Minister of Finance as to tariff changes in the budget we require. "? A. Yes sir.

(Page 7875 follows)

Q. Then, paragraph:

"The position is quite clear. The finance Minister annot make any changes in the duty rates under the British Preferential but may make changes on the intermediate and general tariff rates. This to my mind means that there is no use putting forward to him the proposals outlined in our various briefs for a re-writing and consolidating of the present items because the British Preferential rates are different in the various items."

Now, there is another paragraph that starts:

"What duty rates should be asked on these items in the intermediate and general tariff rates? If possible it must be easy to administer, also reasons for the changes. The fact that the duty rates are increased on the raw materials cannot be given in the House. So we must find some other good reason, for example, increased employment, that the market has got smaller and the mills cannot produce at their present level of prices unless they have more business, etc."

What was the objection to giving it to the House, do you know?

Now, paragraph:

"The position is quite clear. The Finance Minister cannot make any changes in the duty rates under the British preferential but may make changes on the intermediate and general tariff rates. This to my mind means that there is no use putting forward to him the proposals outlined in our various briefs for a re-drafting and consolidating of the present items because the British preferential rates are definitely in the various items."

Now, there is another paragraph that states:

"What duty rates should be based on these items in the intermediate and general tariff rates? If possible it must be easy to administer, also reasons for the change. The fact that the duty rates are increased on the raw materials cannot be given in the House. So we must find some other good reason. For example, Dominion development, that the country has got smaller and the mills cannot produce at their present level of prices unless they have more business, etc."

What was the objection to giving it to the House, do you know?

THE COMMISSIONER: Doesn't it really mean it would be ineffective because it has already been submitted?

MR. McRUER: "The fact that the duty rates were increased on the raw materials cannot be given in the house so we must find some other good reason."

THE COMMISSIONER: In my opinion it would mean there was no use giving it because it ust have been argued over and over when they were increased.

MR. McRUER: That may be the interpretation of it. Has there been much change in your business in regard to machines; have you increased the mechanization of the business in the last ten years? A. Not increased it but improved it.

Q. Well, improved it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are able to turn out a larger amount of goods with a less number of employees?

A. I would say so generally, yes.

Q. Have you any idea to what extent of the percentage of output per employee you have been able to increase it? A. Well, I cannot give you that.

Q. You would have to make a more detailed investigation when you were making your time studies and all that; you have no report on that subject matter?

A. The question of mechanization?

Q. Yes? A. No. I think in many instances that it was not a question of displacing employees; I think it was the case in a few instances, in some

THE COMMISSIONER: Doesn't it really mean it would be ineffective because it has already been submitted?

Mr. MACNAMARA: The fact that the duty rates were increased on the raw materials cannot be given in the house so we must find some other good reason.

THE COMMISSIONER: In my opinion it would mean there was no use giving it because it must have been argued over and over when they were increased.

Mr. MACNAMARA: That may be the interpretation of it. Has there been much change in your business in regard to machinery; have you increased the mechanization of the business in the last ten years? A. Not increased it but improved it.

Q. Well, improved it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are able to turn out a larger amount of goods with a less number of employees?

A. I would say so generally, yes.

Q. Have you any idea to what extent of the percentage of output per employee you have been able to increase it? A. Well, I cannot give you that.

Q. You would have to make a more detailed investigation when you were making your time studies and all that; you have no report on that subject matter?

A. The question of mechanization?

Q. Yes? A. No, I think in many instances there is one man a question of simplicity management.

I think it was the case in a few instances, in some

instances, but in many instances where we changed equipment, more modern equipment, it was due to the fact that the equipment we had was so poor we could not begin to turn out satisfactory merchandise. Now, the new equipment in almost every instance runs at higher speed but in most cases we have to have the same number of employees.

Q. To get the amount of production that you get now had you not improved it you would have to have had more employees? A. We could not have competed at all.

Q. Whether you would have competed, I am just getting the physical end of it. The present number of employees could not have given you the production? A. The present number of employees would have had no job at all.

Q. That may be, but what I am getting at is if you had not made the improvements that you made the present number of employees could not have turned out the quantity that they are turning out now? A. No, the present number of employees could not have turned out the quantity.

Q. It is the result I am looking for. Now, one other question and I am through; are you buying any Japanese yarns just now? A. We have imported--

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you mean silk?

MR. McRUER: Rayon yarns.

THE WITNESS: We have brought in a few odd cases just to see what it was going to cost and whether it

instances, but in many instances were so obsolete equipment, more modern equipment, it was due to the fact that the equipment we had was so poor we could not begin to turn out satisfactory aeronautics. Now, the new equipment is almost every instance turns at higher speed but in most cases we have to have the same number of employees.

Q. To get the amount of production that you got now had you not improved it you would have to have had more employees? A. We would not have competed at all.

Q. Whether you would have competed, I am just getting the physical end of it. The present number of employees could not have given you the production? A. The present number of employees would have had no job at all.

Q. That may be, but what I am getting at is if you had not made the improvements that you made the present number of employees could not have turned out the quantity that they are turning out now? A. No, the present number of employees could not have turned out the quantity.

Q. It is the result I am looking for. Now, one other question and I am through; are you buying any [illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] Do you [illegible]?

A. Yes, sir: many times.

THE [illegible]: We have brought in a few [illegible]

was any good.

Q. What was the result? A. The price is extremely low but the actual result was not altogether satisfactory.

Q. You are not going on with it then?

A. Not unless they make an improvement which I understand has been made in some other lines of manufacture.

Q. The yarn that you have got at the present time-

A. We may not have bought it from the right people.

Q. I don't want any guessing or conjecturing or anything else; I want your business point of view. What are you going to do? Are you going to repeat the orders on the yarns? A. We may try some other people and see whether the yarn is satisfactory; I don't know.

Q. Can you answer my question; I asked are you going to repeat the order on the yarn that you brought in? A. Repeat the order on the particular yarn we brought in, no, sir, not from the same people.

Q. So that has proved unsatisfactory? A. Those particular purchases.

Q. Up to the present time you have not bought any Japanese yarn that has proved satisfactory?

A. Not at the present moment, no, sir.

Q. And are you buying any Japanese fabrics?

THE COMMISSIONER: Japanese what?

MR. McRUER: Fabrics. A. Yes, sir, we

and any good.

Q. What was the result? A. The price is extremely low but the actual result was not altogether satisfactory.

Q. You are not going on with it then?

A. Not unless they make an improvement which I understand has been made in some other lines of manufacture.

Q. The year that you have got at the present time-

A. We may not have bought it from the right people.

Q. I don't care anything about the manufacture or anything else; I want your business point of view. What are you going to do? Are you going to repeat the orders on the yarns? A. We may try some other people and see whether the yarn is satisfactory; I don't know.

Q. Can you answer my question; I asked are you going to repeat the order on the yarn that you brought in? A. Repeat the order on the particular yarn we brought in, no, sir, not from the same people.

Q. So that has proved unsatisfactory? A. Some particular purchases.

Q. Up to the present time you have not bought any [illegible] yarn that has proved satisfactory?

A. At the present moment, no, sir.

Q. And are you buying any [illegible] [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Impossible that?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Further. Yes

bought some.

Q. How much did you buy? A. We bought a small quantity just to find out what the goods were going to cost. We had heard a lot of talk about it so we decided we would place sample orders and try it out.

Q. That was your object in placing that order? A. Yes, and so we would be in a position to compete with the other people whom we knew had bought goods.

Q. What has been the result of that; how much has your Japanese business amounted to? A. Well, in dollars - let us see, I think we purchased something like - we bought 270 pieces by 30 yards. That is 200 pieces - no, 270 pieces by 30 yards, that is right, at 12 cents a yard.

Q. $972; when was it you bought this? A. June 11th, I think; yes, it must have been June 11th because delivery was to be by July 15th.

Q. That was the first you had bought? A. That is the first we bought.

Q. And the only one? A. No, we are going to continue to buy it.

Q. It is the only order you have placed up to date? A. No, sir, we have been buying it right along from stock in Toronto.

Q. How much have you bought altogether in Japanese goods? A. I could not tell you that, I have not got the figures. I know they are buying

bought some.

Q. How much did you buy? A. We bought a small quantity just - that we could get the most were go to be used. We had heard a lot of talk about it so we decided we would place another order for it out.

Q. That was your o lect in placing that order?

A. Yes, and so we would be in a position to compete with the other people when we knew had bought goods.

Q. Had you been the result of that; how much was your Japanese business amounted to? A. Well, to millions - let me see, I think we purchased something like - we bought 270 pieces by 36 yards. That is 600 pieces - no, 270 pieces by 36 yards, that is right, at 18 cents a yard.

Q. BOVA: When was it you bought that?

A. June 11th, I think; yes, it must have been June 11th because delivery was to be by July.

Q. When was the first you had bought?

A. That is the first we bought.

Q. And the only one? A. No, we are going to continue to buy it.

Q. It is the only order you have placed up to date? A. No, sir, we have been buying at right along from stock in Toronto.

Q. How much have you bought altogether in Japanese goods? A. I could not tell you that, I have my set in Toronto. I have my notes in Toronto.

it right along.

Q. I would like to know how much; you might buy it right along and buy it a couple of yards a day, but that does not tell us very much?

A. I cannot tell you, I have not got those figures; I have no idea.

Q. Does it amount to anything much in your business?

A. It amounts to as little as we can possibly help, because we have got to sell those goods for nothing anyway.

Q. So you are not going into it very big?

A. We keep it as a convenience only.

Q. Did you make any change in your process after you bought these Japanese goods; was it a new line you adopted? A. No, it was the replacing of a Canadian line.

Q. Replacing a Canadian line; to what extent?

A. Well, the Canadian line has been cut out entirely.

Q. That was the one you bought from Canadian Cottons? A. We bought from Canadian Cottons, yes, sir.

Q. I think your order must have been given for these Japanese goods about the time Mr. Dawson gave evidence here? A. Our order?

Q. Yes, for the Japanese goods; it was the 11th of June, I understood? A. Mr. Dawson has got nothing to do with running our business.

Q. He is the President of your company? A. I mean to say in the general operation of the business.

it might alone.

Q. I would like to know how much you might by it might alone and buy in a couple of years a day, but that does not sell us very much.

A. I cannot tell you, I have not got those figures; I have no idea.

Q. Does it amount to anything much in your business?

A. It amounts to as little as we can possibly make, because we have got to sell those goods for nothing anyway.

Q. So you are not going into it very big?

A. We keep it as a convenience only.

Q. Did you make any change in your process after you bought these Japanese goods; was it a new line you adopted? A. No, it was the regular of a Canadian line.

Q. Regularing a Canadian line; to what extent?

A. Well, the Canadian line has been cut out entirely.

Q. Then was the one you bought from Canadian [illegible]?

A. [illegible]

yes, sir.

Q. I mean your [illegible] have been [illegible] [illegible] about the time of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

A. [illegible]

Q. Yes, for the Japanese goods; it was the 11th of June, I understood? A. Yes. Because was [illegible] to be with running our business.

Q. We in the [illegible] [illegible]

Q. He had nothing to say about it at all?

A. No, sir, where we buy goods or anything, that is my affair.

Q. I would like to know the volume of this business so I can compare it with your total business volume, of the Japanese business? A. I cannot answer that, I don't know.

Q. Is it this 27-inch taffeta, cheap taffeta? A. Yes, 27-inch, yes, sir.

Q. And you just buy it as a convenience? A. We buy it as a convenience.

Q. Do you fabricate it? A. No, sir, we just buy it and sell it. We act as jobbers for it.

Q. Jobbers for it? A. Yes.

Q. Were you jobbing other lines? A. We have always jobbed fabrics. We don't manufacture any.

Q. To what extent did you job the other line that you discontinued; how much would your business amount to? A. I would have to get those papers, figures.

Q. Would it be $10,000 a year? A. I haven't got the faintest conception.

Q. Well, this Japanese peril evidently has not staggered you very much if you have no idea what it is? A. I say I have no idea what quantity of any one line the buyer buys or sells. I haven't got any conception whatever; I don't know what he buys

Q. He had nothing to say about it at all?

A. No, sir, where we buy goods or anything, that is my affair.

Q. I would like to know the volume of your business so I can compare it with your total business volume, of the Japanese business? A. I cannot answer that, I don't know.

Q. Is it this 27-inch twilcto, chong twifoto?

A. Yes, 27-inch, yes, sir.

Q. And you just buy it as a convenience?

A. We buy it as a convenience.

Q. Do you fabricate it? A. No, sir, we just buy it and sell it. We act as jobbers for it.

Q. Jobbers for it? A. Yes.

Q. Were you looking other lines? A. We have always a looked further. We don't want other [illegible].

Q. To what extent did you look the other lines that you discontinued; how much would your business amount to? A. I would have to get those [illegible] figures.

Q. Would it be $10,000 a year? A. I haven't got the faintest conception.

Q. Well, this Japanese peril evidently has not staggered you very much if you have no idea what it is? A. I may I have no idea what quantity of any one line the buyer buys or sells. I haven't got any conception whatever; I don't know what he buys

and sells. I ask him for a maintained basis.

Q. I suppose your business, as far as your business is concerned these Japanese rayons are not affecting it detrimentally? A. Well, they are in the sense that if we can sell goods at 22 or 23cents we would naturally rather sell them than goods at 12½ or 14.

Q. Because you make more commission? A. We make a better profit. Naturally when we get into higher values we make a better profit, and besides the Canadian merchandise is a much superior article. Our own idea, as I understood from our man, he did not believe the people would accept the merchandise here but they have.

Q. From whom do you buy in Toronto? A. We buy from A.B. Fisher & Company.

Q. Well, he will probably be able to tell us how much he has sold to you in the last year?

A. We can get those figures, I just don't know them, that is all.

A. A.B. Fisher is an Importer? A. He is an Importer.

Q. You buy from him to resell? A. We buy from him to resell. When you say he is an Importer he actuallysells these goods from stock for the manufacturers.

Q. When did you first place your order with A.B. Fisher? A. I think it was on June 11th.

Q. That was the first time you launched into that

and sells. I ask him for a maintained basis.

Q. I suppose your business, as far as your business is concerned these Japanese tariffs are not affecting it detrimentally? A. Well, they are in the sense that if we can sell goods at 2¢ or 3 cents we would naturally rather sell them than goods at 1½¢ or 1¢.

Q. Because you make more commission? A. We make a better profit. Naturally when we get into higher values we make a better profit, and beating the Japanese merchandise is a much superior article. Our own line, as I understood from our men, is still not believe the people would accept the merchandise here but they have.

Q. From whom do you buy in Toronto? A. We buy from A.B. Fisher & Company.

Q. Well, he will probably be able to tell us how much he has sold to you in the last year?

A. We can get those figures, I just don't know them, that is all.

Q. A.B. Fisher is an importer? A. He is an importer.

Q. You buy from him to resell? A. We buy from him to resell. When you say he is an importer he actually sells these goods from stock for the manufacturers.

Q. When did you first place your order with A.B. Fisher? A. I think it was on June 11th.

business? A. That is the date the memorandum was given to me by our buyer. He just says: "Before my departure I thought it just as well to let you know the total amount of purchases made up to date of Japanese rayons imported from Japan. These are the only importations of Japanese rayon up to the present time."

Q. What is that, is that a memorandum? A. That is the 270 pieces I told you about.

Q. Yes, but I am wondering when you first placed your order with Fisher? A. I can get that date but I don't know what it is right now. I think it must have been earlier than that, but I don't know.

Q. You have nothing more recent than that? A. We have been just filling in from his stock. You see, he sells from his stock at a fraction over the price for direct importation.

MR. McRUER: All right.

BY MR. BRUNEAU: Q. There are just a couple of questions I wanted to ask Mr. MacDougall, not in connection with to-day's examination. Mr. MacDougall, one of the witnesses yesterday referred to an agreement which he said existed between the companies to prevent employees going from one firm to another. He said that no firm would hire an employee from another one in virtue of this agreement. Is there any such agreement? A. I have never heard of any such agreement.

business? A. That is the date the memorandum was given to me by our buyer. He just says: "Before my departure I thought it just as well to let you know the total amount of purchases made up to date of Japanese rayons imported from Japan. These are the only importations of Japanese rayon up to the present time."

Q. And that's all? A. That

is the 270 pieces I told you about.

Q. Yes, but I am wondering when you first placed your order with Blaney? A. I am not sure

exactly I don't know it is right here. I think it must have been earlier than that, but I don't know.

Q. You have nothing more recent than that?

A. We have been just filling in from his stock. You see, he sells from his stock at a premium over the price for direct importation.

Mr. McMURRAY: Q. There are just a couple of questions I wanted to ask Mr. McDougall, not in

cross-examination. Mr. McDougall, one of the witnesses yesterday referred to an agreement which he said existed between the companies to prevent employees going from one firm to another. He said that no firm would hire an employee from another one in virtue of this agreement. Is there any such agreement? A. I have never heard of any such agreement.

Q. Would you know if there was any such agreement? A. I would think so. We do ask for references the same as we do any employee no matter what capacity he is going to act in. When he comes in and applies for a job we ask him where he has worked previously and we communicate with his previous employer to find out what his record was.

Q. Some reference was made to the strike which took place in 1934; how many of your workers were out and for how long a time? A. There were 371 employees in that division and 125 of them remained at work so that means 246 went out, Tuesday, August 14th, at noon and came back to work on Monday August 20th, in other words, on Friday afternoon they were prepared to come back but we thought it better to wait until Monday.

Q. Have you had any other labour troubles; have you had any other strikes than that one since 1911? A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. So that is the one incident of that sort in 25 years? A. The one incident.

Q. One of the workmen examined yesterday stated one of the causes of the strike was that you were not paying the minimum wage for women; is there any truth in that statement? A. Our books are open to the Minimum Wage officers whom I believe come in quite regularly and examine them, and we always maintain the minimum wage scale and usually try to

By Mr. Brewen

Q. Could you know if there was any such supervisor?

A. I would think so. We do ask for references from the home as we do any employee no matter what company he is going to get in. Then he goes in and applies for a job we ask him where he has worked previously and we communicate with his previous employer to find out what his record was.

Q. Some reference was made to the strike which took place in 1934; how many of your workers were out then for how long a time? A. There were 371 employees in that division and 149 of them remained at work so that means 149 went out. The day shift went out at noon and came back to work on Monday afternoon. In other words, on Friday afternoon they were prepared to come back but we thought it better to wait until Monday.

Q. Have you had any other labour troubles; have you had any other strikes than that one since 1933?

A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. So that is the one incident of that sort in 12 years? A. Yes, that is all.

Q. One of the women examined yesterday stated one of her grounds of the strike was that you were not paying the minimum wage for women; is there any truth in that statement? A. Our books are open to the inspector and affidavits each year are made regularly and a copy sent.

exceed it. I never knew there was any trouble of that description. I am quite positive, in fact, that there was not.

Q. Another case that was given in evidence was dissatisfaction with the tolerance for the length of stockings which was stated to be as low as a quarter of an inch; do you know anything about that? A. Well, I think there is a standard basis allowed or considered by all hosiery manufacturers and if I am not mistaken it is half an inch either way.

Q. Did you lower it? A. We never changed, we just operated on the same standard as everybody else.

Q. Do you know yourself what was the cause of this strike? A. I don't know; we were never able to discover except that there were two men came that we took on unfortunately and they came from other mills the same as many of our men have come from other mills. We never have any trouble except when these men came along and when they came along apparently they created a little disturbance. When these people went out on strike many of them told us "We don't want to go, but we are frightened and we had better go, we don't know what might happen to us," and so on. These men took the lead but it seems about the first day and a half when they held some meetings they very quickly got rid of those fellows. We don't know ourselves what was thecause of the strike.

Q. I was only able to get a very confused picture from the different workmen who appeared, and I wondered if you had any further light on it? A. We don't know.

Q. Now, a complaint was made that ice formed on some of your steel framed windows and one of the witnesses, I think, explained that this was due to some extent to the humidity. Does that mean that it is cold at any reasonable place near that window, the mere fact that ice forms on a window of that type? A. We try to maintain - all of our heating systems is thermostatically controlled, and we continuously maintain 85 degrees temperature.

Q. The heating is thermostatically controlled? A. Thermostatically controlled.

Q. And maintained at 85? A. Maintained at 85; the forming of ice on the window is something over which we have no control whatever. It comes when the weather is very cold and it disappears when the weather gets a little milder. It is only during very cold weather.

Q. What I wanted to point out, is it not a natural phenomena in any case, where there is high humidity ice forms? A. It cannot be avoided.

Q. But without necessarily involving suffering from cold; now, one of the employees, Mr. Magnon, made a complaint that the changes in the bonus were frequent. He spoke as if they moved back and forward repeatedly at every pay. Have there been

Q. I was only able to get a very confused picture from the different women who appeared, and I wondered if you had any further light on it? A. I don't know.

Mr. A complaint was made that ice formed on some of your steel framed windows and one of the witnesses, I think, explained that this was due to some extent to the humidity. Does that mean that it is cold at any reasonable place near that window, the mere fact that ice forms on a window of that type? A. We try to maintain - all of our heating system is thermostatically controlled, and we continuously maintain 68 degrees temperature.

Q. The heating is thermostatically controlled? A. Thermostatically controlled.

Q. And maintained at 68? A. Maintained at 68. The forming of ice on the window is something over which we have no control whatever. It comes when the weather is very cold and it disappears when the weather gets a little milder. It is only during very cold weather.

Q. What I wanted to point out, is it not a natural phenomenon in any case, where there is high humidity ice forms? A. It cannot be avoided.

Q. Not without necessarily involving suffering from cold; now, one of the employees, Mr. Gibson, made a complaint that the changes in the temperature fluctuant. He spoke as if they moved back and

frequent changes of bonus? A. I would say there have been very few.

Q. Of the bonus rate? A. Of the bonus rates. We don't like to change them at all. We don't like to disturb them. This makes me think; this particular man we have -

Q. Mr. Beauregard asks me if you can state how many changes of bonus rates there have been? A. I am afraid I cannot tell you.

Q. On the average in one line would you have; xx of course, you have a good many different lines? A. On the average in one line?

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Q. Yes? A. How many changes have been made since the time we started bonus rate ?

Q. Yes? A. Well, in one line we have had, one line 62 we discussed here, I think our rate to start with was 1.62. We increased it to 1.73. We increased it to 1.80 and when we increased it to 1.80 our production went up 135% and showed us plainly that our bonus rate was absolutely out and reduced it to 1.58 and our production was away ahead of what it was when we had 1.62.

Q. While you are looking at that, what is the time necessary to train an employee to do good work? A. You mean to say ...

Q. As a legger? A. On the knitting machine-- in six months he can run a machine and in a year and a half can be a pretty expert worker. We have a number of them that operate machines very satisfactorily that have been on a year and a half.

Q. I think one of the witnesses, Mr. Thivierge, had been. A man of the intelligence of Thivierge would do it in a year and a half? A. Yes.

Q. And the last thing I wanted to know is about cleaning. Is it customary to pay the worker for keeping their machines clean? A. I don't know what the custom is with other people, we allow for an hour's time with pay and I understand -- I don't know just exactly -- I know in the United States they do not pay them at all and the operators have to

Q. Yes. A. How many changes have been made since the time we started here?

A. Yes. Well, in one line we have had, one line as we started here, I think our rate to start with was 1.82. We increased it to 1.72. We increased it to 1.80 and then we increased it to 1.[illegible] Our production went up 1500 and caused us plenty [illegible] and our bonus rate was absolutely out [illegible] to 1.38 and [illegible] was where we had 1.62.

Q. While we are looking at that, what is the time necessary to train an employee to do good work?

A. You mean to say ...

Q. As a learner. A. On the knitting machines in our factory we have a knitter and in a year and a half can be a pretty speedy worker. We have a machine at Lake that operate machines very satisfactorily that have been on a week and a half.

Q. I think one of the witnesses, Mr. Stevenson, had been. I was of the impression of knitting would take a year and a half? A. Yes.

Q. And the last thing I wanted to know is about training. Is it customary to pay the worker for learning their machines also? A. I don't know what the custom is with other people, we allow for an hour to time with pay and I believe — I don't [illegible] — I know in the United States they

keep their machines in condition. Here we allow an hour's time.

Q. Has that generally been found sufficient. There seems to be a variety of opinion ? A. There is such a variety of men. One man does his work so quickly and has his machine in a clean condition in very short time and the other man is a very slow man and he is meticulously clean and the result is it takes him considerably longer. I don't know whether an hour is really as long as is absolutely necessary, possibly it might take an hour.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We were to get the date that the Japanese order was placed, the order for the Japanese goods? A. June 16th is the date, time the order was issued from the office.

Q. That is, the order to purchase? A. That is the date the order was issued from the office. It was around about that date.

Q. I am getting the date the order for the Japanese goods was placed. Mr. Dawson gave evidence about that, the date was the 16th of June? A. I want to assure you Mr. Dawson does not tell us what to buy or where to buy it.

Q. Here is Exhibit 484, which is a letter from you to Mr. Dawson, last paragraph conjecturing as to whether you should place an order for Japanese goods, and it is dated April 2nd, 1936 and you say:

have this machine in condition. Does so allow as much time.

Q. Has that generally been found sufficient. There seems to be a variety of opinion ? A. There is much a variety of men. One man does his work so quickly and has his machine in a clean condition in very short time and the other man is a very slow man and he is meticulously clean and the result is it takes him considerably longer. I don't know whether an hour is really as long as is absolutely necessary, possibly it might take an hour.

BY MR. MORROW: Q. We were to get the date that the Japanese order was placed, the order for the Japanese goods? A. June 16th is the date, time the order was issued from the office.

Q. That is, the order to purchase? A. That is the date the order was issued from the office. It was around about that date.

Q. I am getting the date the order for the Japanese goods was placed. Mr. Dawson gave evidence about that, the date was the 16th of June? A. I went to assure you Mr. Dawson does not tell us what to buy or where to buy it.

Q. Here is Exhibit 414, which is a letter from you to Mr. Dawson, last paragraph conjecturing as to whether you should place an order for Japanese goods,

"As evidently our competitors are importing these goods, I told Mr. Collett to purchase 300 pieces, as the investment would not be large and we would see the actual goods and know what they cost to land."

You wrote that to Mr. Dawson? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not acting so much on your own then, and there was no order until the 16th of June, the date Mr. Dawson gave evidence in the witness box. That is the story? A. I don't know.

Q. What have you to say? A. What have I got to say? As far as my telling him that, I knew he was interested in the Japanese question and I merely reported that.

Q. Have you any idea why they were bought on the 16th of June, the precise day Mr. Dawson was giving evidence in the witness box? A. I have no idea. I think they were placed earlier than that.

BY MR. BRUNEAU: Q. Mr. Auclair said it took all day to clean the machine? A. That is absolutely ridiculous, there is no sense in that.

Q. In regard to the cleaning of the machines, Mr. Thivierge gave evidence? A. Yes.

-- The Commission adjourned at 1:15 p.m. to resume in Toronto on Tuesday the 29th of September, at 10:30 A.M. --

"We certainly did manufacture some interesting
goods, I told Mr. Willett to purchase 500 pieces, so
investment would not be large and we could see the
goods and know what they cost to land."

Did Mr. Willett do so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not acting on much on your own then
and there was no order until the 16th of June, the
Mr. Dawson gave evidence in the witness box. That is
the story? A. I don't know.

Q. What have you to say? A. What have I got to
say? As far as my telling him that, I knew he was
interested in the Japanese question and I merely re-
ported that.

Q. Have you any idea why they were bought on the
16th of June, the precise day Mr. Dawson was giving
evidence in the witness box? A. I have no idea.
I think they were placed earlier than that.

By Mr. McKeown: Q. Mr. Inglis said it took
all day to clean the machine? A. That is absolutely
ridiculous, there is no sense in that.

Q. In regard to the cleaning of the machines,
Mr. Thivierge gave evidence? A. Yes.

— The Commission adjourned at 1.15 p.m.
to resume in Toronto on Tuesday the 25th
of September, at 10.00 a.m. —

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

F I F T Y - S E V E N T H D A Y

(September 29th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Company.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited.,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

A P P E A R A N C E S:

J.C. Monnot, K.C. and E. Hanrahan, K.C.	Commission Counsel.
J.J. Lamontagne, K.C. and E.A. Saltman, K.C.	For Special Committee of Federal Parliament.
S.R. Howard, K.C. Miss Moffitt, K.C. and J.V. Williams.	For Montreal Tramways Company.
E.G. Plaxton, K.C.	For Montreal Light...
L.J. Cannon, K.C.	For Canadian Pacific and Canadian Air Transport Limited.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 29, 1936

-- The Commission resumed at 10.30 A.M.

MR. KELLOCK: My lord, I am istructed that when the Commission was sitting in Montreal last week, there was the question of the date of a purchase by Belding-Corticelli from Mitsui Company of certain definite standards.

THE COMMISSIONER: June 16th, I think, was the date suggested, Mr. Kellock.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord. Since then, however, there has been sent up here the actual confirmation of that sale signed by Mitsui & Company, and it shows that the sale took place on the 5th of June, and accompanying that there is the invoice of Mr. Fairchild who, as your lordship will recollect, was the agent for Mitsui and Company, dated the same day. Belding-Corticelli have asked me to file this before the Commission, my lord, because thereference to June 16th, was apparently an error.

MR. McRUER: I would suggest that we will be back in Montreal, my lord. It seems there was a gentleman in Montreal at the sittings there who stated that the books of Belding-Corticelli showed that the sale was placed on the 16th of June.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean Mr. MacDougall?

MR. McRUER: Yes, There was one of his assistants

-- The Commission resumed at 10.30 A.M.

MR. KELLOCK: My Lord, I am interested that when the commission was adjourned last week, there was the question of the date of a purchase by Belding-Corticelli from Mitani Company of certain definite standards.

MR. [illegible]: Some time, I think, [illegible] Mr. Kellock.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my Lord. Since then, however, there has been sent up here the actual confirmation of that sale signed by Mitani & Company, and it shows that the sale took place on the 5th of June, and accompanying that there is the invoice of Mr. [illegible] could who, as your Lordship will remember, was the agent for Mitani and Company, dated the same day. Belding-Corticelli have asked me to file this before the Commission, My Lord, because the reference to June 15th, was apparently an error.

MR. McKIM: I would suggest that we will be [illegible] in non real, my Lord. It seems there was a certain man in Montreal at the sittings there who seized the books of Belding-Corticelli showed that the sale was placed on the 15th of June.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean Mr. McCormick?

MR. McKIM: Yes. There was one of his assistants

there - whose name I have forgotten - who got that information for him. Belding-Corticelli will have ample opportunity to make the explanation when we get back to Montreal.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. You have made your statement, Mr. Kellock, and it is on the record.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And you can supplement the record in Montreal. You say you have the document here?

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, I have both documents here, my lord, with instructions to file them.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting them in; who is the witness?

MR. KELLOCK: They speak for themselves, I think. They are on the form of Mitsui & Company.

MR. McRUER: I think, my lord, we had better deal with it altogether, because it is an extraordinary thing if the books of Belding-Corticelli show the date of June 16th.

THE COMMISSIONER: You can hold that document, Mr. Kellock, until we receive it at the proper time. Meantime, we have your statement.

MR. KELLOCK: Very well, my lord.

MR. McRUER: I will call Mr. Hallam, my lord.

DOUGLAS HALLAM, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

there - whose name I have forgotten - who got that information for him. Melling-Cortiselli will have ample opportunity to make the explanation when we get back to Montreal.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. You have made your statement, Mr. Kellock, and it is on the record.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And you can supplement the record in Montreal. You say you have the document here?

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, I have both documents here, my lord, with instructions to file them.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are putting them in; who is the witness?

MR. KELLOCK: They speak for themselves, I think. They are on the form of Mitani & Company.

MR. MORDEN: I think, my lord, we had better deal with it altogether, because it is an extraordinary thing if the books of Melling-Cortiselli show the date of June 16th.

THE COMMISSIONER: You can hold that document.

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: Very well, we [illegible].

MR. MORDEN: I will call Mr. Hallam, my lord.

[illegible] HALLAM, Recalled.

Q. You gave evidence before, Major Hallam?

A. Yes, sir.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: I just forget your first name, Major Hallam? A. D-o-u-g-l-a-s.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Hallam, you are the Secretary of the Textile Institute? A. The Primary Textiles Institute.

Q. The Primary Textiles Institute? A. Yes.

Q. When was the Primary Textiles Institute organized?

A. It has been operating since January 1st, 1935.

Q. Well, when did they first commence to organize?

A. I should think---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you say January 1st, 1905? A. January 1st, 1935 was when they organized. The organization was talked about for some months before that; I cannot tell you how long.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Who are the members of the Primary Textiles Institute? A. The President and Vice-Presidents or a nominee of the other associations of the Cotton Institute of Canada, the Silk Association of Canada --

Q. Just wait a minute, please. I asked you who were the members of the Association?

A. The members of the Association are the presidents and the vice-presidents of the Silk Association of Canada, The Cotton Institute of Canada, and the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

Q. I see. Well, we will come to their

Q. You gave evidence before, Major Hallam?

A. Yes, sir.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: I just forgot your first name.

Major Hallam? — [illegible].

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Mr. Hallam, you are the secretary of the Textile Institute? A. The Primary Textile Institute.

Q. The Primary Textiles Institute? A. Yes.

Q. When was the Primary Textiles Institute organized?

A. It has been [illegible] Ltd. 1922.

Q. Well, some its from [illegible]

A. I should think---

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Did you say January 1st, 1922? A. [illegible] 1st, 1922 [illegible]

The organization was talked about for some months [illegible] that; I cannot tell you how long.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Who are the [illegible] of the Primary Textiles Institute? A. The President and Vice-Presidents or a nominee of the other associations of the Cotton Institute of Canada, the Silk Association of Canada —

Q. Have you a [illegible]? I [illegible]

Who were the members of the Association?

A. The members of the association are the presidents and the vice-presidents of the Silk Association of Canada, the Cotton Institute of Canada, and the [illegible] and [illegible].

Q. I see. Well, we will come to their

Constitution, and so, one in a moment. Then it appears to be a sort of federation of three other associations? A. I think that would be correct. I am not sure of the term "federation" but it is an organization.

Q. I do not know how better to put it anyway. At any rate then, there are three other organizations which you call the Silk Association --

A. The Silk Association of Canada.

Q. Yes? A. The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

Q. Yes? A. And the Cotton Institute of Canada.

Q. The Cotton Institute of Canada? A. Yes.

Q. And who are the members of those various associations? Take the Silk Association first: That class of manufacturers belong to the Silk Association? A. The Silk Association is composed of people who manufacture silk from the raw material like silk throatsters, fabric manufacturers and hosiery manufacturers.

Q. Hosiery manufacturers? A. Yes.

Q. Yes? That is, any manufacturers who are engaged in these industries that you have mentioned, may become members of the Silk Association?

A. Yes, may become members.

Q. Yes. And the yarn manufacturers, do they become members of the Silk Association?

A. Which yarn manufacturers, sir?

[illegible] Q. [illegible] I suppose.

[illegible] to as a sort of federation of these other associations? A. I think that would be correct. I am not sure of the term "federation" but it is an organization.

Q. I do not know how better to put it myself. At any rate, there are three other associations which you call the Silk Association --

A. The Silk Association of Canada.

Q. Yes? A. [illegible] Knitters Association.

Q. Yes? A. And the Cotton Institute of Canada.

Q. The Co-ton Institute of Canada? A. Yes.

Q. And who are the members of these various associations? Have the Silk Association firms that class of manufacturers belong to the Silk Association? A. The Silk Association is composed of people who manufacture silk from the raw material [illegible] silk manufacturers.

Q. Hosiery manufacturers? A. Yes.

Q. Yes? Most of, any manufacturers who are engaged in these industries that you have mentioned, may become members of the Silk Association?

A. Yes, may become members.

Q. Yes. [illegible]

[illegible]

Do you mean silk throwsters?

Q. Rayon manufacturers? A. You mean rayon yarns?

Q. Yes? A. They could become members. Courtaulds was a member but are no longer a member.

Q. How long were Courtaulds a member? A. I would have to look back on the records for that, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Do you know now when they left the Association? A. Do you want my memory on it, Mr. McRuer?

Q. Yes, just from memory? A. I should think three years ago.

Q. Was there any particular reason for them leaving the Association? A. The reason was, that Courtaulds desired to have the name of the Association changed to the Silk and Rayon Association, and it was discussed at an annual meeting. I think you will find it in the Annual Meeting of that particular year. It is in the Minutes. Courtaulds' wishes were not acceded to, and Courtaulds left the organization.

Q. Was the Celanese Company ever a member of the Association? A. The Celanese Company is what might be termed an associate member. I think their selling office pays a small fee to obtain statistical information which we issue.

Q. Oh, yes? A. I think it has a selling organization, in order to obtain statistics which we issue.

Q. Have [illegible]? A. [illegible]

Q. Yes? A. They could [illegible].

Coordinator was a member but was no longer a member.

Q. Did they were Coordinator a member? A. I would have to look back on the records for that, Mr. Chairman.

Q. Do you know how soon they left the association?

A. Do you [illegible] by memory on it, Mr. Chairman?

Q. [illegible] A. I [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Was there any particular reason for [illegible] leaving the association? A. The reason was, that Coordinator decided to leave the area in the association because in the [illegible] the reason association, and it was discussed at an annual meeting. I think you will find it in the annual meeting of that association year. It is in the minutes. Coordinator's dues were not assessed to, and Coordinator left the organization.

Q. Was the Delaware Company ever a member of the association? A. The Delaware Company is what [illegible] in Canada or [illegible]. I [illegible] selling office pays a small fee to obtain association information which is [illegible].

Q. Oh, yes? A. I think it was a selling organization, in order to obtain statistics [illegible].

Q. The rayon manufacturers may become members of the Association? A. Yes, they may become members of the Association.

Q. That is, those that manufacture the rayon cloth? A. Exactly, sir.

Q. Then the Cotton Institute, who are members of that? A. Cotton manufacturers.

Q. Any that engage in the manufacture of cotton yarns or cloth? A. Exactly, sir.

Q. And the Woollen Association - what is it you call it? A. The Woollen Association is manufacturers of wool and knit goods.

Q. Yes. As I might explain there, Mr. McRuer, that amember of either the rayon Association or the Silk Association, provided they are a member of one of those organizations can, if they so desire, become a member of the other without extra fees.

Q. That is, their relationship seems to be entirely friendly in that respect at any rate?

A. I should think so.

Q. Then you, I understand, are secretary of all those associations? A. I am secretary of the four associations and general manager of one.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Four, - that is the Cotton, the Silk, the Woollen and the Primary?

A. Exactly, sir, and I am General Manager of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well now, what is the office

Q. The rayon manufacturers may become members of the Association? A. Yes, they may become members of the Association.

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A. I should think so.

Q. Then you, I understand, are secretary of all those associations? A. I am secretary of the four associations and general manager of one.

BY THE CONNECTICUTTER: Q. Four, - that is the Cotton, the silk, the Woollen and the Fibre?

A. Exactly, sir, and I am General Manager of the Woollen Fabric & Knit Goods Association.

Q. Well now, what is the office

of General Manager of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association? A. It was merely, I think, to give me a little stronger title. At one time they were pleased with some work I did and they gave me the title of General Manager.

Q. Thinking there might be something in the strength of the title? A. I can tell you I have never used it.

Q. You had not used the title? A. No, I have not used the title. You will find it in the Minutes, somewhere, Mr. McRuer.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the name of the company or association? A. The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It is not a company, it is an association? A. It is an association.

Q. You are secretary of it and general manager, that is your title? A. That is my title, yes, sir.

Q. And, of the other three associations you are secretary? A. I am secretary, sir.

Q. They have no general managers? A. No, sir.

Q. So that in the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association there seems to have been a sort of high management business involved that was not so much involved in the others? A. I would not say that, sir, it was more or less an honorary title, I think.

Q. You probably had some things to manage, but we will come to that. Now then, to come back to

of General Manager of the Canadian Woollen & Knit [illegible]. Is that correct? A. It was correct, I think, to give me a little stronger title. At one time they were pleased with some work I did and they gave me the title of General Manager.

Q. Thinking [illegible] be something in the strength of the title? A. I can tell you I have never used it.

Q. You had not used the title? A. No, I have not used the title. You will find it in the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: Q. What is the name of the company or association? A. The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association.

BY MR. MARTIN: Q. It is not a company, it is an association? A. It is an association.

Q. You are secretary of it and general manager, that is your title? A. That is my title, yes, sir.

Q. And, of the other three associations you are secretary? A. I am secretary, sir.

Q. They have no general manager? A. No, sir.

Q. So that in the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association there seems to have been a [illegible] of [illegible] management [illegible] [illegible] involved in [illegible]? A. I would not say that, sir, it was made to take on secondary title, I think. Q. The property was [illegible] [illegible], so [illegible] will [illegible] to [illegible]. Any [illegible] is [illegible] by

the Constitutional set-up of these associations; we probably might deal with them in rather their chronological order. I understand the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association is the oldest one? A. Yes. The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association has been operating for about eighteen years.

Q. Yes, and when did you become secretary of it? A. I became Secretary of it in April, 1933.

Q. April, 1933? A. Yes.

Q. Oh, yes. And would you tell me what manufacturing institutions in Canada belong to it? A. The list of members, sir?

Q. A list of the members. A. I would have to give you that in writing. There are about 70 firms, sir.

Q. About 70 firms? A. Yes. That is not factories, but firms. Some have more than one factory.

Q. Some firms have more than one factory? A. Oh, yes.

Q. So that I take it, it covers the whole industry pretty well? A. I would think, speaking from memory, and in round figures, there are some 300 firms that would be eligible to join. I should think that we do represent about 90 per cent. of the production.

Q. About 90 per cent. of the production? A. Yes, about 90 per cent.

the Constitutional set-up of these associations; we probably might deal with them in rather their chronological order. I understand the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association is the oldest one?

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Q. About 90 per cent. of the production?

A. Yes, about 90 per cent.

Q. Of course, in the knit goods there are a great many very small organizations ? A. Yes.

Q. That would employ four or five hands?

A. Yes, ten to fifteen hands, something like that.

Q. From ten to fifteen hands? A. Yes.

Q. But the large and substantial firms are all members of your association? A. They are all members of our association, but when there is any question of anything being done, such as a hearing before the Tariff Board, or anything of that nature, we put the matter before all the industry so that they know what is being done, and very often they ask what we could do for them.

Q. So that there are no large manufacturers of woollen or knit goods who are not within your association? A. I would not say that, sir.

Q. Can you name any large ones who are outside of your organization? A. Well, take the Knit and Fit, for instance.

Q. The Knit and Fit? A. Yes, the Knit and Fit. I am just giving you their name, off-hand. Can I get the list of members?

Q. I would rather you have your documents there, your minute books, and things of that sort, so that we can get the names of the officers, and so on. Will you please get them and have them with you?

A. Might I have them now?

Q. Oh yes. I asked for all those books. It is the names of the officers I am more particular about.

Q. Of course, in the knit goods there are a great many very small organizations? A. Yes.

Q. That could employ four or five hands?

A. Yes, see in Ottawa [illegible] that.

Q. From ten to fifteen hands? A. Yes.

Q. But the large and substantial firms are all members of your association? A. They are all members of our association, but when there is any question of anything being done, such as a hearing before the Tariff Board, or anything of that nature, we put the matter before all the industry so that they know what is being done, and very often they ask what we could do for them.

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Q. The Knit and Wit? A. Yes, the knit and wit. I am just giving you their name, off-hand. Can I get the list of members?

A. I [illegible] your [illegible], your minute books, and things of that sort, so that we can get the names of the officers, and so on. Will you please get them and have them with you?

A. Might I have them now?

They will be in the Minute books.

A. I could send to my office, sir, and get you a list of the people who are not members, and the list of the people who are.

Q. You have told me you represent about 90 per cent. of the production? A. Yes, we represent about 90 per cent. of the production.

Q. I think that is sufficient for my purposes, and I also think I have a list of your members here. A. I think I supplied you with a list here. Oh, no. That is a list of all the Woollen mills.

Q. Yes. A. Just let me see that list, please, that may be it. No, I am sorry.

Q. All right. Well, it is sufficient for me to know that you represent about 90 per cent. of the production. Now, have you got your minute books there so that you can tell me who the officers are of the Woollen and Knit goods Association?

A. I think the minutes of the 17th Annual Meeting will give you that, sir.

Q. Yes? A. Held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, November 22nd, 1935.

Q. Now, I want to get from you what firms some of these gentlemen represent. I notice here, that by unanimous vote Mr. H.W. Lundy was re-elected president. Mr. Lundy is -- A. Penmans Limited, Paris.

Q. He is the President?

very kind as to use those words.

A. I could send to my office, sir, and get you a list of the people who are not members, and the list of the people who are.

Q. You have told me you represent about 90 per cent. of the production? A. Yes, we represent about 90 per cent. of the production.

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Q. All right. Well, it is sufficient for me to know that you represent about 90 per cent. of the production. Now, have you got your minute books there so that you can tell me who the officers are of the Woollen and Knit goods Association?

A. I think the minutes of the 17th annual meeting will give you that, sir.

Q. Very A. [illegible]

Q. Now, I want to get from you what firms some [illegible] represent. I notice here, that by unanimous vote Mr. H.W. Lundy was re-elected president. Mr. Lundy is — A. [illegible] Limited, Paris.

Q. He is the president?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is he? A. I think he is the General Manager, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, Sir Charles Gordon is Chairman of the Board of Penman's Limited, is he not? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Well, we had that on the record in Montreal, I think? A. I am not sure, but I don't think Sir Charles Gordon is the president.

Q. Not president but chairman of the board. A. Oh, he may be, that may be correct.

Q. At any rate, Mr. Lundy is one of the high executive officers of Penmans Limited, Paris? A. I think he is general manager.

Q. And Mr. C. Tremblay, Vice-president. Where is Mr. Tremblay located? A. Ayres, Limited, Lachute.

Q. And J.D. Woods? A: J.D. Woods is with the York Knitting Mills.

Q. Those gentlemen that I am referring to now are members of the Executive? A. Members of the Executive, yes.

Q. Yes. That is, J.D. Woods, York Knitting Mills, and A.E. Craig of the Barrymore Cloth Company.

Q. Yes. Then Harvey Douglas? A. Harvey Douglas of the Dupont Textiles.

Q. Where are the Dupont Textiles? A. Toronto.

Q. What do they manufacture? A. They manufacture cloth and knit goods.

BY THE COURT (Jewett): Q. What is his A. I think he is the General Manager, sir.

BY MR. MONDOU: Q. Well, Sir Charles Gordon is Chairman of the Board of Directors, is he not? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Well, we had that on the record in Montreal.

MR. SMILEY: A. I do not know, but I know that Sir Charles Gordon is the President.

Q. Not President but Chairman of the Board.

A. Oh, he may be, that may be correct.

Q. At any rate, Mr. Hardy is one of the high executive officers of Canada Limited, Ltd.?

A. I think he is General Manager.

Q. And Mr. C. Trembley, Vice-President. Where is Mr. Trembley located? A. Ottawa, Ontario, I think.

Q. And J.D. Moore? A: J.D. Moore is with the Canadian Pacific.

Q. Those gentlemen that I am referring to are members of the Executive? A. Members of the Executive, yes.

Q. Yes. That is, J.D. Moore, Your Knitting Mills, and A.E. Conly of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

A. Yes. They serve Canada A. Serving officers of the Canada Textiles.

Q. These are the Canada Textiles? A. Canada.

Q. Not in any Canada-Canada? A. They manufacture and sell goods.

Q. I see. The Barrymore Cloth Company is affiliated with the Toronto Carpet Company, is it not, one of the subsidiaries? A. I am not sure which way it is, whether the Toronto Carpet Company is a subsidiary of the Barrymore Cloth Company, or the Barrymore Cloth Company a subsidiary of the Toronto Carpet Company.

Q. It would be correct to say, that they are affiliated at any rate? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes. And then I see Chairmen of the Sections were elected, as follows; and your Woollen and Knit Goods Association, which I will call it for short, is divided into sections? A. That is correct. The idea there is so that anybody who is interested in the Association will have a chance to put forward his view.

Q. That is, so that there should be the utmost self-government in this industry? A. Yes, that is correct. So that if, for instance, a tariff matter comes up we will have the views of everybody concerned.

Q. Yes? A. If the chairman desires to call his section together and discuss the matter he can do so, and, in that way, we get the benefit of the whole section.

Q. And in other matters, it is handled much in the same way? A. Yes.

Q. Then blankets - J. Bavis? A. Bavis.

Q. And what company does he represent?

A. Porrits and Spencer, Hamilton.

Q. I see. The Burlymore Cloth Company is affiliated with the Toronto Carpet Company, is it not, one of the subsidiaries? A. I am not sure which way it is, whether the Toronto Carpet Company is a subsidiary of the Burlymore Cloth Company, or the Burlymore Cloth Company a subsidiary of the Toronto Carpet Company.

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Q. And on other matters, it is handled much in the same way? A. Yes.

Q. Then blankets - J. Davis? A. [illegible].

Q. And what company does he represent?

A. Portris and Spencer, Hamilton.

Q. And carpets - P.D. Hayes? A. That is Toront Carpet Company.

Q. And cloth, J.G. Dodd? A. That is the Patent Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke.

Q. That is not Dodds of the Dominion Textile, is it? A. Yes, that is the same man.

Q. Oh yes, the Dominion Textile? A. Yes, he is also connected with the Patent Manufacturing Company.

Q. I just want to get all the information I can? A. Quite.

Q. Not only through their organization but through their commercial activities? A. Quite.

Q. So that the J.G. Dodd who represents the cloth section of Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association is the same Mr. Dodd who is the sales manager of the Dominion Textile Company? A. I think his title is that of sales manager.

Q. Yes, I think they told us that? A. Yes.

(Page 7907 follows)

Q. and carpets - F.J. Harvey? A. That is Tor
Carpet Company.

Q. and cloth, J.G. Dodd? A. That is the
Natal Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Q. That is not Dodds of the Dominion Textile, is
A. Yes. That is the same man.

Q. Oh yes, the Dominion Textile? A. Yes, I
is also connected with the Natal Manufacturing Compa

Q. I just want to get all the information I ca
A. Quite.

Q. Not only through their organization but also
their commercial activities? A. Quite.

Q. So that the J.G. Dodd who represents the Clot
section of Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association
is the same Mr. Dodd who is the sales manager of the
Dominion Textile Company? A. I think his title
is Manager of Sales Manager.

Q. Yes, I think they told us that?
A. Yes.

Q. C. J. Whitney? A. He is also chairman of the cloth section, and he is George Pattinson & Co., Preston, Ontario.

Q. They are manufacturers of - A. Of cloth.

Q. Piece goods suitings? A. That is correct, and overcoatings.

Q. Dyeing, D. C. Dick? A. That is Mr. David C. Dick of the Cobourg Dyeing Company, Cobourg.

Q. They dye woolen goods, woolen piece goods? A. Wool piece goods, yes.

Q. Wool piece goods; felt, W. W. Weed? A. Of the Kenwood Mills, Arnprior.

Q. Hosiery, fine, M. B. Holton? A. M. B. Holton of the Chipman-Holton Company, Hamilton.

Q. Now, you apparently have two hosiery divisions, of the Woollen and Knit Goods Association and in addition to that there is a hosiery division of the Silk Association? A. That is correct.

Q. These manufacturers would be manufacturing woollen hose or might they manufacture both? A. Originally the fine hosiery section consisted of manufacturers who were making silk hose and all classes of hose. It goes back to the original formation of the association and we have always kept the chairman of that in.

Q. Then, there is the heavy hosiery section, Joseph Beaumont? A. That is Joseph Beaumont of Joseph Beaumont -- may I ask where that is?

Q. Yes. A. Mr. Berry, is Joseph

Q. C. W. Whitney? A. He is also chairman of the cloth section, and he is George Whitney & Co., Montreal, Quebec.

Q. They are manufacturers of - A. Of cloth.

Q. Those goods exclusively? A. Yes, I am sure and overcoatings.

Q. Young, Q. C. Now? Q. What is Mr. Davis? Q. Head of the Cobourg Woolen Company, Cobourg.

Q. They dye woolen goods, woolen piece goods? A. Yes, piece goods, yes.

Q. Yes, piece goods? Yes, Q. Yes? A. Of the Dominion Mills, Superior.

Q. Gourley, Fine, M. E. Holton? A. M. M. Holton of the Chipman-Holton Company, Montreal.

Q. Now, you apparently have two Knitery divisions of the Woollen and Knit Goods Association and in addition to that there is a Knitery division of the Silk Association? A. That is correct.

Q. Those manufacturers would be manufacturing woollen hose or silk? They manufacture both?

A. Originally the Silk Hosiery section consisted of manufacturers who were making silk hose and all classes of hose. It goes back to the original formation of the association and we have always kept the division of the knit.

Q. Then, where is the Hosiery Knitery section, Montreal? A. That is Joseph Desmarais, Montreal -- may I ask where that is?

Q. Yes. A. Mr. Young, is Jersey

Beaumont of Glen Williams?

MR. BERRY: Glen Williams.

THE WITNESS: Glen Williams.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Knitted outer wear, B. W. Davis? A. B. W. Davis of the Henry Davis and Company, Toronto.

Q. What is knitted outer wear? A. That is sweaters and jerseys and children's toques and caps.

Q. Underwear, ladies, James Moodie and J. E. Lennard? James Moodie is from where? A. Moodie & Company.

Q. Hamilton? A. Yes, sir. I have forgotten the name of the company -- J. R. Moodie & Company; there are so many initials I forget them.

Q. J. E. Lennard is from where? A. Lennard & Sons, Dundas, Ontario.

Q. Then, Men's underwear, E. H. Richie? A. E. H. Richie of Bates & Innis, Carlton Place.

Q. Yarn, H. Quarmby? A. Of the Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills.

Q. Do Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills produce worsted yarn? A. They produce worsted yarn and they produce carpets.

Q. Then, we have ex officio members of the executive as being the past president, J.A. Burns; he is Monarch Knitting Company? A. J.A. Burns of the Monarch Knitting Company.

Q. H. Barrett? A. Of the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds.

Department of Glen Williams?

MR. BERRY: Glen Williams.

THE PRESIDENT: Glen Williams.

MR. WATSON: Q. Knitted outer wear, G. W. Davis? A. E. E. Davis of the Henry Davis and Company, Toronto.

Q. What is knitted outer wear? A. That is sweaters and jerseys and children's toques and caps.

Q. Knitted, Glen Williams but W. -

Innerwear? Jersey Knitts is from where? A. Knitted in Toronto.

Q. Hosiery? A. Yes, sir. I have forgotten the name of the company -- J. R. Knotts & Company there are so many initials I forget them.

Q. J. R. Hosiery is from where? A. Hosiery is Cobourg, Ontario.

Q. Your underwear, G. W. Kinney A. E. E. Hosiery of Toronto & Innis, Guelph Place.

Q. Yarn, E. Yarnbry? A. Of the Dwight Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills.

Q. The Dwight Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills produce worsted yarn? A. They produce worsted yarn and they produce carpets.

Q. Then, we have on Mills members of the association as being the best producers, i.e. Hurron; he is Hurron Knitting Company? A. I.e. Hurron of the Hurron Knitting Company.

Q. E. Barrett? A. Of the Dominion Woollen and Worsted.

Q. George A. Dobbie? A. Newlands & Company, Galt.

Q. C. G. Cockshutt? A. Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Brantford..

Q. They are woollens entirely? A. They are woollens and silks. They manufacture woollens in one factory and silks in another.

Q. Their silk factory is in Quebec, is it? A. No, the silk factory is in Brantford; I think it is a separate building.

Q. And G. Smith? A. He is in two companies, the Mohawk Spinning Mills and the Mercury Mills. I think he is a member from the Mercury Mills.

Q. M. B. Holton? A. He has been mentioned before; he is an ex officio member.

Q. He is -- what is the name of that company in Hamilton? A. Chipman-Holton.

Q. So that your officers apparently are pretty representative of the whole of the industry, are they not? A. I think the officers would be able to cover the whole of the industry pretty well.

Q. Now then, if we come to the next in order it is the Silk Association, is it not? A. The Silk Association.

Q. It was organized before the cotton? A. Well yes, it was organized before the Cotton Institute.

Q. Let us have the minute book for the Silk Association, please. What percentage of manufacturers of silk and rayon have you in the Silk Association? A. I cannot give you that figure. I don't happen to know

Q. George A. Dobbie? A. Newlands & Company, Ltd.

Q. C. C. Cockburn? A. Kilmarnock Manufacturing Company, Brantford.

Q. They are woollens entirely? A. They woollens and silks. They manufacture woollens in one factory and silks in another.

Q. Their silk factory is in Quebec, is it? A. No, the silk factory is in Brantford; I think it is a separate building.

Q. And G. Smith? A. He is in two companies, the Rubber Running Mills and the Mercury Mills. I think he is a member from the Mercury Mills.

Q. H. B. Holton? A. He has been mentioned before; he is an old Liberal member.

Q. He is -- what is the name of that company in Hamilton? A. Chipman-Holton.

Q. Do you affirm apparently are pretty representative of the whole of the industry, are they not? A. I think the officers would be able to cover the whole of the industry pretty well.

Q. Now then, if we come to the next in order it is the Silk Association, is it not? A. The Silk Association.

Q. It was organized before the cotton?

A. Well yes, it was organized before the Cotton Institute.

Q. Let us have the minute book for the Silk Association, please. What percentage of manufacture of silk and rayon have you in the Silk Association?

A. I cannot give you that figure. I don't happen to

definitely.

Q. Well, they are pretty well all represented in it, are they not? A. It is a fairly representative body, sir. Neither Courtaulds nor Celanese are in, and, of course, they are big manufacturers -- big factors in the industry.

Q. But the most of the broad silk manufacturers are in the Association, are they not? A. I think outside of a couple, two or three.

Q. Who would be the two or three that are out, do you remember? A. I would have to get that list, sir, because I don't remember. I think there is Albert Godde-Bedin, Limited, and the L & L Textiles are not in.

Q. I have got one of your last production reports and the following apparently are the mills reporting, at any rate, on your system which we are going to discuss later. The Associated Textiles, Bing, British -- that is British American Silk Mills? A. British American Silk Mills.

Q. Bruck, Canadian T.S.R., Consolidated? A. Correct.

Q. Grouts? A. Grouts.

Q. Grouts, Valleyfield? A. No, Grouts, St. Catharines and the Valleyfield Silk Mills.

Q. Riverside, Louis Roessel and Slingsby? A. Correct.

Q. Then, there is a list of members not reporting in February, 1936; Edmund David Silk Mills? A. That is correct.

continuity.

Q. Well, they are pretty well all represented in
are they not? A. It is a fairly
representative body, etc. Bulletin
Companies are in, and, of course, they are big manufacturers
are -- big factors in the industry.

Q. But the most of the broad silk manufacturers
are in the Association, are they not? A. I
outside of a couple, two or three.

Q. Who would be the two or three that are out, do
you remember? -- I would be pretty sure that
air, because I don't remember. I think there is
Albert Godde-Bedin, Limited, and the T & L Textiles are
not in.

Q. I have got one of your last production reports
and the following apparently are the mills reporting,
at any rate, on your system which we are going to
discuss later. The associated Textiles, Ltd.,
British -- that is British American Silk Mills?
A. British American Silk Mills.

Q. Brock, Canadian T.S.R., Consolidated?
A. Correct.

Q. Courtaf? A. Courtaf.

Q. Crown, Valleyfield? A. No, Crown.

St. Catharines and the Valleyfield Silk Mills.

Q. Dominion, Montreal and Kingsbury?
A. Correct.

Q. Then, there is a list of members not
reporting in February, 1936; Adamson David Silk Mills?
A. That is correct.

Q. They manufacture neck tie silk, apparently? A. Yes.

Q. Carl Strohm & Company? A. Granby, Quebec.

Q. That is rayon mixtures? A. Yes.

Q. For pajamas; Ontario Silk Knit, Limited? A. Yes, they operate a weaving factory in Toronto here. I have forgotten what is the name of it.

Q. Let me see the names of the officers of this association --

THE COMMISSIONER: In the Primary Textiles?

MR. McRuer; No, the Silk Association, my lord.

Q. Now, you are looking at the minutes of the annual meeting held on the 12th of July, 1935? A. Yes, that is the 10th annual meeting.

Q. Do you always hold your annual meetings on the 12th of July? A. No, sir, I think I was criticized for having called it on that date. It was called and I had not got the significance of the date.

Q. But it was held in Montreal so that is alright; Mr. W. P. MacDougall was re-elected president; that is of the Belding-Corticelli? A. Belding-Corticelli, Montreal.

Q. J. H. Marx, vice president? A. Of the Associated Textiles, Limited.

Q. John Cowling, ex officio member of the executive as past president? A. Mr. John Cowling of Louis Roessel & Company.

Q. And I. Bruck? A. Of the Bruck Silk Mills.

Q. And J. A. Burns? A. Of the Monarch Knitting

Q. They manufacture rock tie silk, apparently?

A. Yes.

Q. Carl Strom & Company? A. Crosby, Langs

Q. That is rayon mixtures? A. Yes.

Q. For pajamas; Ontario Silk Mills, Limited?

A. Yes, they operate a weaving factory in Toronto bet

I have forgotten what is the name of it.

Q. Let me see the names of the officers of this

[illegible]:—

THE COMMISSIONER: In the library Saturday

[illegible]; [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Q. Now, you are looking at the minutes of the

annual meeting held on the 8th of July, 1932?

A. Yes, that is the 10th annual meeting.

Q. Do you always hold your annual meetings on t

8th of July? A. No, sir, I think I was

criticized for having called it on that date. It was

called and I had not got the significance of the date

Q. But it was held in Montreal so that is strig

Mr. W. P. Scofield was re-elected president; that i

of the Holding-Corporation? A. Holding-Corpora

Montreal.

Q. J. H. Marx, vice president? A. Of

associated Textiles, Limited.

Q. John Cowling, ex officio member of the exec

as past president? A. Mr. John Cowling

of Louis Rossel & Company.

Q. And I. Bruck? A. Of the Bruck Silk Mills

Q. And J. A. Turner? A. Of the Moncton Mill

Company.

Q. That is the same Mr. Burns as we referred to before? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, apparently this association has sub-organizations? A. It is in the same way as the Woolen Manufacturers Association.

Q. There is a broad silk section. These are the chairmen of the sections; they constitute the members of the executive? A. That is correct.

Q. You have different sections and the chairmen of each of these sections make up the executive together with the president and vice-president? A. And any additional members.

Q. Yes; the Broad Silk Section is J. H. Marx? A. Of the Associated Textiles.

Q. And the dyers, W. S. Gall? A. Of the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company.

Q. Located where? A. Drummondville.

Q. "F.F. Hosiery; that is? A. Full fashioned hosiery.

Q. A. C. Howatson? A. Of the Nordic Hosiery Company, Montreal.

Q. Can you explain, Mr. Hallam, why there is a particular section for full fashioned hosiery; these firms would manufacture different kinds of silk hosiery, would they not? A. Some firms do but other firms manufacture only full fashioned.

Q. Full fashioned hosiery is just a kind of silk hosiery that is manufactured now? A. To-day.

Q. To-day; it has reference to a process of

hosiery.

Q. That is the same Mr. Burns as we referred below? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, apparently this association has sub-organizations? A. It is in the same way the Dominion Manufacturers Association.

Q. There is a broad silk section. These are the chairmen of the sections; they constitute the members of the executive? A. That is correct.

Q. You have different sections and the chairmen of these sections are members of the executive together with the president and vice-president? A. Yes, additional members.

Q. Yes; the broad silk section is G. H. Morse? A. Of the associated textiles.

Q. And the clerk, W. S. Duff? A. Of the Dominion Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company.

Q. Located where? A. Hammondville.

Q. "F.M. Hosiery; that is? A. Full Fashioned hosiery.

Q. J. T. Stewart? A. Of the Worthington Company, Montreal.

Q. Can you explain, Mr. Bullen, why there is a particular section for full fashioned hosiery; these firms should be a little more alert of full hosiery would they not? A. Some firms do be more alert in delivering full fashioned.

Q. Full fashioned hosiery is just a kind of silk hosiery that is manufactured now? A. Yes.

Q. Surely, it has certain advantages over

manufacture? A. It is a process of manufacture. The figures I have for 1934 were by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and they show dozen pairs of silk or silk mixes, which I take to be other classes, 59,240 dozen pairs as compared to 1,637,231 dozen pairs of silk full fashioned.

Q. I see? A. But you will understand a lot of these people manufacture other types of hosiery like women's circular knit hosiery made from cashmere, men's half hose and all that sort of thing. Some of the companies manufacture other things as well..

Q. What comes within this particular section that has a chairman, and he seems to be in charge of full fashioned hosiery; would it be only the companies that are manufacturing full fashioned hosiery? A. That is correct.

Q. They will be in that section? A. They will be in that section.

Q. And the rest will be distributed among other sections some place such as the broad silk, throwsters, or something like that? A. No, that would be in the woollen end.

Q. Labels, W. R. Walton? A. Of the Canadian Label and Webbing Company, Limited, Toronto.

Q. That is labels for coats? A. Yes, labels for coats, narrow fabrics.

Q. Throwsters, A. E. Stewart? A. Of the A. E. Stewart Company.

Q. And the tariff committee, a gentleman we are fairly familiar with? A. Mr. P. R. Watson of

manufacturer? A. It is a process of manufac
the figures I have for 1924 were by the Textile Pro
of Statistics and they show dozen pairs of silk or
makes, which I take to be other classes, 59,320 doz
pairs as compared to 1,027,321 dozen pairs of silk
full fashioned.

Q. I see? A. But you will understand
of these people manufacture other types of hosiery
women's circular knit hosiery made from cashmere, w
half hose and all that sort of thing. Some of th
companies manufacture other things as well.

Q. Only some giving secondary weight
has a clientele, and he seems to be in charge of full
fashioned hosiery; would it be only the companies th
are manufacturing full fashioned hosiery? A. The
is correct.

Q. They will be in that section? A. They
will be in that section.

Q. And the rest will be distributed among oth
such one some place such as the broad silk, tinsel
or something like that? A. No, that wo
be in the woollen end.

Q. Larkin, Co. Limited? A. Of the
Lyl and Nelling Company, Limited, Toronto.

Q. That is labels for cotton? A. Yes, la
for cotton, woven fabrics.

Q. Throughout. Q. Stewart? A. Of
A. R. Stewart Company.

Q. And the tariff committee, a gentleman we
Point Pelham-Wilkie? A. Mr. T. Pelham-

Grouts, Limited.

Q. How, for how long has the Silk Association been in operation? A. It has been in operation ten years.

Q. Then, the next to be organized was the Cotton Institute? A. Yes, -- by the way, sir, I have been secretary of the Silk Association since July, 1928. I thought you might as well have that.

Q. Since July, 1928; have they no general manager? A. No.

Q. Probably you are, in fact, general manager althought they don't dignify you with that name? A. No, I hardly think so.

Q. Well, I would not ask you to assume the title until it is conferred on you properly. Then, coming to the Cotton Institute; it was organized when? A. The Cotton Textiles Institute was organized in March, 1933.

Q. You were not connected with it, I believe, at the time of its organization? A. No, I became secretary of the Cotton Textile Institute on January 1st, 1935.

Q. January 1st, 1935? A. January 1st, yes.

Q. Mr. Emery was secretary of it? A. I am only talking from memory now; he was secretary when it started until January 1st, 1935.

Q. I wondered how the Cotton Institute came to be organized sort of independently of these other organizations; do you know anything about that? A. Well, the Silk Association was organized independently

[illegible] limited.

Q. Now, for how long has the Silk Association been in operation?

A. It has been in operation since [illegible].

Q. Then, the next to be organized was the Cotton Institute?

A. Yes, -- by the way, sir, I have been secretary of the Silk Association since July, 1930. I [illegible] as well have that.

Q. Since July, 1928; have they no general manager?

A. No.

Q. Actually you are, in fact, general manager although they don't dignify you with that name?

A. No, I hardly think so.

Q. [illegible] until it is converted on your property. Then, coming to the Cotton Institute; it was organized when?

A. The Cotton Research Institute was organized in March, 1928.

Q. You were not connected with it, I believe, at the time of its organization?

A. No, I became secretary of the Cotton Textile Institute on January 1st, 1929.

Q. [illegible] Jan. [illegible]

A. [illegible] secretary of it?

Q. [illegible] secretary when it [illegible] Jan. 1929.

A. [illegible] Institute [illegible] Jan. 1929.

Q. [illegible] Silk Association [illegible]

of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

Q. Yes, but it had the same secretary? A. Not to start with, sir; you see it has been going for ten years and I did not take over until 1928. It was operating, I think, for -- how many years would that be -- oh, two or three years before I had anything to do with it.

Q. Yes, I see; well, they evidently all eventually recognized a good man? A. I am very glad you say so, Mr. McRuer.

Q. You might give me or tell me first who are the members of the Cotton Institute; does that embrace pretty well the whole of the cotton weaving trade? A. Yes, I would think so.

Q. Of course, the cotton weaving trade is pretty well all in the hands of the three large companies? A. Well, I would like to give you the list. I can give you a list of the weavers, cotton weavers and spinners.

Q. But, there is the Dominion Textiles, The Wabasso Cotton Company and the Canadian Cottons? A. The Hamilton Cotton Company, The Empire Cotton Company; if I could give you a list, I can give you a complete list of them.

Q. We have a list of the members here; there is the Canadian Cottons, Limited? A. Right.

Q. Cosmos Imperial? A. Right.

Q. Dominion Fabrics, Limited? A. Right.

Q. Dominion Textile Company, Limited? A. Right.

of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

Q. Yes, but it had the same secretary? A. To start with, sir; you see it has been going for two years and I did not take over until 1928. It was operating, I think, for -- how many years would that be? Two or three years before I had anything to do with it.

Q. Yes, I see; well, they evidently all evidently recognized a good man? A. I am very glad you may so, Mr. Mahner.

Q. You might give me or tell me first who are the members of the Cotton Institute; does that embrace pretty well the whole of the cotton weaving trade? A. Yes, I would think so.

Q. Now, the Dominion Textile Company, I think, is not a member of the Cotton Institute? A. Well, I would like to give you the list. I can give you a list of the weavers, cotton weavers and spinners.

Q. But, there is the Dominion Textile, the Canadian Cotton Company and the Canadian Cottons? A. The Hamilton Cotton Company, The Dominion Cotton Company; if I could give you a list, I can give you a complete list of them.

Q. We have a list of the members here; there is the Canadian Cottons, Limited? A. Right.

Q. Canada Yarns? A. Right.

Q. Dominion Textile, Limited? A. Right.

Q. Dominion Textile Company, Limited?

Q. Empire Cotton Mills? A. Right.

Q. Hamilton Cotton Company? A. Right.

Q. Montreal Cottons, Limited and Wabasso Cottons, Limited? A. Correct.

Q. So that I think that covers the whole industry pretty thoroughly? A. Pretty thoroughly.

Q. Now, you might tell me who are the executive officers of the Cotton Institute? A. Mr. Berry, can I have my minutes?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the full name of the institute? A. The Cotton Institute of Canada.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The president appears to be Mr. A. V. Young? A. Of the Hamilton Cotton Company, Hamilton.

Q. The first vice president, R. G. Tolmie? A. Of the Canadian Cottons, Limited.

Q. The second vice president, W. J. Whitehead? A. Of the Wabasso Cotton Company.

Q. Honorary treasurer, G. B. Gordon? A. Of the Dominion Textiles.

Q. So that among these officers there must be about 90% of the industry represented?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Honorary treasurer; who is the treasurer? A. I am, sir; I should have mentioned that. I am treasurer as well as secretary of all the different organizations.

Q. That includes the Primary Textiles? A. That includes the Primary Textiles, sir.

Q. Empire Cotton Mills? A. Right.

Q. Hamilton Cotton Company? A. Right.

Q. Montreal Cotton, Limited and Wabasso Cotton Limited? A. Correct.

Q. So that I think that covers the whole industry practically (inaudible)? A. Pretty thoroughly.

Q. Now, you might tell me who are the executive officers of the Cotton Institute? A. Mr. Bertram and I have no complaint.

BY MR. COMMISSIONER: Q. What is the full name of the Institute? A. The Cotton Institute of Canada.

BY MR. HAMILTON: Q. The president (inaudible)? A. V. Young? A. Of the Hamilton Cotton Company, Hamilton.

Q. The first vice president, R. C. Toimie? A. Of the Canadian Systems, Limited.

Q. The second vice president, W. J. Whitehead? A. Of the Wabasso Cotton Company.

Q. Secretary treasurer, H. Lockman? A. Of the Dominion Textiles.

Q. So that among these officers there must be about 90% of the industry represented?

BY MR. COMMISSIONER: Q. Honorary treasurer; and the treasurer? A. I am, sir; I should have mentioned that. I am treasurer as well as secretary of all the different organizations.

Q. Does (inaudible) the primary textiles? A. That includes the primary textiles, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Then, we come to the Primary Textiles Institute; let me have that book. The following are elected -- Mr. H. W. Lundy, Chairman?

A. Of Penman's Limited, Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is this?

MR. McRUER: This is the Primary Textiles Institute.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are back to the Primary Textiles?

MR. McRUER: Yes, the Primary Textiles Institute.

Q. It was apparently organized on January 16, 1935? A. Yes, that is about correct, sir; I think I said January, 1935, didn't I? It was considered to have started on January 1st. The work of the institute was considered to have started on January 1st; that was for the purpose of finances.

Q. Yes, that is important.

THE COMMISSIONER: January 16th, did you say?

MR. McRuer: Yes, my lord. The following officers were elected, Mr. W. H. Lundy, Chairman; that is Mr. Lundy of Penman's. Mr. A. V. Young, Vice-chairman; that is Mr. Young of the Hamilton Cotton Company?

A. Correct, yes, of the Hamilton Cottons.

Q. W. P. MacDougall, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer; that is Mr. MacDougall of Belding-Corticelli Company?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were appointed executive secretary and treasurer? A. And the other officers are--

Q. Well now, just a moment -- A. I am sorry; the other members, that is all the officers.

BY MR. MONDER: Q. Then, we come to the Belmont Textiles Institute; let me have that book. The following are elected -- Mr. H. W. Lundy, Chairman?

A. Of Newman's Limited, Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is this?

MR. MONDER: This is the primary textiles institute.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are back to the primary textiles?

MR. MONDER: Yes, the primary textiles institute.

Q. It was apparently organized on January 14, 1920?

A. Yes, that is about correct, sir; I think I said January, 1920, didn't I? It was considered to have started on January 14. The work of the institute was considered to have started on January 14; that was for the purpose of finances.

Q. Yes, that is important.

THE COMMISSIONER: January 14th, did you say?

MR. MONDER: Yes, my lord. The following officers were elected, Mr. W. F. Lundy, Chairman; that is Mr. Lundy of Newman's. Mr. A. V. Young, Vice-chairman; that is Mr. Young of the Dominion Cotton Company?

A. Correct, yes, of the Dominion Cotton.

Q. Mr. Mc[illegible], [illegible]; that is Mr. McGowan of Dominion-Textile Company?

A. Yes.

Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

the other members, that is all the officers.

Q. That is all the officers; now, who are the members of the Primary Textiles? You have told me that the members of the Primary Textile Institute were the presidents and vice-presidents of the three other organizations? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Now,-- A. The only change there would be where any of the associations nominated somebody else. There were two people from each association.

Q. It was usually the president and vice-president but if the association wanted some other person to represent them they might nominate him in place of either one of these gentlemen? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Now, the gentlemen who apparently represented the organizations at this meeting, at any rate, were Mr. Lundy as president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, Mr. W. P. MacDougall, president of the Silk Association, J. H. Marx, vice-president of the Silk Association, R. G. Tolmie, vice-president of the Canadian Institute of Canada, C. Tremblay --

THE COMMISSIONER: You said Canadian Institute.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, I am sorry; The Cotton Institute of Canada, and C. Tremblay, vice-president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, A. V. Young, president of the Cotton Institute of Canada and secretary, Douglas Hallam? A. I might say, Mr. McRuer, that this type of organization is not unusual in the textile industry. For

Q. That is all the officers; now, who are the members of the Primary Textiles? You have told us that the members of the Primary Textile Institute were the presidents and vice-presidents of the three other organizations? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Now,-- A. The only change there would be where any of the associations nominated somebody else. There were two people from each association.

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Q. Now, the gentlemen who apparently represented the organizations at this meeting, at any rate, were Mr. Lundy as president of the Canadian Woollen and Kindred Manufacturers Association, Mr. J. C. Montgomery, president of the Silk Association, J. H. Burr, vice-president of the Silk Association, R. G. Tolmie, vice-president of the Canadian Institute of Cotton, C. Trembley --

THE CHAIRMAN: You said Spinning Institute.

MR. McKAY: Oh yes, I am sorry; The Cotton Institute of Canada, and C. Trembley, vice-president of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, A. V. Young, president of the Cotton Institute of Canada and Secretary, Douglas Gilbert, A. J. Mann and Mr. Barton. That lack of representation is not unusual in the textile industry. For

example, in England, there is a similar organization with 32 companies, if I remember correctly, belonging to it.

Q. An employers' organization? A. It is an association.

Q. I say an employers' organization? A. There are about 32 associations belonging to it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You said 32 companies before? A. No, 32 associations, sir; I am speaking from memory. It may be 31 but I think it is 32 the last time I counted them.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In England the employers and the workmen are organized very much on the same lines. As you say the employers have an association which is composed of 32 associations? A. That is in this particular one I am talking about. I think there are others.

Q. That is, there are local employers' associations and then the central association? A. I think that is correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the same with the working men?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The working men have their local unions and then they have an amalgamated union? A. That is correct.

Q. And the amalgamated union can deal with the central employers' association? A. I think that is what is done, sir.

Q. So that the two locals deal together and if

example, in England, there is a similar organisation with 32 companies, if I remember correctly, belonging to it.

Q. Do employers' associations do it in Australia?

A. I say an employers' organisation?

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A. That is correct.

Q. And the amalgamated union can deal with the central employers' association? A. I think that is what is done, sir.

Q. So that the two joints deal together and

they can settle their difficulties together they will settle them; if they do not it goes to the central organization and then they handle it? A. I imagine that is the way it works; I don't actually know. I am not familiar with it. I think I have a report that I have not read yet. I was going to read it.

Q. I would like to know about that because just for the purpose of the record I want to get that if I can. A. Yes, I have it somewhere, I think.

Q. I am informed that is the way they operate.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we will have to put that into the record, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: We might just as well have it on the record now.

Q. The employers seem to be pretty well and thoroughly organized under the guidance of a gentleman who is very efficient in his business --

THE COMMISSIONER: You are talking of Canada?

MR. McRUER: Canada.

MR. KELLOCK: I am told that so far as England is concerned the witness is not correct, that the joint committee of the cotton trade industry which has these 32 members belonging to it, that these 32 members are composed both of employers and employees' associations.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a different association.

MR. McRUER: That is a different thing.

THE WITNESS: I was evidently wrong if that is correct.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You are right and you are

they can settle their difficulties together they will settle them; if they do not it goes to the central organization and then they handle it?

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MR. HOLDEN: We might just as well have it on the record now.

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MR. HOLDEN: Canada.

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MR. [illegible]: That is a different thing.

THE WITNESS: I was evidently wrong if that is correct.

BY MR. HOLDEN: Q. You are right and you are

wrong. I think there is an association such as Mr. Kellock speaks of and there is an association such as you speak of, of the employers, and there is an association of the workmen and the local employers' association deals with the local workmen's association and if they adjust it, alright and if they do not adjust it then it goes to the two head associations.

MR. KELLOCK: I am suggesting that if the witness does not know he should not be asked. He evidently does not know.

MR. McRUER: Well, he volunteered it.

MR. KELLOCK: We don't want information of that kind.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, at any rate, there is no doubt about this that the employers in Canada are pretty well organized by now? A. Well, I should think that it is a fair organization for certain purposes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have we been told so far what the purposes of the organization are?

MR. McRUER: I am coming to that definitely, my lord, in each one.

Q. In Canada there is no corresponding organization of workmen? A. To England?

Q. To your employers' organization? A. Not that I know about.

Q. Now to come to the objects of the organization I would like you to refer to the Cotton Institute, to the constitution of the Cotton Institute, please.

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BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Well, at our rate, there is no doubt about this that the employers in Canada are pretty well organized by now? A. Yes.

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THE COMMISSIONER: Have we been told so far what the purposes of the organization are?

MR. MORRIS: I am coming to that directly.

Q. Let's, in each one.

A. In Canada there is no corresponding organization of workmen? A. To England?

Q. To your employers' organization? A. Not that I know about.

Q. Now to come to the objects of the organization I would like you to refer to the Cotton Institute, the constitution of the Cotton Institute, please

I don't know whether you are familiar with it but I have got two copies of it here. A. I had my original here but I did not want to use the original.

Q. As long as you have the original there it is alright? A. I was looking for a copy; I did not want to put the original in.

Q. Have you got the one that was signed by the original organizers? A. Yes, that is it.

Q. Yes; well, I think I have a copy here that we can file without disturbing your books, both the constitution and the by-laws. The constitution appears to have been signed --

THE COMMISSIONER: The constitution of the Primary Textiles?

MR. McRUER: No, this is the Cotton Institute, my lord. The constitution appears to have been signed by Canadian Cottons, Limited, Cosmos Imperial, Limited, Dominion Fabrics, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Empire Cotton Mills, Limited, Hamilton Cottons, Limited, Montreal Cottons, Limited, and the Sabasso Cotton Company, Limited, and it reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, desiring to bring into effect an organization in which our Company will be a component member, do hereby agree:

Firstly: The name of this proposed organization is 'Cotton Institute of Canada', referred to hereinafter as C.I.C.

Secondly: The object for which this organization is formed is to create a definite body to

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THE COMMISSIONER: The constitution of the prim Ventilator?

MR. MORRISH: No, this is the Cotton Institute. Lord. The constitution appears to have been signed Canadian Ventilator, Limited, Canada Foundries, Limited, Dominion Rubber Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Canada Cotton Mills, Limited, Montreal Cotton Limited, Montreal Cottons, Limited, and the Tobacco Cotton Company, Limited, and it reads as follows:

" Re, the undersigned, desiring to bring in effect an organization in which our Company w be a component member, do hereby agree:

Firstly: The name of this proposed organiz ation is 'Cotton Institute of Canada', referr hereinafter as 'the

Secondly: The objects for which the Institute is to be formed are as follows:

"protect and further the interests of the manufacturers of cotton yarns and cotton cloth in Canada with particular reference to:

(a) The representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry.

(b) The enhancement of the industry in the estimation of the people of Canada.

We are, therefore, affixing our signatures as below in token of our willingness to abide by this Constitution and the By-laws hereinafter set forth".

I do not propose to read the by-laws. They deal with matters of more or less a routine nature, and organization. As secretary of this Cotton Institute --

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting that constitution in?

MR. McRUER: Yes, it will be exhibit number --

THE COMMISSIONER: 559.

EXHIBIT NO. 559: Constitution and by-laws of Cotton Institute of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a minute, now; that is the constitution and by-laws, is it?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of the Cotton Institute?

MR. McRUER: The Cotton Institute of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. As secretary of this institute can you explain to me just what they do in carrying out this constitution, clause A of the second paragraph of the constitution which reads as follows;

"protect and further the interests of the manufacturers of cotton yarns and cotton cloth in Canada with particular reference to:

(a) The representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry.

(b) The encouragement of the industry in the estimation of the people of Canada.

We are, therefore, affixing our signatures as below in token of our willingness to abide by this Constitution and the By-laws hereunder set forth".

I do not propose to read the by-laws. They deal with matters of more or less a routine nature, and organization. As secretary of this Cotton Institute

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting that constitution in?

MR. MORGAN: Yes, it will be exhibit number --

THE COMMISSIONER: ABV.

MARKED EXHIBIT NO. 8?: Constitution and by-laws of Cotton Institute of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a minute, now; that is the constitution and by-laws, is it?

MR. MORGAN: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of the Cotton Institute?

MR. MORGAN: The Cotton Institute of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: I-I-yes.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. As secretary of this institute can you explain to me just what they do in carrying out this constitution, clause 1 of the second paragraph of the constitution which reads as follows:

"The object for which this organization is formed is to create a definite body to protect and further the interests of the manufacturers of cotton yarns and cotton cloth in Canada with particular reference to:

(a) The representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry."

"The Representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry." That is what they have evidently signed and pledged themselves to. Now, how do they act as a unit in practice?

A. In practice?

Q. Yes? A. This organization was formed, if I remember what I was told, to gather facts in regard to the industry; in other words, it was to be a fact gathering organization.

Q. Not anything in the nature of a Royal Commission? A. No. It was a fact gathering organization; in other words, statistics and material of that nature were to be collected and tabulated.

Q. Yes? A. It was to be a mutual meeting ground for exchange of views and information.

Q. Yes? A. The industry -- I was not -- at the time I am talking now about I was not connected with it at the time, but what I was told --

Q. Yes? A. That they expected that Tariff Board hearings would be held and they would expect the institute to prepare the material for these Tariff Board hearings.

"The object for which this organization is formed
is to create a defined body to protect and
further the interests of the manufacturers of
cotton yarns and cotton cloth in Canada with
particular reference to:

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"The representation of the industry as a unit in
dealing with matters affecting the industry." That
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to the industry; in other words, it was to be a fact
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Commission? A. No. To use a Royal Commission
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of that nature were to be collected and tabulated.

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at the time I am talking now about I was not connected
with it at the time, but what I was told --

Q. Yes? A. That they expected that
Tariff Board hearings would be held and they would
expect the Institute to prepare the material for the
Tariff Board hearings.

Q. And represent the industry as a unit at them?
A. Represent the industry as a unit at them, exactly.

Q. Well then, you have been engaged at some Tariff Board hearings, and so on, when I suppose the industry has been represented as a unit?
A. That is correct, sir.

Q. Can you tell me what the object is of having the industry speak as a unit rather than have the different members of the industry speak as those things may affect them individually? A. I think I can explain that, sir, and I probably had something to do with bringing that to the cotton people's attention. In the time of the Honourable Mr. Fielding, who was Finance Minister of Canada, I used to go to Ottawa and discuss with him the troubles of the woollen industry. He knew I was secretary of that organization and he said "it would assist the government and assist us down here materially if you could get the mills together and let them thrash out the technical details among themselves and then bring it as a whole before the government."

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean to say you were already secretary of the organization? A. I was secretary of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacters at that time. The pointwas, agree on what the statistics were, what they meant, and what the situation was in the trade before putting it before the government, and it would assist the government materially. That is what Mr. Fielding told me at that time

Q. And represent the industry as a unit at them?

A. Represent the industry as a unit at them, exactly.

Q. Well I think, you have been engaged at some tariff board hearings, and so on, when I suppose the industry has been represented as a unit?

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BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You seem to say you were already secretary of the organization? A. I was secretary of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers at that time. The positions, agree on what the statistics were, what they meant, and what the situation was in the trade before putting it before government, and it would assist the government materially. That is what Mr. Fielding told me at that time

and I have endeavoured to carry it out.

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't think that quite answers your question, Mr. McRuer, because Mr. Hallam is talking of another institute now, the Woollen and Knit Goods, who already had their constitution.

THE WITNESS: At that time, sir, at the time of the formation of the Cotton Institute --

Q. How do you link that up with the other institute? A. At the time of the formation of the Cotton Institute the thing was discussed with me, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You did not have anything to do with the formation of the Cotton Institute?
A. No, but my advice was asked at that time on it. I had nothing to do with the work of the constitution.

Q. They must have had some inspiration to form an association before they asked your advice even, if you didn't have anything to do with the organization?
A. I haven't got that, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Did you or did you not have anything to do with the organization of the Cotton Institute?
A. No, I had nothing to do with the organization but my advice was asked at the time.

Q. How can you relate your conversation with Mr. Fielding with the inspiration that affected the people in organizing the Cotton Institute? What have they got to do with one another? A. You were asking me why they acted as a unit.

Q. My question was in your experience after they were organized --

THE COMMISSIONER: You were talking, Mr. McRuer,

so far as your question was concerned, about the Cotton Institute?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the use that was made of this part of their constitution and then Major Hallam goes on to tell you about what occurred between him and Mr. Fielding when he was secretary of the Woollen and Knit Goods Association who must have had their own constitution. A. They did have their own constitution.

Q. Under which you were acting then?

A. I was acting then.

Q. You better separate the two.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What I asked you was this, the parties had pledged themselves in writing, signed by their companies with the signatures of their respective officers, Mr. Tolmie, for instance, signing for Canadian Cottons, that they were going into an association and one of their objectives was the representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry. Now, you are the secretary of it and I want to know what was done pursuant to that obligation in the constitution?

MR. KELLOCK: That is not your question before.

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Since I took charge we prepared and put forward before the Tariff Board as a unit, conducted Tariff Board hearings.

Q. That is one of the things; is that the only

so far as your question was concerned, about the

Mr. [illegible] Yes.

THE CONSTITUTION: Are the use that was made of this part of their constitution and then Major Wallace goes on to tell you about what occurred between him and Mr. Fielding when he was secretary of the Woollen and Knit Goods association who must have had their own constitution.

A. They did have their own constitution.

Q. Where about you were sitting then?

A. I was sitting there.

Q. You better separate the two.

BY Mr. [illegible]: Q. What I asked you was this, the parties had pledged themselves in writing, signed their companies with the signatures of their respective officers, Mr. Tuinle, for instance, signing for Dunedin Cotton, that they were going into an association and one of their objectives was the representation of the industry as a unit in dealing with matters affecting the industry. Now, you are the secretary of it and I want to know what was done pursuant to that obligation in the constitution?

Mr. WALLACE: That is not your question before.

Mr. [illegible]: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Since I took charge we presented and put forward before the [illegible] as a unit, [illegible] Tariff Board [illegible].

Q. That is one of the things; is that the only

thing that they done as a unit --"matters affecting the industry"? A. I think so; we have discussed other things. We have discussed -- no action was taken -- we have discussed 48 hour week legislation and things of that nature, social legislation, but no action was taken on the matter.

(Page 7930 follows)

Q. Did you discuss the question of tariffs?

A. No.

Q. Did not come up at all? A. The question of wages came up at the time of the Price Spreads Commission's sittings and the question arose as to whether we were to make representations or not but we did not do so.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is, you did not act as a body before the Price Spreads Commission as far as wages were concerned? A. No, I was there, I was present, but we made no representations. The matter was discussed whether we should make representations or not; it was dicussed but nothing was done.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What was the object in forming the Primary Textile Institute? A. It was a body principally to co-ordinate the findings of the three organizations.

Q. Co-ordinate the findings of the organizations--what do you mean by that? A. I mean first of all, the Canadian Woollen Knit Goods Manufacturers Association was operating, I was their Secretary. The Silk Association was operating and wanted to have me become their Secretary. The arrangement at that time made was that I was employed by the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturerers Association but my secretarial services were given to the Silk Association under certain conditions and fees, &c.

Q. Did you discuss the question of tariff?

A. No.

Q. Did not come up at all? A. The question of wages came up at the time of the Prices Spreads Commission's sittings and the question arose as to whether we were to make representations or not but we did not do so.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is, you did not act as a body before the Prices Spreads Commission as far as wages were concerned? A. No, I was there, I was present, but we made no representations. The matter was discussed whether we should make representations or not; it was discussed but nothing was done.

BY MR. MCKEAN: Q. What was the object in forming the Primary Textile Institute? A. It was a body principally to co-ordinate the findings of the three organizations.

Q. Co-ordinate the findings of the organizations--what do you mean by that? A. I mean first of all, the Canadian Woollen Knit Goods Manufacturers Association was operating, I was their Secretary. Silk Association was operating and wanted to have me become Joint Secretary. The arrangement at that time made was that I was employed by the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association to manufacturers anything more also on the Silk Association under certain conditions and then, Mr.

When the Cotton Institute came in the question of how would the finances be arranged, division of costs, &c. came up and the Primary Textile Institute was formed for that purpose. In addition, in order to deal with matters which affected the trade as a whole---

Q. That is, that the Cotton Institute could act as a unit, and then the Primary Textile Institute was organized so that the trade as a whole could act as an institute when they so desired? A. That is quite correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: What Major Hallam was telling us has more to do with distributing financial liability.

THE WITNESS: In practice that has been the fact - it has been the finances mainly. We did discuss as Primary Institute social legislation which affected the entire industry. I think that was the biggest thing; I think I was four or five months on that job.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are we having all these constitutions put in?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the best way to get at their objects - at least, in writing.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I have a copy of a letter here which purports to have been written by you to a man by the name of Douglas G. Woolf of the Textile

then the Cotton Institute came in, the question of how would the [illegible] be arranged, division of costs, [illegible] came up and the Tillery Textile Institute was formed for that purpose. [illegible], in order to deal [illegible]

[illegible] Yes, I, that the Cotton Institute could not [illegible] alone, and then the Tillery Textile Institute was or[illegible]zed so that the trade as a whole could act as an [illegible] when they so desired. [illegible] That is [illegible] to that.

[illegible] Then [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has more to do with distributing financial [illegible].

THE CHAIRMAN: In practice that has been the fact - it has been the financer mainly. So did [illegible] as Tillery Institute social legislation which affected the active industry. I think they are the biggest [illegible]; I think I was four or five months on that job.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are we having all these [illegible] activities put in?

[illegible]

[illegible]: That is the best way to get at the main objects - it seems, in writing.

[illegible]: I have a copy of a letter here which purports to have been written by you to a [illegible] of [illegible] of the Textile

World Publications, March 7, 1935. You will probably recognize the letter? A. Do you want me to read it?

Q. I am going to read it myself. You remember writing that letter? A. Yes, I think that is a copy. That is an office copy.

EXHIBIT 560 Letter dated March 7, 1935, from Major Hallam to Douglas G. Woolf, Textile World Publications.

"Dear Mr. Woolf:

In reply to your kind letter of March 4th, I am pleased to give you the following information regarding our organization.

Attached is a proof of a distribution map of what we have called the Primary Textile Industries so as to make it clear that they do not include the needle trades. There are two logical centres where the organizations for these industries should be located - Toronto and Montreal.

There were three organizations operating; The Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Associations, and The Silk Association with an office in Toronto, and The Cotton Institute of Canada with an office in Montreal. It was felt in the industry that if the activities of the three organizations were co-ordinated that efficiency could be increased and more useful

work done. With this end in view The Primary Textiles Institute was formed with a head office in Toronto, and a branch office in Montreal. Thus both centres are covered for the entire industry.

The primary Textiles Institute has six members only, the President and Vice-Presidents of the three Textile groups:

The Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

The Cotton Textile Institute.

The Silk Association of Canada.

The Constitution says: "Object: The promotion and maintenance of the interest of the Primary Textile Industries in Canada - wool, silk, cotton, rayon-- in all their branches, by concerted and harmonious action and by the interchange of ideas, and by all other proper means."

I did not get that paragraph in your constitution - where did you get that? A. You are talking of the Primary Textile Institute.

Q. Oh, I beg your pardon - the Cotton Institute I was reading before.

"Each of these three groups will be operated under their own particular constitutions and by-laws and by their own officers and under their own names. The business of each respective group will be donducted on their own letterhead, and each group will be separately listed in telephone directories, and on the doors of offices."

"This gives an elastic organization which may be summarized as follows:

Primary Textile Institute.

Can. Woollen & Knit The Cotton Institute, &c."

And the members are set out.

"Each section of an Association has its own chairman who calls meetings and is also on the Executive of his Association. Sections therefore meet to discuss matters of interest to them; if the matter is of importance to the entire group in the Association it is brought up at an Executive meeting where all branches of the industry are represented; if it is of importance to the entire Primary Textile Industry it is taken up at a meeting of The Primary Textiles Institute."

So that, you see, when you are speaking to Mr. Woolf you are giving the work of the Primary Textile Institute a very much broader aspect than merely a matter of just some finances? A. I think I made that clear, that it was a matter of finances and matters pertaining to the entire industry and since the formation I think the only major thing we had dealt with by the Primary Textile Institute was the dealing with the social legislation.

Q. I am not so much concerned with what you say you have done -I am concerned with what you are saying here is the way that you work.

MR. MELLOCK: Why not put in the document itself?

"This gives an elastic organization which may be summarized as follows:

Primary Textile Institute.

Sub. Section: Dyes [illegible] Institute, Etc.

and the members are set out.

"Each section of an association has its own chairman who calls meetings and is also on the Executive of the Association. Problems arising meet to discuss matters of interest to them; if the matter is of importance to the entire group in association it is brought up at an Executive meeting where all members of the industry are represented it is of importance to the entire Primary Textile Industry it is taken up at a meeting of the Primary Textile Institute."

So that, you see, when you are speaking to Mr. Wolf you are giving the work of the Primary Textile Institute a very much broader aspect than merely a matter of just some finances? A. I think I made that clear, that it was a matter of finances and matters pertaining to the entire industry and since the formation I think the only major thing we had dealt with by the Primary Textile Institute was the dealing with the social legislation.

Q. I am not so much concerned with what you say you have done - I am concerned with what you are saying here is the way that you work.

Mr. [illegible]: [illegible]

and not ask the witness for his memory.

MR. McRUER: No, this is the way the witness has said is the way they work:

"Each section of an Association has its own chairman who calls meeting s and is also on the Executive of his Association. Sections therefore meet to discuss matters of interest to them;"

Now, that is the sections of the individual associations?

A. That is correct.

Q. "if the matter is of importance to the entire group in the association it is brought up at an Executive meeting where all branches of the industry are represented?"

A. That is correct.

Q. "If it is of importance to the entire Primary Textile Industry it is taken up at a meeting of the Primary Textiles Institute."?

A. What date is that letter?

Q. This letter is dated 7th March, 1935?

A. That was three months after I started and I think that the hope is expressed there ---

Q. Yes, and probably if you go on there will be lots of things that you will take on too? A. I would hope so.

Q. Then on page 3 you go on:

"Some of the work which is being done is as follows: Gradual arrangements so that the vital statistics of the industry, production, imports and consumption, may be simplified and brought to a

and not ask the witness for his memory.

Mr. MORRIS: No, this is the way the witness has said is the way they work:

"Each section of an association has its own chairman who calls meeting and is also on the executive of his association. Sections therefore meet to discuss matters of interest to them;"

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A. That is correct.

Q. "If the matter is of importance to the entire group in the association it is brought up at an executive meeting where all branches of the industry are represented?"

A. That is correct.

Q. "If it is of importance to the entire Primary Textile Industry it is taken up at a meeting of the Primary Textile Institute."

A. What date is that letter?

Q. This letter is dated 7th March, 1937?

A. That was three months after I started and I think that the hope is expressed there ---

Q. Yes, and probably if you go on there will be lots of things that you will take on too? A. I would hope so.

Q. Then on page 3 you go on:

"Some of the work which is being done is as follows: Technical Assistance so that the vital statistics of the industry, production, imports

comparable basis where it will be of service to the industry. The monthly exchange by sections of production, deliveries and stock on hand, also machinery installed etc., so that any group will have a real background against which to operate."

Now, you are telling this gentleman that this is the work that is being done. Now, was that a correct statement? A. Why, not for the Primary Textile Institute, sir.

Q. Well, whoever is doing it. What you are saying here is some of the work which is being done and I presume is being done by the different branches?

A. That is correct.

Q. And they may do it at the points of their fingers or the centre of the hand, but that is the work being done by the organization? A. Yes, that is work being done by the organization.

Q. Now, "The issuing of accurate information to the Press." So that evidently there was a publicity department? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, go on:

"The Canadian Tariff Board hears application from British Manufacturers for reductions in the Canadian tariff. As the findings are based on the cost of production in the two countries it was considered of advantage to the trade to have all experience and technical knowledge pooled for the benefit of the entire industry.

comparable basis where it will be of service to the industry. The monthly exchange by sections of production, deliveries and stock on hand, also machinery installed etc., so that any group will have a real background against which to operate." Now, you are telling this gentleman that this is the work that is being done. Now, was that a correct statement? A. Why, not for the Primary Textile Institute.

Q. Well, whoever is doing it. What you are saying here is that the work which is being done was I presume is being done by the different branches?

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Q. Now, go on:

"The Canadian Tariff Board heard application from British Manufacturers for reductions in the Canadian tariff. As the findings are based on the of production in the two countries it was com- [illegible] experiences and technical knowledge pooled for the benefit of the entire industry.

"Sections exchange quick ledger information regarding credits; this is work that does not duplicate any credit organizations such as Bradstreets, Dun, etc.

Examination of Legislation, Dominion or Provincial, which affects the industry.

This organization has been a slow growth and we want to go slowly. The services rednered have been built up through trial and error in small groups, those which were useful being kept and expanded to other groups, and those which were not useful being abandoned. There are no revolutionary ideas to be offered to our members, but the industry feels that in these unsettled times, and with the social legislation forcasted for Canada, the co-ordination of opinion and effort will prove more and more valuable. I do not know whether the information contained in this letter is what you asked for, but if there are any definite questions you would like to ask, I will be pleased to answer them if possible."

To go back now to what you say that theorganization is doing. You say there is "The monthly exchange by sections of production, deliveries and stock on hand, also machinery installed etc., so that any group will have a real background against which to operate." Now, you are referring to an exchange of information as to what the respective members of the industry are

"Sometimes exchange quick ledger information regarding credits; this is work that does not [illegible] any credit organization such as Bradstreets, Dun, etc.

Examination of legislation, Dominion or Provincial, which affects the industry.

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[illegible] go back now to what you say that the organization is [illegible]. You say there is "the monthly exchange by [illegible]ctions of production, daily sales and stock on hand, [illegible] analysis [illegible]". [illegible] will give a very [illegible] to discuss. [illegible] you are activing in an exchange of information [illegible] in what the legislative members of the industry are

producing, delivering and the stock they have on hand. A. I would not say all the members, no; certain sections have done that. I would hope and think it would be an extremely good thing to get the whole industry to do so.

Q. Your objective is that the whole industry should do that? A. I think the whole industry should do that. It is the signpost, guides, gives them information to operate on. It prevents great difficulties. That is my objective.

Q. That is a very frank statement. Now, some of them are doing it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, let us see what you say: "It is an exchange by sections of production." That is, that they would exchange the information as to what the representative members were producing? A. Remmmber, that would be done in groups, it would not be individual. That is to say, the production would be in gross.

Q. For the Silk Association, there are certain members you ask for reports? A. Monthly, yes.

Q. And each month they report the amount of their production? A. Yes.

Q. And they report the amount of stock on hand? A. Yes.

Q. And they report the amount of their sales? A. Deliveries, I think.

Q. Then each member reporting that to you enables

production, delivering and the stock they have on hand.

A. I would not say all the members, but certain sections have done that. I would hope and think it would be [illegible] to do so.

Q. Your objective is that the whole industry should do that? A. I think the owner industry should do that. It is the elegant, guides, gives the information to [illegible]. It [illegible] difficulties. That is my objective.

Q. That is a very frank statement. Now, some of them are doing it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, let me see what you say: "It is an encouragement by associations of production." What is, that they would encourage the information as to what the representative members were producing?

A. Remember, that would be done in groups, it would not be individual. That is to say, the production would be in groups.

Q. For the silk association, there are certain [illegible] are you not for reports? A. Certainly, yes.

Q. And they [illegible] the amount of stock on hand?

A. Yes.

Q. And they report the amount of their sales?

A. Multiples, I think.

Q. [illegible]

you to compile a statement which you send back to the members? A. That is correct.

Q. Showing the gross amount that has been produced, delivered, and is on hand for that month?

A. To these people that have reported.

Q. And that gives a measure of control over production? A. I would think so; I would think that would be one of the uses for it.

Q. That is one of the objectives of it? A. Yes, so that a man would know what he was doing.

Q. So that there would be a measure of control over production so as to limit competition with one another? A. I would not say that.

Q. If it is not for that purpose what in the world is the information for? A. So that each mill can adjust its production accordingly.

Q. So that there won't be as much competition? A. Oh, not necessarily.

Q. Well, the objective of adjusting production is to cut down the ~~pem~~ competition, is not it? A. I would not say that.

Q. What other purpose is it for? A. Mr. McRuer, you do not mean to say that a manufacturer should go blind on his production.

Q. I am not saying --- A. Provided he is able through any source to obtain accurate figures. Do you expect him to guess at the market?

Q. I am not saying whether it is an injurious

you to sanctify a statement which you send back to the manufacturer? A. That is correct.

Q. Showing the gross amount that has been produced, delivered, and is on hand for that month?

A. To those people that have reported.

Q. And that gives a measure of control over production? A. I would think so; I would think that would be one of the uses for it.

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Q. What other purpose is it for? A. Mr. Mullan, you do not mean to say that a manufacturer would go blind on his production.

A. I am not saying ---- Q. Provided he is able through his ~~[illegible]~~ to furnish adequate figures. He can [illegible] the guess at the market?

limitation of competition or not. That point is en entirely different matter, but the objective of you advising the manufacturers of what the stock on hand is is so that they won't go on and manufacture too much and be too much competition among them. That is the simple story, is not it? A. I would not like to put it quite that way.

Q. How would you like to put it? A. I would put it as a sign-post.

Q. Sign-post pointing where? A. To a proper conduct of a business.

Q. What do you mean by 'proper conduct of a business'- you do not mean by that as to what wages they are to epay? A. No.

Q. What do you mean by 'proper conduct of a business'? A. A manufacturer who is producing goods obtains information from the Government over a year and that is very late information as to annual production in the country. Those figures in a modern business are too late to be of any service to a manufacturer, and we attempt to give it monthly so that it will be up to date and quick.

Q. What I want to get from you: What is the idea as to the use that the members will make of them? A. The manufacturer, as I see it, can see by those figures whether he has lost or gained in the entire market.

Q. What do you mean by lost or gained?

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an entirely different matter, but the objective of y
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up to date and quick.

Q. What I want to get from you: What is the

A. That is how his production runs with other people's production.

Q. We will have to come to the letters that are written on that matter? A. And secondly, that it gives him access for knowing what to do with his production, whether to go ahead or ease up.

Q. I should think you are getting pretty close to it. It is only that the members may know what the other fellow has on hand in the groups?

A. What other people in the group---

Q. What the other fellow in the group has so that they may cut down in their production?

A. Yes, it is rationalization information.

Q. And it is then limiting the competition among themselves and keeping the price up a bit -- That is the objective? A. Well, you can put it that way.

Q. Is it or is it not a fair way to putit?

A. I should think it would have the effect of possibly stabilizing prices. In other words, we would not have people producing a lot of stuff and having to throw it on the market.

Q. Well, that is a question - that is argument?

A. I would think so.

Q. We might as well be frank about it and argue the thing on its merits? A. Quite.

Q. That is the other side of it. There may be a condition develop that would be injurious to

A. That is how his production runs with other people's production.

Q. We will have to come to the letters that are written on that matter?

A. Not specially.

that it gives him access for knowing what to do with his production, whether to go ahead or ease up.

Q. I should think you are getting pretty close to it. It is only that the members may know what the other fellow has got on hand in the groups?

A. That other people in the group---

Q. That the other fellow in the group has so that they may cut down in their production?

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Q. Well, that is a question - that is argument?

A. I would think so.

Q. We might as well be frank about it and argue the thing on its merits?

A. Quite.

Q. That is how under this act it. There may be a condition arising that would be injurious to

the trade. That is your side of it - that is the side the trade puts forward? A. My side is that manufacturer is entitled to all the information he can get to operate his business and it is extremely short-sighted policy if he does not get it.

Q. Is not there a kindof tacit arrangement among the members of these groups that they will be controlled by the information they get in respect to their production? A. I would not say that, Mr. McRuer. In one group, after a good deal of missionary work on my part, I was able to persuade them that it was sound practice to keep in their own protection about six to eight weeks' supply ahead.

Q. In other words, you taught them to read the sign-post? A. Well, they did not do it very well but that was my objective and that was a very sound objective to keep the industry running smoothly.

Q. And also it goes to the extent of an exchange of information as to machinery installed, so you say in your letter. That is so, so that the other members in the industry will know what machinery is being brought into operation or going to be brought into operation? A. Why should not they know that?

Q. I am not accusing you, I am just getting the information - that is the objective.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Hallam, do not argue. You will be examined by Mr. Kellock. Just answer

the trade. That is your side of it - that is the side
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that manufacturer is entitled to all the information
he can get to operate his business and it is extremely
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Q. Is not there a kind of tacit arrangement
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Mr. Hodges. In one group, after a good deal of
missionary work on my part, I was able to persuade
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well but that was my objective and that was a very
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of information as to machinery installed, as you say
in your letter. That is so, so that the other
members in the industry will know what machinery is
being brought into operation or going to be brought
into operations? A. Why should not they know
that?

Q. I am not accusing you, I am just getting the
information. Is it for security?

[illegible]

You will be excused by Mr. Hodges.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is the objective of the exahange of this information so that the other members of your association may know what machinery is being put in and what production it will add to that which is now existing? A. In sections where that has been done that is the case, yes.

Q. Now, what sections of the three associations are operating as you said in this paragraph?

A. I think the broad silk section exchanges monthly reports on production.

Q. Now, You do not need to put it - you think that? A. I was thinking all of that ---

Q. You know that pretty well? A. Yes. The full-fashioned hosiery and there was a report --- could I ask Mr. Berry because I do not know whether carried on now. Is there a monthly production report in the cotton?

MR. BERRY: No.

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. McRUER: Q. Did you have a monthly production report in the cotton? A. I was not certain whether one being carried on before I took over.

Q. Any other branches that are operating as you state in this paragraph? A. No, I think that is the only two. I would like to see some more of them do it.

Q. Well then, we may say, as far as you are

MR. McGUIRE: Q. That is the objective of the exchange of this information so that the other members of your association may have some assistance in getting put in and that production it will and to that which now exists? A. In sections where that has been done that is the case, yes.

Q. Now, what sections of the three associations are operating as you said in this paragraph?

A. I think the broad silk section exchanges monthly reports on production.

Q. Now, you do not mean to put it - you think monthly? A. I mean daily and weekly ---

Q. You know that pretty well? A. Yes. The full-fashioned hosiery and there was a report --- could I ask Mr. Berry because I do not know whether carried on now. Is there a monthly production report in the cotton?

Q. [illegible]

THE STENOGRAPHER: No.

MR. McGUIRE: Q. Did you have a monthly production report in the cotton? A. I was not certain whether one being carried on before I took over.

Q. Any other branches that are operating as you have in this association? A. No, I think that is the only two. I would like to see some more of them do it.

Q. Well then, we may say, so far as your

concerned it is an objective that should be adopted by other branches? A. Personally that is my opinion.

Q. Now, Mr. Beauregard has justdrawn my attention to an address by Mr. John Gowling, President of the Silk Association, in the Minute book, Annual Meeting of the 14th September, 1933, and this paragraph is as follows: "Like other industries when they expand, our industry is also in danger that expansion will be too rapid, and that we will suffer from the evil of over-production, idle machinery and ruinous prices. We have had idle machinery, over production and ruinous prices, and I would like to take this occasion to urge on everybody concerned that they see to it that we do not suffer from over-production, and that further machinery is not installed unless demand substantially increases. Owing to our relatively small market there are problems peculiar to the Canadian production which are not met with in no other country. Last year Canadian mills produced 10,171,470 yards of cocoon silk fabric and 17,456,720 pairs of cocoon silk stockings. In addition to this they produced 4,592,232 yards of fabric made from cocoon silk and artificial silk and 7,206,373 yards of fabric made from Artificial silk. This more than satisfied market requirements in Canada and did not nearly represent the capacity production of the machinery in the mills."

concerned it is an objective that should be adopted by other treasuries. Personally that is my opinion.

Now, Mr. Beauregard has drawn my attention to an address by Mr. John Cowling, President of the Silk Association, in the Minute Book, Annual Meeting of the 10th September, 1942, and this paragraph is as follows: "Like other industries when they argued, our industry is also in danger that expansion will be too rapid, and that we will suffer from the evil of over-production, idle machinery and ruinous prices. We have had idle machinery, over production and ruinous prices, and I would like to take this occasion to urge everybody concerned that they see to it that we do not suffer from over-production, and that further machinery is not installed unless absolutely necessary, because we are relatively small, and we have the available supplies to the German armies which not exist in no other country. Last year Canadian mills produced 10,171,470 yards of cocoon silk fabric and 17,456,720 pairs of cocoon silk stockings. In addition to this they produced 4,592,452 yards of fabric made from cocoon silk and artificial silk and 7,806,375 yards of fabric made from artificial silk. This more than satisfied market requirements in Canada and did not nearly represent the capacity production of the machinery in the mills."

Well now, before we get too far afield on the subject we have to deal with later--have you got the Constitution of the Woollen Association? A. Here.

Q. The Constitution and Bylaws of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturing Association, Article No. 1 deals with the name. We do not need to worry about that. Article 2. Objects

" The object of this Association is to promote "by every legitimate means the welfare of the "manufacturers embraced within its membership "and of the Woollen and Knitting Industry in "general. Amongst other means, the following "specific methods may be mentioned:

" (a) The promotion of legislation calculated "to encourage the manufacture of all classes of "woollen andknit goods within the Dominion."

I suppose that would be the promotion of high tariffs? A. If you like to call it high.

Q. That is how it is interpreted anyhow by the Association? A. I would not think the Association would admit there is such a thing as high tariff.

. I would not expect them to. I mean the promotion of higher tariffs.

"(b) The prevention of legislation adversely "affecting the interests of the industry."

"(c) The collection of statistics and data "covering cost of production of wool in Canada "and other countries; productive capactiy of "mills in Canada. Wages paid, Capital invested

well now, before we get too far afield in the subject we have to deal with later--have you got the Constitution of the Woollen Association? A. Yes.

Q. The Constitution and Bylaws of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturing Association, Article No. 1 deals with the name. We do not need to bother about that. Article 2, they give

" The object of this association is to promote "by every legitimate means the welfare of the "manufacturers engaged within the Dominion "and of the woollen and knitting industry in "general. Subject generally, the following "specific methods may be mentioned:

"(a) The promotion of legislation adequate "to secure the manufacture of all classes of "woollen and knit goods within the Dominion."

I suppose that would be the promotion of high tariff? A. If you like to call it high.

Q. What is the interpreted meaning by the association? A. I would not think the Association would admit there is such a thing as high tariff.

Q. I would not expect them to. I mean the promotion of higher tariffs.

"(b) The prevention of legislation adversely "affecting the interests of the industry."

"(c) The collection of statistics and data "relating such of possibility of such in Canada "and other countries; productive capacity of

"and all such similar information as may be con-
"sidered valuable; the collection of such infor-
"mation as may be obtained relative to the above
"conditions in countries other than Canada.

" (d) Encouragement of sheep breeding for the
"purpose of increasing the production of wool in
"Canada.

" (e) Encouragement of technical education
"in Canada, more particularly as it relates to the
"different processes involved in the conversion
"of wool into finished material.

" (f) Encouragement of the diffusion of tech-
"nical knowledge amongst the members and their
"employees by means of lectures and the publi-
"cation of special papers prepared by authorities
"on different subjects.

" (g) Promotion of Export Business.

" (h) Reconciliation of the interests of the
"different branches of the industry and the pro-
"motion of harmony between them, by which means
"all energies of the members may be devoted
"to the common benefit.

" (i) Promotion and establishment of more
"friendly relations between the different
"manufacturers.

This is a sort of League of Nations? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. And then you go on--I wont bother reading it into the record, all, the main parts of your Constitution. I see the Membership fee is minimum of $40.00 and

"and all such similar information as may be con-
"sidered valuable; the collection of such infor-
"mation as may be obtained relative to the above
"conditions in countries other than Canada.

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"in Canada, more particularly as it relates to the
"different processes involved in the conversion
"of wool into finished material.

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"employees by means of lectures and the publi-
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"motion of harmony between them, by which means
"all energies of the members may be devoted
"to the common benefit.

" (i) Promotion and establishment of more
"friendly relations between the different
"manufacturers.

Q. Is a sort of League of Nations? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. And then you go on--I want better reading it [illegible] the [illegible] A. All the main parts of your constitution [illegible]

maximum of $400? A. Where is that?

Q. Article 7? A. Yes, that is up-to-date, that is right.

Q. And By-law: "In all matters not specified "in the foregoing By-laws, the Association shall "be governed by the Constitution and By-laws of "the Canadian Manufacturerers' Association, and "nothing in the foregoing By-laws shall be inter-"preted as giving any power or privileges not in "accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of "the Canadian Manufacturerers' Association."

What do they do in regard to the prevention of legislation adversely affecting the interests of the industry? A. I dont know; that was in the By-laws before I took over and I dont know quite what it means.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean in the Constitution? A. It is in the Constitution--I dont quite know what it means.

Q. I would like to know what use has been made of it? A. To my knowledge none, sir. To my knowledge, none.

Q. Provincial labour legislation, for instance, opposed? A. No, we never opposed that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Have you never taken any active part in discussions respecting the provincial labour legislation? A. No.

Q. Have you not dealt with the Industrial Standards Act at any of your meetings? A. It has been discussed, I dont know to what extent, I dont remember. Naturally it was discussed but no action taken.

maximum of $4000? A. Where is that?

Q. Article 77? A. Yes, that is up-to-date, that is right.

Q. And By-law: "In all matters not specified "in the foregoing By-laws, the association shall "be governed by the Constitution and By-laws of "the American Manufacturers' Association, and "nothing in the foregoing By-laws shall be inter-"preted as giving any power or privileges not in "accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of "the Canadian Manufacturers' Association."

What do they do in regard to the prevention of legis-lation currently affecting the interests of the industry?

A. I dont know; that was in the By-laws before I took over and I dont know quite what it means.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean in the Constitution? A. It is in the Constitution--I dont quite know what it means.

Q. I would like to know what use has been made of it? A. To my knowledge none, sir. To my knowledge, none.

Q. National Labour Legislation, the Institute opposed? A. No, we never opposed that.

BY MR. MOTHERS: Q. Have you never taken any active part in discussions respecting the pro-vincial Labour legislation? A. No.

Q. Have you not dealt with the Industrial Standards Act at any of your meetings? A. It has been discussed, I dont know in-what period, I dont remember. Naturally it was discussed but no

Q. The industry in Ontario has never been brought under Industrial Standards Act yet? A. I think I went upon one time to the Parliament Buildings and saw somebody there and discussed it, and I think that was all to get information.

Q. Probably this refers to the Study Group? A. Which, the next one?

Q. No, Prevention of legislation adversely affecting the interests of the industry. Well, we will have to find out about these Study Groups later on. Well, "The promition of legislation calculated to encourage the manufacture of all class of woolen and knit goods within the Dominion." What has that clause got to do with it? A. I should think that would have to do mainly with the tariffs.

Q. Then come to (h)

"Reconciliation of the interests of the different branches of the industry and the promotion of harmony between them, by which means all energies of the members may be devoted to the common benefit." What do they do under that clause? A. I think what that means is that the members of an Association like this I suppose at all times dont run on all fours.

Q. No, they are in competition ordinarily? A. I am talking of tariff matters, in tariff matters, dont run on all fours.

Q. Yes, sometimes they conflict very substantially? A. Yes. And the question there is to arrive

the industry in Ontario has never been brought under Industrial Standards Act yet? A. I think I went upon one time to the Parliament Buildings and saw somebody there and discussed it, and I think that was all to get information.

Q. Probably this refers to the Study Group?

A. Which, the next one?

Q. No, Prevention of legislation adversely affecting the interests of the industry. Well, we will have to find out about these Study Groups later on. Well, "The promotion of legislation calculated to secure the manufacture of all clothing of woolen and knit goods within the Dominion." What has that clause got to do with it? A. I should think that would have to do mainly with the tariff.

Q. When come to (h)

"Reconciliation of the interests of the different branches of the industry and the promotion harmony between them, by which means all energies of the members may be devoted to the common benefit." What do they do under that clause? A. I think what that means is that the members of an Association like this I suppose at all times don't run on all fours.

Q. No, they are in competition ordinarily?

A. I am talking of tariff matters, in tariff matters, look on all fours.

Q. Yes, some have tariffs more substantial

A. Yes.

at reconciliation of these interests in the best ~~indu~~ interests of the whole.

Q. I just want to get at that a little further what you mean by that, reconciling the interests. What is it you do in that respect? We will take it a knitter uses yarn and it is in his interest to buy the yarn as cheaply as possible and probably in the interest of the consumer that he should. How is it you bring the interests of the spinner into harmony with the interest of the knitter on that subject? A. In preparing a tariff brief or a memorandum on tariff, the matters are discussed by the various sections and reported back to the Executive, an executive which represents all the views set down and try and reconcile the various matters in the interests of the whole trade.

Q. How do you reconcile it - what do you do in actually carrying it out? How do you manage? You must have had lots of trouble? A. You have lots of trouble, plenty of difficulties.

Q. What is your objective in reconciling it? A. To prepare a statement which will be fair and reasonable to all the different classes of manufacturing.

Q. That is, to get a tariff high enough for the spinner and get one high enough for the knitter that will protect him too? A. That is right.

Q. So that where the raw material of one is protected, part of your business is to see that the

reconciliation of these interests is the best basis interests of the whole.

Q. I just want to get at that a little further what you mean by that, reconciling the interests. What is it you do in that respect? We will take it a maltster uses yarn and it is in his interest to buy the yarn as cheaply as possible and probably a the interest of the consumer that he should. How is it you bring the interests of the spinner into harmony with the interest of the maltster on that subject? A. In preparing a tariff brief or a memorandum on tariff, the matters are discussed by the various sections and reported back to the Executive, an executive which represents all the views set down and try and reconcile the various matters in the interests of the whole trade.

Q. How do you reconcile it - what do you do in actually carrying it out? How do you manage? You must have had loss of trouble? A. You have loss of trouble, plenty of difficulties.

Q. What is your objective in reconciling it? A. To prepare a statement which will be fair and reasonable to all the interests concerned at something

Q. That is, to get a tariff high enough for the spinner and get one high enough for the maltster that will protect him too? A. That is right.

Q. So that where the raw material of one is imported, part of your business is to see that the

protection is carried through to the manufacturer that use that raw material? A. That is correct.

Q. Then there is no counterpart of your organization among the consumers that can sit down with you and see where his interests turns up, is there? A. I don't know. Before the old Tariff Board we always had the consumers' spokesman with us and we were cross-examined on it. I think I was on the stand for a couple of days one time cross-examined by the consumers ---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It was called the Consumers League? A. It was called the Consumers league.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They are not so well organized - you never thought of trying to organize them, did you? A. I think the word Consumer goes back a long way in the old classic economy and I do not think the word 'consumer' used then is the same as it was now. I think consumers to-day are producers as well. We have no idle rich.

Q. Well now, one other question and I think I am through with this Constitution. You seem to link in pretty closely with the Canadian Manufacturers Association. You adopt their by-laws and nothing in your by-laws is to be interpreted as giving any power or privileges not in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association? A. Originally, I am told,

preservation is carried through to the manufacturer that was that raw material? A. That is correct.

Q. When there is no consideration of your original and among the consumers that was sold down when you and see where his interests turns up, is it not? A. I don't know. Before the old Tariff Board we always had the consumers' spokesman with us and we were examined on it. I think I had on the second day a family on that had also arrangements by the consumers ---

MR Tom CHAMPION: Q. It was called the consumers' budget? A. It was called the consumers budget.

MR McCONNEY: Q. They are not so well organized you never thought of trying to organize them, are you? A. I think the word Consumer goes back a long way in the old classic economy and I do not think the word 'consumer' used then is the same as it was now. I think consumers to-day are producers as well. We have no idle rich.

Q. Well now, one other question and I think I am through with this Constitution. You seem to link in pretty closely with the Canadian Manufacturers Association. You adopt their by-laws and nothing in your by-laws is to be interpreted as giving any power or privileges not in accordance with the constitution and in line of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. A. Certainly, I am sure.

that this Association was a section of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and that is the reason why this was put in. Before I took over the Association that had more or less become a dead letter and as a matter of fact I really had forgotten that was in the amended Constitution. We are very friendly with the Canadian Manufacturers Association and work with them.

Q. Just in that regard, is there a Textile division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association?

A. I don't think so.

Q. For tariff purposes have they not a textile division or do they rely entirely on your organization to protect yourselves? A. We consult the Canadian Manufacturers Association. We solicit their help on certain mattersand a good many of my members are also members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Q. Are you a member yourself personally of the Canadian Manufacturers Association? A. No, I am not a member.

Q. But many of your members are? A. A good many of our members are; nearly all I should think.

Q. Nearly all in turn are members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association? A. Yes, sir.

EXHIBIT 561: Constitution and By-laws of Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.30 P.M. until 2.30 o'clock P.M.

---

that this association was a section of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and that is the reason why this was put in. Before I look over the association that had more or less become a dead letter and as a matter of fact I really had forgotten that was in the amended Constitution. We are very friendly with the Canadian Manufacturers Association and work with them.

Q. Just in that regard, is there a textile division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association?

A. I don't think so.

Q. The textile purposes have they not a textile division or do they rely entirely on your organization to protect yourselves? A. We consult the Canadian Manufacturers Association. We solicit their help on certain matters and a good many of my members are also members of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Q. Are you a member yourself personally of the Canadian Manufacturers Association? A. No, I am not a member.

Q. But many of your members are? A. A good many of our members are; nearly all a dominant union.

Q. Nearly all in turn are members of the Manufacturers Association? A. Yes, sir.

MR. BAY: Consolidation and by-laws or

A.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- On resuming at 2 o'clock P.M.

DOUGLAS HALLAM, Examination by Mr. McRuer, (resumed):

Q. Mr. Hallam, have you the Constitution of the Silk Association, please? A. Yes.

Q. May I have their Minute book as well? A. I have their Minute book here.

Q. Now, the Constitution of the Silk Association contains --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we had better put it in while we are at it.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then that will be Exhibit 562.

EXHIBIT 562: Constitution and By-laws of the Silk Association of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: It includes the By-laws as well?

MR. McRUER: Q. Have you the By-laws besides what you have given me here? A. No; I think that includes the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

Q. Yes. Article 3 deals with the objects:

"OBJECTS: The objects of the Association shall be:-

"The promotion and maintenance of the Silk and Rayon industry of Canada, in all its branches, by concerted and harmonious action and by the interchange of ideas, and all other proper means. The elimination of unlawful and

A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N

-- On resuming at 2 o'clock p.m.

[illegible] examination by Mr. [illegible]:

(: continued):

Q. Mr. [illegible], have you the Constitution of the Silk Association, please? A. Yes.

Q. May I have their Minute book as well?

A. I have their Minute book here.

Q. Now, the Constitution of the Silk Association contains --

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we had better put it in while we are at it.

MR. MONKMAN: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then that will be Exhibit 386.

EXHIBIT 386: Constitution and By-laws of the Silk Association of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: It includes the By-laws as well?

MR. MONKMAN: Q. Have you the By-laws besides what you have given me here? A. No; I think that includes the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

Q. Yes. [illegible] I begin with the objects:

"OBJECTS: The objects of the Association shall [illegible] the maintenance of the Silk and Rayon Industry of Canada, in all its branches, [illegible] by concerted and harmonious action and by the interchange of ideas, and all other proper

unfair practices; maintenance of fair and uniform customs and usages; the compilation of information concerning the Silk and Rayon industry and cooperation with the Government in enforcing laws relative to the trade and in fixing rates of duty for customs tariff."

Now, this refers to:

Maintenance of fair and uniform customs and usages;"

Can you explain what that object is, what "fair and uniform customs and usages" the Association endeavours to maintain? A. I would think that that would mean fair grade practices.

Q. Well, it is not what you think, Mr. Hallam, A. Proper marking of merchandise.

Q. It is not what you would think it would mean that I am asking you, Mr. Hallam. I am asking you what fair and uniform customs and usages they seek to maintain; what do they do in that regard? A. We have done a certain amount of proper marking of goods.

Q. What do you mean by that; tell me what it is your Association does in respect to this? A. We found, for example, that hosiery was being marked that was not first-class hosiery, hosiery without any marks on it.

Q. By members of your Association? A. By members of the Association.

Q. I see? A. By members of the trade, of the association. There were no marks on it whatever; there was no necessity to put marks on it, as a matter of fact, and this hosiery was being sold to the public by retailers as first-class hosiery. We persuaded the members --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean to say it was sent out as first-class hosiery? A. It was sent through, sir, as first-class hosiery when it was either seconds, or thirds, or something else; it had been thrown out as first-class hosiery, and it took me a long time to persuade the trade to mark that properly; we finally did get it marked. I am just giving that as an illustration.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I would think that might come under the first part of the sentence, "The elimination of unlawful and unfair practices."

A. Well, I don't know that it is unlawful, and I don't know that it is unfair. I don't think, as far as the mills are concerned, that it was unfair.

Q. Well, --- A. But when the merchants bought the goods --

Q. They thought it was unlawful? A. Not unlawful; that is, they sold them because there was no mark on them as first-class hosiery.

Q. I see. That would be an unfair practice by the merchants. Now, is there anything else?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute, please.

Q. I see? A. By members of the trade, of the association. There were no marks on it whatever; there was no necessity to put marks on it, as a matter of fact, and this hosiery was being sold to the public by retailers as first-class hosiery, to persuade the members --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean to say it was sent out as first-class hosiery? A. It was sent through, sir, as first-class hosiery when it was either seconds, or thirds, or something else; it had been thrown out as first-class hosiery, and it took me a long time to persuade the trade to mark that properly; we finally did get it marked. I am just giving that as an illustration.

BY MR. MONDER: Q. I would think that might come under the first part of the sentence, "The elimination of unlawful and unfair practices."

A. Well, I don't know that it is unlawful, and I don't know that it is unfair. I don't think, as far as the mills are concerned, that it was unfair.

Q. Well, -- A. But when the merchants bought the goods --

Q. They thought it was unlawful? A. Not unlawful; that is, they did not [illegible] no mark on them as first-class hosiery.

Q. I see. That would be an unfair practice by the merchants. Now, is there anything else?

MR. [illegible]: Q. Just a minute, please.

Did the merchants pay for them as first-class hosiery? A. No, sir.

Q. Then they knew what they were buying? A. Oh yes, they knew what they were buying.

Q. But they sold themas first-class hosiery? A. Yes, they sold them as first-class hosiery.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And what is it you persuaded them to do? A. Well, if I might explain: We found out the difficulty - and I have no personal knowledge, but from reports coming to me we found out where the goods were marked on one stocking, for example, of a pair, and they would sort out the stockings that had the marks on them and sell those as first-class hosiery. We found out, by reports, that certain people were actually using chemicals to take off the marks and sell them as first-class hosiery.

Q. Well, what was it you persuaded your members to do? A. To mark each stocking properly in letters of a certain height, a certain size, with an indelible stamp so that they could not be removed.

Q. Well then, what else did you do under the heading of "Maintenance of fair and uniform customs and usages," ? A. I think that would partly cover the exchange of selling terms and things of that kind.

Q. Now, what are the hosiery agreements that you had your members enter into?

MR. KELLOCK: My lord, just at this point,

Q. Then they knew what they were buying? A. Oh, yes, they knew what they were buying.

Q. But they said Gemmes first-class hosiery?

A. Yes, they said them as first-class hosiery.

BY Mr. Morison: Q. And what is it you persuaded them to do? A. Well, if I might explain: We found out the difficulty - and I have no personal knowledge, but from reports coming to me we found out where the goods were marked on one stocking, for example of a pair, and they would sort out the stockings that had the marks on them and sell those as first-class hosiery. We found out, by reports, that certain people were actually using chemicals to take off the marks and sell them as first-class hosiery.

Q. Well, what was it you persuaded your members to do? A. To mark each stocking properly in letters of a certain height, a certain size, with an indelible ink so that they could not be removed.

Q. Well then, what else did you do under the heading of maintenance of fair and uniform customs and wages?" ? A. I think that would partly cover the exchange of selling terms and things of that kind.

Q. Now, what are the labour arrangements that you had around Montreal?

Mr. MORISON: Mr. Jack, just at this point,

because I think my friend Mr. McRuer will make some extended reference to it later, my submission is that it is not an agreement at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it something in writing?

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, sir. The document speaks for itself.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where is it?

MR. KELLOCK: They are all here, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will not give it a name until we have seen it.

MR. KELLOCK: Very well, my lord.

MR. McRUER: We might as well have the lot of them now.

MR. KELLOCK: It is a very popular misconstruction of the term that is liable to lead to misunderstanding.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Give us a sample, Mr. Hallam, of the document that was signed? A. There is one (indicating).

Q. Well, to begin with, I see you have a number of files that pertain to this matter. How many are there of those files that pertain to this matter? The first one is hosiery, F.F. section. That is Full-fashioned section? A. Correct.

Q. An agreement signed September 21st, 1935? A. Yes.

Q. So that you, as Secretary of the Association, in setting up your filing system, evidently regarded that as an agreement at any rate?

because I think my friend Mr. Homer will make some extended reference to it later, my submission is that it is not an agreement at all.

THE COURT OF APPEAL: Is it something in writing?

MR. HALLAGAN: Yes, sir. The document speaks for itself.

THE COURT OF APPEAL: Where is it?

MR. HALLAGAN: They are all here, my lord.

THE COURT OF APPEAL: We will not give it a name until we have seen it.

MR. HALLAGAN: Very well, my lord.

MR. MORROW: We might as well have the lot of them.

MR. HALLAGAN: It is a very popular misconstruction of the term that is liable to lead to misunderstanding.

BY MR. MORROW: Q. Give us a sample, Mr. Hallam, of the document that you signed? A. There is one (indicating).

Q. Well, to begin with, I see you have a number of files that pertain to this matter. How many are there of those files that pertain to this matter? The first one is Hosiery, F.F. section. That is Full-fashioned section? A. Correct.

Q. An agreement signed September 21st, 1939?

A. Yes.

Q. So that you, as Secretary of Hosiery, in setting up that filing system, evidently regarded that as an agreement in the main?

MR. KELLOCK: It speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: I may have miscalled them as agreements.

Q. At any rate, in opening up your filing system, thatis what you called it, an agreement?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, if we find this document, or any other document in the papers, has a name, we will just take it by that name.

MR. McRUER: I think we had better have all these files put in.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. You want to examine the witness on that particular document?

MR. McRUER: I want to examine him on a sample taken from the files.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you call the whole file?

MR. McRUER: I want to put them all in, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean those that pertain to those subjects.

MR. McRUER: I think they all pertain to the subjects, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the hosiery trade?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we will call it/file pertaining to the hosiery trade, how would that be?

MR. McRUER: Well, they are labelled on diffent dates.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then you had better put them in separately.

MR. MILLOUGH: It speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: I may have misspelled them on agreements.

Q. At any rate, in opening up your filing system really was not noticed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Mulder, if we find this document, or any other document in the papers, has a name, we will just take it by the name.

MR. MORDEN: I think we had better have all the files put in.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. You want to examine the witness on that particular document?

MR. MORDEN: I want to examine him on a single document from the files.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just do you call the whole file?

MR. MORDEN: I want to put them all in, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean those that pertain to those subjects.

MR. MORDEN: I think they all pertain to the subjects, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the honorary trades?

MR. MORDEN: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we will call it pertaining to the honorary trade, how would that be?

MR. MORDEN: Well, they are labelled on different things.

[illegible] Then you had better put them in separately.

MR. McRUER: Yes, sir, full-fashioned section.

THE COMMISSIONER: Better mark them as separate exhibits.

MR. McRUER: All right, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is dated September, 1935?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And what do you call it?

MR. McRUER: F.F. Section, referring to full-fashioned section, and the file says agreements since September 21st, 1935. That is what is written on the back of it, for identification at any rate.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 563.

EXHIBIT 563: Agreement since September 21st, 1935. Full-fashioned Section

MR. McRUER: Then the next one--

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 564. What is it, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Hosiery full-fashioned section, Agreement signed May 1st, 1935.

EXHIBIT 564: Agreement hosiery full-fashioned Section, May 1st, 1935.

The next one is hosiery full-fashioned section, agreement signed November 6th, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is 565. What is the date of it, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: November 6, 1934, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is earlier than the other one?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, we are going back.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Yes, sir. Full-fashioned [illegible]

THE COURT REPORTER: Better mark them as separate exhibits.

[illegible]: All right, my lord.

THE COURT REPORTER: That is marked Exhibit [illegible].

[illegible]: Yes, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: And what do you call it?

[illegible]: V.B. section, referring to full-fashioned section, and the full size corresponds [illegible]. What is what is written on [illegible], for identification at any rate.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will be Exhibit [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], 1[illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

THE CHAIRMAN: That will be Exhibit [illegible].

What is it, Mr. Delaney?

[illegible] full-fashioned [illegible], [illegible] signed by [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] agreement covering full-fashioned section, [illegible], [illegible].

The same one is hosiery full-fashioned section agreements signed November [illegible].

THE COURT REPORTER: That is [illegible]. What is the [illegible] of it, Mr. Delaney?

[illegible]: December 9, 1[illegible], [illegible].

THE CHAIRMAN: That is [illegible] the [illegible]

EXHIBIT 565: Agreement, Full-fashioned Section, dated November 6, 1934,

MR. McRUER: And the next is the same?

THE COMMISSIONER: No. 566 the same thing?

MR. McRUER: Dated July 5th, 1934.

EXHIBIT 566: Agreement Full-fashioned Section, July 5th, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the next one is dated when?

MR. McRUER: March 2nd, 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 567.

EXHIBIT 567: Agreement, Full-fashionad Section, March 2nd, 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the next, which will be Exhibit 568, is dated when?

MR. McRUER: March 1932, Exhibit 568.

EXHIBIT 568: Agreement, Full-fashioned section, March 1932.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, to refer to Exhibit 563 which deals with the Agreement of the 21st of September, 1935, - and while I call these agreements I am not committing you to an interpretation of them by any means, Mr. Hallam; Mr. Kellock has a legal contention in regard to them, and I am only using the phraseology that you have used yourself, and what I notice some of your correspondents have used in respect to them. I might probably refer to a letter of Penmans attached to one here. Now, there is a letter attached to this Penmans agreement dated the 21st September, 1935, which reads as follows:

"Major Douglas Hallam,
The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
Dear Sir:

We are to-day in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, with two copies of the Memorandum of September 21st attached.

We will enclose herewith signed copy of this agreement, as requested, which we trust you will find in order."

So that evidently the Penmans Company signed "Penmans Limited""F.W. Singer, Merchandise Office", regarded it as something they were to agree to at any rate? A. They refer to it some place as a memorandum.

Q. Have you a copy of your letter of 21st September addressed to Penmans. Perhaps Mr. Berry could look that up in the meantime? A. Yes.

Q. Then also attached to the same is a letter from Penmans to you dated September 24th, 1935:

"Major Douglas Hallam,
The Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay St.
Toronto, Ontario.
Dear Sir: We received from your Office today corrected duplicate copies of Page 4, of the September 21st, memorandum.

We are attaching one of these sheets to our Agreement copy, and the other one we will

return, and would ask you to insert it in our signed copy of Agreement, which we mailed to you yesterday."

Now then, I wonder if the corrected sheet page 4 is in the signed copy? A. There is a correction on it. I think that would be the correct copy.

Q. There does not seem to be anything to indicate that that is the correct copy. I would like to have the sheet that was corrected, also the old sheet, if I could, to see just what changes were made in respect to that. We will pass on and deal with the document itself. It reads as follows:

"Douglas Hallam,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

(1) Owing to the fact thatmisrepresentations are being made as to the prices at which full fashioned hosiery is being sold, and the terms under which it is being sold, with the result that the industry is being demoralized with unfortunate results to employees, retailers and manufacturers, we are giving you the lowest prices at which we sell our full fashioned hosiery to anybody in Canada under any circumstances."

By the way, this document was multigraphed by you and sent out to different members of the Association? A. That is correct.

return, and would ask you to insert it in our signed copy of agreement, which we mailed to you yesterday."

Now then, I wonder if the corrected page 4 is in the signed copy? A. There is a correction on it. I think that would be the correct copy.

. There does not seem to be anything to indicate that that is the correct copy. I would like to have the about that see co-worked, also the old agent, if I could, to see just what changed was made in respect to that. I will pass on and deal with the document itself. It reads as follows:

[illegible],
[illegible],
[illegible], [illegible].

Dear Sir:

(1) Owing to the fact that our negotiations are being made as to the price at which full fashioned hosiery is being sold, and the terms under which it is being sold, with the result the industry is being demoralized with unfavorable results to employees, retailers and manufacturers, we are giving you the lowest price at which we will our full fashioned hosiery to anybody in [illegible] and [illegible].

In the [illegible], this document was multigraphed by you [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Q. So that the wording in this will be your wording that was sent out to them for signature? A. That is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: They filled in the information, I suppose?

Mr. McRUER: No, my lord; the information is all multigraphed too.

THE COMMISSIONER: The prices, too?

MR. McRUER: The prices are multigraphed too.

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

Q. So that when they go out from your office the prices are multigraphed in as well? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will have to find out later on the prices that were arrived at.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, my lord.

Q. Then it goes on:

"We have no objection to your disclosing these prices to other hosiery manufacturers. We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices--"

Then, the document you sent out with that was the same that you sent to all of them? A. Correct.

Q. It continues:

"We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices as the raw material and labor costs vary, but do undertake to notify you in writing if we propose to make any changes

Q. So that the wording in this will be your wording that was sent out to them for signature?

A. That is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: They filled in the information.

A. Yes.

MR. MORDEN: No, my lord; the information is all multigraphed too.

THE COMMISSIONER: The prices, too?

MR. MORDEN: The prices are multigraphed too.

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

Q. So that when they go out from your office the prices are multigraphed in as well? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will have to find out later on the prices that were arrived at.

MR. MORDEN: Oh yes, my lord.

Q. Then it goes on:

"We have no objection to your disclosing these prices to other hosiery manufacturers. We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices--"

Then, the document you sent out with that was the same that you sent to all of them? A. Correct.

Q. It continues:

"We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices as the raw material can issue merits but do undertake to notify you in writing if we propose to make any changes

fifteen days before announcing any such changes, so that your information will always be correct and up-to-date as regards our mill.

(2) Unbranded; Where the word "unbranded" is used it means purchasers' brand or plain packing only, with nothing on the stockings, rider tickets in or on the packing, which will identify the mill. Note: No mill brands are included in the word 'unbranded'.

Branded: where the word 'branded' is used it means any other packing than that covered by 'unbranded.'

Wholesaler: Where the word 'wholesaler' is used in connection with a specified 7 thread stocking, it means a legitimate wholesaler who buys for resale to retailers, and the word does not include department stores or chain stores, (who may have their own whole-sale departments).

(3) Rebates, etc. We will give no commissions, bonuses, rebates, extra goods not invoiced, premiums, refunds, credits, unearned discounts or subsidies of any kind, to a purchaser whether in the form of money, services, payment of any part of the wages of a customer's employee, advertising or otherwise, or the return of merchandise except for mill imperfections except as hereinafter mentioned.

(4) Advertising allowance: No advertising allowance will be made on unbranded goods but on branded goods we reserve the right to give an advertising allowance of not more than 50% of the actual cost of an advertisement, and will keep in our files copies of such advertising with the amount allowed.

(5) Consignment: We will not sell goods on consignment, but reserve the right on our branded goods to offer exchange merchandise service, and on regular current lines and current color cards and styles, returns for credit excepted, when this service is part of our regular and customary merchandising service open to all our customers.

(6) Refinishing Merchandise: We will not allow a customer to return merchandise for refinishing or re-dyeing without charging actual cost therefor, and this will not be less than $1.00 per dozen.

(7) Fixtures: We will make no allowance for, or erect, or provide, a standard departmental display or solid counter fixture effect, or supply store equipment, other than counter display advertising signs which may be illuminated or not.

(8) In the grey: We will not sell full fashioned hosiery in the grey to anybody excepting another manufacturer of full fashioned hosiery or for export.

(4) Advertising allowance: No advertising allowance will be made on unbranded goods but on branded goods we reserve the right to give an advertising allowance of not more than 50% of the actual cost of an advertisement, and will keep in our files copies of such advertising with the proper allowance.

(5) Guarantees: We will not sell goods on consignment, but reserve the right on our branded goods to offer exchange merchandise only, and on regular or tested lines our current color cards, returns for credit exception, when this service is part of our regular and necessary merchandising service open to all our customers.

(6) Selling on approval: We will not sell on approval or provide samples for testing or re-dyeing without charging actual cost therefor, and this will not be less than $1.00 per dozen.

(7) Discounts: We will make no allowance to any, or grant, or provide a minimum supplemental discount or split charge tickets, or any by store s, except, when such charge slips are tickets, cases which may be limited or not.

(8) Discounts: We will not sell full fashioned hosiery in the way to anybody except [illegible]

(9) Rayon content: All full fashioned stockings containing silk and artificial silk will be stamped 'silk and rayon', or if containing artificial silk without silk will be stamped 'rayon'.

(10) Discontinued: We will offer no line as discontinued unless the goods are already either dyed, or boxed, or completely knitted in the grey, and will mark with an indelible stamp all such hosiery 'discontinued', the mark being applied to the foot of each stocking in letters not less than one-quarter inches in height.

Before offering a discontinued line for sale at a price lower than the minimum first quality prices stated herein, we will obtain your permission.

(11) Stockings not first class: All our full fashioned stockings which are not sold as first class are marked on the foot of each stocking with one of the following words in full with the indelible stamp approved by your office; "Substandards", "Imperfects", "Irregulars", "Seconds", or "Thirds."

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(9) Rayon content: All full fashioned stockings containing silk and artificial silk will be stamped "silk and rayon", or if containing artificial silk without silk will be stamped "rayon".

(10) Discontinued: We will offer no line as discontinued unless the goods are already sold, or boxed, or completely entered in the grey and will carry with us indefinite stamp all such hosiery "discontinued", as we are being applied to the foot of each stocking in letters not less than one-quarter inches in height.

Before offering a discontinued line for sale a price list must be obtained from Chief quality control stated herein, we will obtain your permission.

(11) Stockings not fit to offer: All our full fashioned stockings which are not sold as first class are marked on the foot of each stocking with one of the following words in full with the indefinite stamp approved by your office: "Substandard", "Imperfect", "Seconds", "Irregular", or "Seconds".

"(12) Audit Check: In order that you may be able to ascertain for yourself exactly how we are carrying out this understanding, we will permit you, or a firm of chartered accountants employed by you, to have access at any time to all records in connection with our full fashioned hosiery business, and that we will bear our share of any expense.

(12a) Any irregularity in the fulfillment of agreements brought to our attention, we will notify the secretary of such infringements by letter. It is understood that copy of such complaint will be filed with the chairman of the group.

(13) Terms: Our terms will not be longer on any full fashioned hosiery than 1st following 1% 10 days, or net 30 days. Prepayment not more than 9% per annum. We charge 6% per annum interest on all overdue bills.

(14) Shipments from Western Canada: Goods sold from Winnipeg stock 20¢ additional; from Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver stocks 30¢ additional. This additional charge applies to all prices specified on price list, paragraph 15.

(15) PRICE LIST:

Weight of thread based on 13/15 denier weight.

SECTION 1- FIRST QUALITY

Group A.

6 thread not finer than 42 guage cotton top and foot.

4 thread not finer than 42 guage.

7 thread not finer than 39 guage cotton top

"and foot.

	BRANDED TAX INCLUDED	UNBRANDED TAX EXTRA
F.O.B.Mill	6.40	5.65
(See Note)F.O.B.Customer	6.45	5.70
Stock Winnipeg	6.60	5.85
Stock Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton,	6.70	5.95".

These prices would be for what quantity, Mr. Hallam?

A. Any quantity.

Q. Well, I mean are they dozens, $6.40?

A. Per dozen, I am sorry.

Q. $6.40? A. A dozen, yes.

Q. I see.

"7 thread not finer than 42 guage cotton top and foot to wholesaler only; (See paragraph 2 for meaning of wholesaler

Group A - Continued

	UNBRANDED Tax Included	UNBRANDED TAX EXTRA
F.O.B. Mill only	6,65	6.30

NOTE: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, post, express or transport; west of Fort William 25 dozen or more freight or cheaper.

GROUP B.

Any other construction except crepe, any packing, not less than:

F.O.B. Mill	$ 6.50	tax extra
(See Note)F.O.B. Customer	6.55	tax extra
Stock Winnipeg	6.70	tax extra
Stock Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton	6.80	tax extra

BRANDED LINES retailing at $1.00, at $7.50, tax included.

"and food.

	Delivered Tax Included	Delivered Tax Excluded
F.O.B. Mill	6.40	[illegible]
(See Note)F.O.B. Customer	6.45	5.70
Steel Simplex	6.60	5.90
Stock Vanguard,		
Gallery, Modernism,	6.70	5.95

These prices would be for what quantity, Mr. Hilland

A. The quantity.

Q. Well, I mean are they dozens, 96.40?

A. Per dozen, I am sorry.

Q. 96.40? A. A dozen, yes.

Q. I see.

"7 thread not finer than 42 gauge cotton top and

foot to wholesaler only: (See paragraph 2 for

meaning of wholesaler

Group A - Continued

	Delivered Tax Included	Delivered Tax Excluded
F.O.B. Mill only	6.55	6.30

NOTE: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, post, express or transport; West of Fort William 55 dozen or more freight or charges.

Group B.

Any other construction except crepe, any foot

ing, not less than:

F.O.B. Mill	$ 6.20	tax extra
(See Note)F.O.B. Customer	6.35	tax extra
Black Sheldon	6.70	tax extra
Black Vanguard,		
Gallery, Modernism	6.80	tax extra

Fancy lace overlaying at $1.00, at $7.80, tax

" NOTE: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, post, express and transport; West of Fort William 25 dozen or more freight or cheaper.

Group C.

Any crepe construction not less than:

	UNBRANDED TAX EXTRA
F.O.B. Mill	$ 7.00
(See Note)F.O.B. Customer	7.05
Stock Winnipeg	7.20
Stock Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton	7.30
BRANDED TAX INCLUDED	$7.75

Note: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, post, express or transport; West of Fort William 25 dozen or more freight or cheaper.

SECTION II

DISCONTINUED No 'Discontinued' crepe to be sold at less than $6.00 plus tax f.o.b. mill. No 'discontinued' lines other than crepe to be sold at less than $5.25 plus tax f.o.b. mill. If any discontinued line cannot be sold at these prices, the stockings will be marked 'substandards', 'Imperfects', 'irregulars', or 'seconds' and sold at the price given herein.

SECTION III.

Stockings not first class: All our full fashioned stockings which are not sold as first class, and which are marked on the foot of each

NOTE: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, express and transport; East of Fort William $5 dozen or more freight or cheaper.

SECTION C.

Any crane construction not less than:

F.O.B. Mill	$ 7.00
Less Delivery Commission	7.00
Net Mill	7.40
Stock Warehouse, Calgary, Edmonton	7.50
DELIVERED ALL INCLUSIVE	$7.75

Note: Price F.O.B. Customer for 10 dozen or more, Fort William and East, by freight, express or transport; East of Fort William $5 dozen or more freight or cheaper.

SECTION II

DISCONTINUED: No 'Discontinued' crane to be sold at less than $6.00 plus tax f.o.b. mill.
No 'discontinued' lines other than crane to be sold at less than $5.65 plus tax f.o.b. mill.
If any discontinued line cannot be sold at these prices, the stockings will be marked 'subnormal' 'Imperfects', 'irregulars', or 'seconds' and sold at the price given herein.

SECTION III.

Price Lists and Terms: All new Canadian Standard Specifications which are not sold as first class, and which are marked on the foot or cuff

"stocking 'substandards', 'imperfects', 'irregulars' or 'seconds', will be sold at not less than:

Group A.

6 thread not finer than 42 guage cotton top and foot.

4 thread not finer than 42 guage.

7 thread not finer than 39 guage cotton top and foot; $4.65 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

Group B.

Any other construction except crepe; $5.00 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

Group C.

Any crepe construction; $5.75 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

The prices in Groups A.B. and C. apply to stockings marked 'substandards', 'imperfects', 'irregulars', or 'seconds'. We may sell stockings marked 'Thirds' below these prices.

You may look to me personally to see that this understanding is carried out."

THE COMMISSIONER: Before we proceed, in what capacity, Mr. Hallam, did you receive this letter? This says "Douglas Hallam", addressed to you as what, secretary of what association?

MR. McRUER: Well, the covering letter from Penman's is addressed to Major Douglas Hallam, Silk Association, 350 Bay Street; that would be correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is addressed to you then as secretary of the Silk Association?

A. That is correct.

"Matters 'seconds', 'imperfects', 'irregulars', or 'seconds', will be sold at not less than:

Group A.

6 thread not finer than 42 gauge cotton and foot.

4 thread not finer than 42 gauge.

7 thread not finer than 38 gauge cotton and foot; $4.65 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

Group B.

Any other construction except crepe; $3 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

Group C.

Any crepe construction; $5.75 plus tax f.o.b. mill.

The prices in Groups A.B. and C. apply to minimum orders 'seconds', 'imperfects', 'irregulars', or 'seconds'. We may sell stocks marked 'Thirds' below these prices.

You may look to me personally to see that this understanding is carried out."

THE CHAIRMAN: Before we proceed, in what capacity, Mr. McIlam, did you receive this letter? This copy "Douglas McIlam", addressed to you as Secretary of what association?

MR. McILAM: Well, the covering letter from Hamilton is addressed to Major Douglas McIlam, Mill Association, 380 Bay Street; that would be correct.

MR. McCARTHY: Q. It is addressed to you as a matter of the Mill Association?

A. That is correct.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Full fashioned hosiery is a section of the Silk Association? A. That is correct.

Q. And the chairman of the full fashioned hosiery section was whom? A. There are various chairmen at various times.

Q. At the present time? A. Mr. Hommell of Mercury Mills.

Q. Now, Mr. Hallam, would you please give me a list of the parties who signed the document of the 21st of September, 1935? A. There were in all, I think, 22 full fashioned hosiery mills in Canada and the following mills sent me signed copies of this memorandum. Monarch -- do you want the full name? I have it here in short.

Q. Have you got it? A. I have got it here in short.

Q. Can you give us a copy of that? A. Yes. Have we an extra copy of that? I want to read from this.

Q. If we have got a copy of the sheet we can put it in.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Well, this is a copy, this is a list of names of those who accepted this? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Who actually signed these documents.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is September 21, 1935?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: You better attach it to that

BY MR. MONDER: Q. Full fashioned hosiery is a section of the silk association? A. That is correct.

Q. And the chairman of the full fashioned hosiery section was whom? A. There was various chairmen at various times.

Q. At the present time? A. Mr. Hummell c[illegible]

Q. Now, Mr. Reilan, would you please give us a list of the parties who signed the document of the [illegible] of September, 1928? A. There were in all, I think, 22 full fashioned hosiery mills in Canada and the following mills sent me signed copies of the memorandum. Honeron -- do you want the full name? I have it here in short.

Q. Have you got it? A. I have got it here in short.

Q. Can you give us a copy of that? A. Yes. Have we an extra copy of that? I want to read from this.

Q. If we have got a copy of the sheet we can p[illegible] it in.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Well, this is a copy. This is a list of names of those who accepted this? A. Yes.

MR. MONDER: Who actually signed these documents?

THE COMMISSIONER: This is September 21, 1928?

[illegible]

[illegible] Yes, better put it to that

exhibit.

MR. McRUER: Well, the way Mr. Hallam has got it he has it all on one sheet which gives a list of the names of those who signed on September 21, 1935, those that signed on May 1, 1935 and I think we can just put it in as the next exhibit. We will get copies made for you. A. I don't want it now; it was just in case you wanted to ask me questions.

Q. We will just have it marked as an exhibit and then hand it to you.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is a list of all those who signed all of these agreements?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord -- well, I don't know how far back this goes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it goes back.

Q. Does it show them all, Mr. Hallam?

A. Yes.

Q. I notice this list is dated April 30, 1936; that is something, I suppose, that you prepared for the purpose of this investigation? A. Exactly, sir; I understood you would want that information and I had that made up.

Q. This is a list of those who actually signed agreements of the respective dates of September 21, 1935, May 1, 1935, November 6, 1934, July 5, 1934, March, 1933 and March, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the whole of them?

MR. McRUER: Yes, that will be exhibit number --

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit number 569.

exhibit.

MR. MONROE: Well, the way Mr. William has it he has it all on one sheet which gives a list of the names of those who signed on September 27, 1938. those that signed on May 1, 1938 and I think we can just put it in as the next exhibit. We will get copies made for you. A. I don't want it now; was just in case you wanted to ask me questions.

Q. We will just have it marked as an exhibit and then hand it to you.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is a list of all those who signed all of these agreements?

MR. MONROE: Yes, my lord -- well, I don't know how far back this goes.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it goes back.

Q. Does it show them all, Mr. Williams?

A. Yes.

Q. I notice this list is dated April 20, 1936; that is something, I suppose, that you prepared for purpose of this investigation? A. Exactly, sir; I understood you would want that information so I had that made up.

Q. This is a list of those who actually signed agreements of the respective dates of September 27, 1938, Dec 1, 1937, November 6, 1936, July 9, 1936, 1938 and March, 1938.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the whole of them?

MR. MONROE: Yes, that will be exhibit -- --

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit ---.

EXHIBIT 569: List of companies who signed agreements of September 21, 1935, May 1, 1935, November 6, 1934, July 5, 1934, March, 1933 and March, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, do you still object to these being referred to as agreements re prices?

MR. KELLOCK: My lord, my submission is it is not an agreement. Now, if the term is used for convenience I have no objection, but as there may be some publicity of a matter of this kind my submission is that a word should not be used that does not properly describe them..

THE COMMISSIONER: According to this letter which we have just read, whoever sent this letter agreed to do certain things.

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, but in order to make an agreement there has to be certain elements; there has to be another party to the contract and there must be consideration. My submission is these elements are not present.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean this is not binding?

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord. It is not a legal agreement, in other words.

MR. McRUER: It is one of those agreements that would be unenforceable.

MR. KELLOCK: I don't know who would enforce it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it not an agreement -- call it what you like, a document -- is it not accepting certain conditions by certain members of the one association? Is that not right?

MR. KELLOCK: No, my lord; I submit it is nothing

MARGIN 889:

List of companies who signed agreements of September 2 1938, May 1, 1935, November 6, 1934, July 6, 1934, [illegible] 1935 and March, 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, do you still object to the [illegible] being referred to as agreements to release?

MR. MELLOR: My Lord, my submission is it is not an agreement. Now, if the term is used for convenience I have no objection, but as there may be some public of a matter of this kind my submission is that a word should not be used that does not properly describe the [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: According to this letter which we have just read, whoever sent this letter agreed to certain things.

MR. MELLOR: Yes, but in order to make an agreement there has to be certain elements; there has to be another party to the contract and there must be some [illegible]. My submission is these elements are not present.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean this is not binding agreement, in other words.

MR. MONTAGUE: It is one of those agreements that would be nearer [illegible].

MR. MELLOR: [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it not an agreement -- call it what you like, a document -- is it not accepting certain conditions by certain members of the one association? Is that not right?

MR. MELLOR: No, my Lord; I submit it is not

more than an exchange of information. It has not got the elements of an agreement properly speaking.

THE COMMISSIONER: It doesn't say that.

MR. KELLOCK: It simply says certain prices can be charged and that they can depart from them at any time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Read what it says:

"We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices as the raw material and labor costs vary, but do undertake to notify you in writing if we propose to make any changes fifteen days before announcing any such changes."

MR. KELLOCK: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The members of the Silk Association enter into this; why do you object to it being called an agreement?

MR. KELLOCK: My submission is that the document is addressed to Mr. Hallam and he is not a party to the agreement. It is a unilateral agreement, if your lordship puts it that way, and there is no consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Isn't the consideration that everybody does the same thing?

MR. KELLOCK: It doesn't say so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. Hallam gave us a list of them.

MR. KELLOCK: I think the matter can be decided in this way - -

more than an exchange of information. It has not got the elements of an agreement properly speaking.

THE COMMISSIONER: It doesn't say that.

MR. MILLOOK: It simply says certain prices can be changed and that they can depart from them at any time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Read what it says:

"We give no undertaking not to decrease or increase these prices as the raw material and labor costs vary, but do undertake to notify you in writing if we propose to make any change within fifteen days before announcing any such change."

MR. MILLOOK: Yes, my Lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The members of the Silk Association enter into this; why do you object to it being called an agreement?

MR. MILLOOK: My submission is that the document is addressed to Mr. Hallam and he is not a party to the agreement. It is a unilateral agreement, if your Lordship puts it that way, and there is no consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Isn't the consideration that everybody does the same thing?

MR. MILLOOK: It doesn't say so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, Mr. Hallam gave me a list of them.

MR. MILLOOK: I think the matter can be settled in this way - -

THE COMMISSIONER: However, there it is.

MR. KELLOCK: Your lordship, it is my contention--

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Hallam, just answer this question; in referring to the document of the 21st of September, 1935, there were 11 different manufacturing establishments including Penmans, which is one of the largest in Canada--

A. That is not correct, not in full fashioned hosiery, sir; your statement is incorrect.

Q. All right, including Penmans, we will put it that way and it will not discriminate, signed an agreement with you which was in identical terms to maintain an identical - or an agreement on identical prices in the terms of this agreement?

A. I would say what happened to that memorandum was it was never carried out.

Q. We will find out, we are going to find out whether you were playing for 4 years with these things, or just had them for office decoration. We will find that out later on. Just pin yourself to my question. There are 11 different manufacturing establishments signed it in identically the same terms, and we have read the terms into the record. A. I am not certain each one is identical; I would like to look at the original.

Q. We better look over them and see.

A. Sometimes there are changes; let me see the list.

MR. KELLOCK: Answering your lordship's question to me my submission is the matter can be decided in

THE CHAIRMAN: Whatever, there it is.

MR. KEDROV: Your Lordship, it is my contention--

MR. [illegible]: Mr. Chairman, had answer this question; it referring to the Statement of the 21st of September, 1939, there were 11 different manufacturing establishments including Germany, which is one of the largest in Europe--

A. That is not correct, not in full employment in Germany after rearmament in Germany.

Q. All right, including Germany, we will put it that way and it will not distortionate, please an agreement with you which are in international trade in manufacture or industrial - or an agreement on identical prices in the volume of trade.

A. I really say what happened is that commodities are never compared and.

Q. We will find it, we are going to find out whether you are planning for a year, with these prices that had been for trade association. We will find that out later on. That are planning to do manufacture, [illegible] manufacturing establishment [illegible] which is identically the same terms, and we have had a terms into the report. A. I am not certain such one is identical; I would like to look at the [illegible].

Q. Is better look over them all one.

A. Sometimes there can be agreement; let us see the list.

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible] in the matter can be found in

this way; I submit no other member of the group can enforce anything in that document against another member.

MR. McRUER: No agreement in restraint of trade can be enforced by anyone that is a party to it.

MR. KELLOCK: That is not what I am saying.

THE WITNESS: You are correct, they are identical; that lot is identical.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You say it is 11 out of 22? A. Yes, 11 out of 22.

Q. So we have half of them anyway all signed up in September, 1935. How many were there in May, 1935 that signed up? Just count them up and give them to us? A. 19.

Q. 19 out of 22; how many in November, 1934? A. 20.

Q. How many in July, 1934? A. 19.

Q. And in March, 1933? A. 20.

Q. And in March, 1932? A. 17.

Q. All right; now then, before I deal with the specific terms of the agreement I want to get from you whether or not you had been following ~~xxxx~~ substantially the same form from 1932 to 1935? A. There were alterations in it.

Q. Yes, I know; we will go back to 1934, first. Here is November the 6th, 1934. I see the paragraph starts off "Owing to the fact that misrepresentations are being made as to the prices at which full fashioned hosiery is being sold", and so on; that seems to be

this way, I should in other words of the proposition
endorse anything in the document against another
member.

MR. HOFFMAN: No agreement in restraint of trade
can be enforced by anyone that is a party to it.

MR. [illegible] I am saying.

MR. HINKLE: You are correct. They are invalid
that law is invalid.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. You say it is 11 out of 22?
A. Yes, 11 out of 22.

Q. So we have half of them anyway, all signed up
in September, 1935. How many were there in May, 1935
that signed up? Just count them up and give them to
me. - A.

Q. 14 out of 22; how many in November, 1935?
A. 20.

Q. How many in July, 1936? A. 19.

Q. And in MAY, 1937? A. 20.

Q. And in March, 1937? A. 17.

Q. All right; now then, before I get in the
specific terms of the agreement I want to get from
you whether or not you had been following some
substantially the same form from 1933 to 1937?
A. There were alterations in it.

Q. Yes, I know; we will go back to 1934, first.
There is November the 6th, 1934. I see the arrangement
starts off "Owing to the fact that misrepresentations
have been made as to the prices at which Full Fashion
Hosiery is being sold", and so on; that seems to be

almost word for word with what you used in September, 1935? A. Yes.

Q. And is all this first page the same?
A. Yes.

Q. The first page is the same?
A. There is a little change there.

Q. There is a little change in paragraph 10, discontinued lines. Paragraph 11 is the same. Then we have 12, 12-A, 13, 14, and we come to 15. The first part of it is the same?
A. The same and the prices are different.

Q. The prices are different; there is a change of prices. Just before we leave I want to find out what the trend was. The first group in 15, the price on the branded, tax included, was $5.90 and then in September, 1935 they were $6.40?
A. Correct.

Q. The unbranded, tax extra, $5.25 and In September, 1935 they were $5.65? A. Correct.

Q. There was an upward revision of the prices in September, 1935 in all these items on that page; that is correct, isn't it? A. That is correct as far as the memorandum goes.

Q. Now, we come to group B; the prices were changed--

THE COMMISSIONER: Upward again?

MR. McRUER: There was again an upward revision. It was $6.25 for the first item in group B in September, 1934--

Q. And in all this first page the same?

A. Yes.

Q. The first page is the same?

A. There is a little change there.

Q. There is a little change in paragraph 10, discontinued lines. Paragraph 11 is the same. We have 12, 12-A, 13, 14, and we come to 15. The first part of 15 is the same?

A. The sums and the prices are different.

Q. The prices are different; there is a change of prices. Just before we leave I want to find out what the trend was. The first group in 15, the prices on the bounded, tax included, was 24.95 and in September, just they were 25.40?

A. Correct.

Q. The unbounded, tax extra, 25.50 and 26 September, 26 was 26.40?

A. Correct.

Q. There was a general revision of the prices in September, 1950 in all these items on July 1950; that is correct, isn't it?

A. That is correct as far as the measurements goes.

Q. And, as you see it from the Florida prices were

MR. [illegible]: Where [illegible] would or [illegible]

If you look for the first [illegible] I [illegible] to [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: November.

MR. McRUER: November, 1934, it was $6.25 and it became $6.50 in September, 1935. The next item was $6.30 and it became $6.55. The next item was $6.45 and it became $6.70. The next item was $6.55 and it became $6.80, and so on. So that apparently the only change that there was during the year in the letter that was sent out to be signed, in the document that was to be signed, was in the price?

A. That is correct.

Q. Then, we will go back another year. There is one in July, 1934. I will miss that.

A. I think you will find the prices were higher in that year; I think so.

Q. At any rate, the form seems to be the same down to paragraph 14, practically; we get down to paragraph 15 where we get the prices. The first item in group A was $5.90 in 1934, July, 1934. That seems to be still lower than it was on your last one. Then we go back-- A. I think you will find on examination of the documents that the prices were steadily reduced on those documents. The prices on the document show that the price was being reduced until the last memorandum of September 21st, 1935.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Apparently that is the first increase, is it? A. I think that is the first increase. I have made a summary of it somewhere.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We will make a little examination

THE CHAIRMAN: Members.

MR. [illegible]: [illegible] become 36.00 in September, 1918. The next item was 36.20 and it became 36.85. The next item was 36.4 and it became 36.70. The next item was 36.35 and it became 36.80, and so on. So that apparently the only change that there was during the year in the letter that was sent out to be signed, in the 6 cents that was to be added, was in the [illegible]

A. That is correct.

Q. Then, we'll go back another year. There's one in July, 1924. I will take that.

A. I think you will find the prices were higher in that year; I think so.

Q. At any rate, the form seems to be the same down to paragraph 14, practically; we get down to paragraph 15 where we get the prices. The first item in group 1 was 36.40 in 1924, July, 1924. That seems to be still lower than it was on your last one. Then we go back--

A. I think you will find on examination of the documents that the prices were actually reduced on those documents. The prices on the documents show that the price was being reduced until the last [illegible] of September, 1924.

MR. [illegible]: Q. Apparently that is the first increase, is it?

A. I think that is the first increase.

[illegible]

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

of that. I want to get at the form of your operation of this branch of the Silk Association. We go back to March, 1933 and I find that the alleged agreement is on the letter-head of the respective mills in that case. You operate in a little more naive way. They all wrote in in exactly the same terms but used their own letter-head. Is there any particular reason why it was done that way?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Well, but the important thing is it was practically the same form, at any rate. Now, before I come to the question of how you arrived at the prices I want to deal a little bit with what these people agreed to, and you will agree with me that for some long time you had nearly 100% of the industry signed up, of the full fashioned hosiery industry?

A. No, I don't know that we ever got that far.

Q. We get as high as 20 out of 22 so it was not bad.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I notice there were many less in this last one than any of the others?

A. The last agreement, I called the people together and told them that it was cancelled.

Q. After only 11 signed? A. That is correct, sir. I have it on the minutes. I think it was inside of 3 weeks.

Q. That was not enough? A. No, that was not enough.

Q. Then, this last agreement of September 21st, 1935 never became effective? A. Never became

of that. I want to get at the form of your operation of this branch of the silk association. Go ahead to March, 1933 and I find that the alleged agreement is on the letter-head of the respective mills in the case. You operate in a little more entire way. They all write in in exactly the same terms but each their own letter-head. Is there any particular reason why it was done that way?

A. I don't know.

Q. Well, but the important thing is it was unanimously in your favor, is that true. Yes, Mr. I come to the question of how you arrived at the prices I want to deal a little bit with what these people agreed to, and you will agree with me that for some long time you had nearly 100% of the industry signed up, of the full fashioned hosiery industry?

A. No, I don't know that we ever got that far.

Q. We get as high as 80 out of 82 so it was not that.

A.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I notice there were many lines in this last one than any of the others?

A. The last agreement, I called the people together and told them that it was cancelled.

Q. After only 11 months? A. That is correct, sir. I have it on the printer. I think it was inside of 8 weeks.

Q. That was not enough? A. No, that was not enough.

Q. Then, this last agreement of September 21st, 1933 never became effective? A. Never became

effective, sir.

MR. McRUER: Well, we will see.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is what he says; he says not enough signed and they cancelled that agreement.

THE WITNESS: I think I called them together and told them.

Q. Have you any letter about that?

A. No, I called them together and told them.

BY MR. McRUER: When was that that they were called together? A. November 15th, 1935

Q. Is that in the minutes?

A. It is not in the minutes, but that is the meeting, which I wanted to get the date of the meeting, November 15th, 1935.

Q. Let me see; I want to see what goes on at these meetings. You are showing me the minutes of the full fashioned hosiery section, meeting held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, November 15th, 1935. We have a list of those that are present, and then we have "The minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared correct. Matters of interest to the trade were discussed and the meeting adjourned at 3:00 o'clock". Those are pretty informative sort of minutes that you keep. Why didn't you put in the minutes that you had agreed not to go on with this agreement that 11 of these people had signed?

A. I don't think we agreed not to go on with it. I informed the people present of the number who had signed it, and the exchange of information was not

witness, sir.

MR. BOWDEN: Well, we will see.

The Commissioner: That is what he says; he says not enough signed and they cancelled the agreement.

The Witness: I think I called them together and told them.

Q. Have you any letter about that?

A. No, I called them together and told them.

BY MR. BOWDEN: Then was the first time they were asking together?

Q. Is that in the minutes?

A. It is not in the minutes, but that is the meeting which I wanted to get the date of the meeting, November 10th, 1938.

Q. Let me see; I want to see what goes on at these meetings. You are reading me the minutes of the full Fashioned Hosiery section, meeting held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, November 10th, 1938. We have a list of those who are present, and then we have "The minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared correct. Matters of interest to the trade were discussed and the meeting adjourned at 5:30 o'clock". These are pretty informative sort of minutes that we keep. Why didn't you put in the minutes that you had agreed not to go on with that agreement that all of these people had signed?

A. I don't think we agreed not to go on with it. I informed the people present of the number who had signed it, and the excuse of information was not

sufficient for me to carry on.

Q. Well, why didn't you put something in there? These people came together and they are a lot of business people and their time must be valuable. How many firms were represented at that meeting?

A. Oh, I should think about 12. Do you want me to count them.

Q. Yes, count them up. I think there are more than 12? A. There were 18 mills represented.

Q. 18 mills out of 22? A. Yes.

Q. Now, their time was worth something; what did they come there for? You did not put it in the minutes, anyway? A. They came there to discuss this memorandum.

Q. Oh, I see; well now, let us have the whole story, Mr. Hallam? A. That is the whole story.

Q. They came to discuss it; they did not come just for you to tell them that there had not been enough sign it and they were not going on with it. What was the discussion and what was the trouble there? Tell us all about it?

A. The discussion was along the lines that I reported to the meeting--

Q. You did not need to call all these people, business people, together just to report that only 11 had signed, and then read the minutes of the previous meeting, and then adjourn the meeting?

A. Oh, I think so.

Q. That is all you did? A. There was a

sufficient for me to carry on.

Q. Well, why didn't you put something in there? Those people came [illegible] and they are a lot of unknown people and their time must be valuable. [illegible]

A. No, I should think about 2m. If you do not mind count them.

Q. Yes, count them up. I think there are more than 1m? A. There were 18 with [illegible]

Q. Is this one of them? A. Yes.

Q. Now, that's [illegible] something; what did that come there for? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A. Oh, I see; well then, let us have the whole story, Mr. Sullivan. A. That is the whole story.

Q. They came to discuss it; they did not come just for you to tell them that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] what was the discussion and what was the trouble thereof? [illegible] is all about it.

A. The discussion was about the lines that I mentioned to the meeting.

Q. You did not hear a word of those people, business people, [illegible] to convert that only it had changed, but then [illegible] the minutes of the previous meeting, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. That is all [illegible]

certain amount of discussion.

Q. What was the discussion about?

A. Discussion as to whether - I said that that number of people signing the memorandum, that it was non-effective.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It was what?

A. Non-effective, sir, as far as I was concerned.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is all the discussion?

A. Whether anything could be done with the other people, and the thing was no - the answer was no.

Q. This memorandum provided for prices that were substantially higher than the ones that had prevailed before? A. I would not say substantially higher; I would say slightly higher.

Q. Well, I think they were substantially higher?

A. Not if you look at the silk market and the fact that there was a thirty-three and one-third percent surtax on silk coming in.

Q. In November, 1935? A. Yes. There had been a substantial rise in the slik market in the United States.

Q. Due to the surtax? A. No, no. I am referring to world prices. There had been a very substantial increase in world prices.

Q. You say there had been a surtax put on?

A. Yes, thirty-three and one-third percent.

THE COMMISSIONER: In Canada?

MR. McRUER: In Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is that Order-in-Council

we have heard about.

MR. McRUER: Yes. That is one of the reasons?

A. Do you mean higher to the consumer, the buyer or retailer?

Q. I am taking your prices that were increased. You have given me two reasons for the increase in the prices. One was the surtax and the other was the price of the silk? A. These prices were never put into effect.

THE COMMISSIONER: We were told earlier in the inquiry that the object of that surtax was protected, that is, to keep goods out; isn't that right? I understand, according to you, the use that was made of it was to increase prices?

A. I don't think so, sir.

Q. You have just said so.

A. No, I said the price of silk.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The raw silk had to come in anyway? A. Yes.

Q. It had to pay the surtax? A. Yes.

Q. And that increased the price to the consumer?

A. That increased the price to the mill.

Q. All right, it increased the price to the mill?

A. In other words, their costs increased.

Q. And if the surtax stayed on then the price was going to be higher to everybody?

A. If the surtax had remained on I presume the price would have been higher for everybody.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. However, the increase

was not agreed to by more than 11 and it was dropped? A. No, it was not put into effect at all.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Hallam, wasn't the discussion that took place that the other 11 mills would not agree to such high prices; wasn't that the difficulty? A. I don't think that was the difficulty.

Q. They did not seem to be willing to. They had been willing to agree before, in 1934 they were willing to agree, 1933, and 1932, 17 out of 22 were agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: If we knew that they actually did in regard to their prices we would have a better idea why they did not sign it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I would like to know the discussion that took place at that meeting for which we have no minutes, at least, merely formal minutes, nothing to tell us what went on. What was it? A. I have told you that I reported to the mills that in my opinion the number of replies I had got would not enable me to carry it out.

Q. That is all that happened; are you swearing to that? A. I am quite certain - from my memory I am quite certain that we discussed the surtax and we probably discussed the price of silk which is always an interesting subject to the mills.

Q. You had called the meeting together because of the failure of the other 11 to sign this agreement? A. That is the reason I called the meeting.

Q. So you called them together because of that and then there was no further discussion about it; is

was not agreed to by more than 11 and it was dropped.

A. No, it was not put into effect at all.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Mr. Miller, wasn't the discussion that took place that the other 11 mills would not agree to such high prices; wasn't that the difficulty?

A. I don't think that was the difficulty.

Q. They did not seem to be willing to. They had been willing to agree before, in 1924 they were willing to agree, 1925, and 1926, 17 out of 22 were agreed.

MR. CONNECTICUT: It is been that they actually did in regard to their prices so would have a better idea why they did not sign it.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. I would like to know the discussion that took place at that meeting for which we have no minutes, at least, merely formal minutes, nothing to tell us what went on. What was it?

A. I have told you that I proxy had to the mills that in my opinion the number of replies I had got would not enable me to carry it out.

Q. What is all that supposed; are you reading that?

A. I am quite certain - to the best of my memory I am quite certain that we discussed the matter and we probably discussed the price of silk which is shown on interesting product to the mills.

Q. You had said the meeting broke down because of the failure of the other to sign this agreement?

A. That is the reason I called the meeting.

Q. So you called the meeting because of the [illegible] that there was no further discussion about it; is

that what you are telling us?

A. Further discussion--

Q. You just told them they had not signed it?

A. And the reasons, as far as I knew.

Q. What were the reasons?

A. That they thought that the conditions were too upset.

Q. Have you correspondence from those--

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Too upset from what?

A. Too upset to know what to do in this matter in the exchange of prices. I understood that certain goods that had formerly been exported had been cut off, and some of the mills wanted to deal with that in a certain way, if my memory is correct.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, have you got correspondence from these people that did not sign, that wrote in to you and told you why they were not signing?

A. No, I have not.

Q. They did not write any letters about it?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Are you sure of that? A. Well, I cannot be ~~xxxxxx~~ certain.

Q. Well, you better try and see if you cannot find it because I think surely they would write to you if they had been used to signing it for two or three years, and signed several, that they would write and tell you why they were not signing this one. Are you quite sure about that now?

A. As far as I know.

that what you are telling us?

A. Further disorder--

Q. You just told them they had put aside it?

A. And the reasons, as far as I know.

Q. What were the reasons?

A. That they thought the conditions were too upset.

Q. Were you interrogated from time--

BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Q. You speak from memory? A. You speak to know what to do in this matter in the exigence of prison. I understand that certain people that had for merely been suspected had been cut off, and some of the milis wanted to deal with them in a certain way, if my memory is correct.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Well, have you got our recollection from these people that did not sign, that wrote in to you and told you why they were not signing?

A. No, I have not.

Q. They did not write any letters about it?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Are you sure of that? A. Well, I cannot be absolutely certain.

Q. Well, you better try and see if you cannot find it because I think surely they would write to you if they had been used to signing it for two or three years, and signed several, that they would write and tell you why they were not signing this one. Are you quite sure about that?

A. As far as I know.

Q. I want to go back on how it operated--

A. Wait a minute now, until I just see. No, there isn't anything.

Q. It must have been quite a task for you to prepare the price-list that the 17 manufacturing establishments were going to charge for their goods?

A. It does not necessarily say they charged that for their goods because some of them charged higher prices than that for their goods.

Q. All right, there would be no objection from their competitor if they charged anything higher?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. These were minimum prices? A. That was the lowest they told me they would sell at during that period.

Q. They agreed to sell at no lower than those figures? A. They told me they would inform me if they did so.

Q. I mean, without giving you two weeks' notice?

A. Yes. I might say, my lord, quite frequently they sold at lower than they agreed with me without two weeks' notice.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, I am going to deal with your machinery for dealing with such cases. What I want to get at first is the basis. You started off in 1932 and you organized this system whereby 17 out of 22, and as high as 20 out of 22, up until 1935 signed agreements as to these minimum prices. Now, how did you arrive at the prices that were to be put in the agreement? A. Prior to March the 7th, 1932, which is the first one of these

Q. I want to go back on how it operated--

A. Wait a minute now, until I just see. No, there isn't anything.

Q. It must have been quite a task for you to prepare the price-list that the 17 manufacturing establishments were going to observe for their goods?

A. It does not necessarily say they charged that for their goods because some of them charged higher prices than that for their goods.

Q. All right, there would be no objection from their counsel if they charged anything higher

[illegible]

A. That was the lowest they told us they would sell at during that period.

Q. They agreed to sell at no lower than those [illegible]

A. They told us they would inform us if they did so.

Q. I mean, without giving you two weeks' notice?

A. Yes. [illegible] sold at lower than they agreed with us without two weeks' notice.

MR MR. MORRIS: Q. Well, I am going to deal with your machinery for dealing with such cases. What I want to get at first is the basis. You started off in 1922 and you organized this system whereby 17 out of 22, and as high as 20 out of 22, up until [illegible] agreements as to these minimum prices. Now, how did you arrive at the prices that were to be set in the agreement?

[illegible]

memoranda.

Q. All right. A. I have searched my files for it and being unable to find it. It is a long time back and we moved out office since we re-organized our office. I obtained a weekly report from a number of mills as to the prices they took for certain - that they were obtaining that week for certain goods, and from that report I was able to obtain a price trend.

Q. A which? A. A price trend diagram.

Q. Yes? A. And when I had been doing that for a considerable period I struck about what is the lowest that any mill had been selling at or wanting to sell at during that period.

Q. Yes? A. And that formed the basis of the first memorandum.

Q. That is, you took the lowest price that any mill wanted to sell at during the period before the agreement was entered into?

A. Yes, I think it was the lowest; it would probably be the lowest.

Q. It is kind of important as to whether it was the lowest or not? A. I was trying to find those. I have been searching for them and I cannot find them.

Q. It is awfully difficult for me to understand why it was necessary to enter into any such thing as this if you were going to adopt the lowest price that the lowest man had adopted?

Q. All right. A. I have searched my files for it and being unable to find it. It is a long time been and we moved one office since we re-organized our office. I obtained a weekly report from a number of mills as to the prices they took for merchandise - that that was circulated in I think the certain goods, and from that report I was able to obtain a price trend.

Q. A which? A. A price trend diagram.

Q. Yes? A. That when I had been doing that for a considerable period I always knew what is the lowest that any mill had been selling at or working to well as during that period.

Q. Yes? A. And that formed the basis of the first memorandum.

Q. That is, you took the lowest price that any mill wanted to sell at during the period before the [illegible] [illegible]

A. Yes, I think it was the lowest; it would probably be the lowest.

Q. It is also of importance as to whether it was the lowest or not? A. I was trying to find those. I have been searching for them and I cannot find them.

Q. It is matterly difficult for me to understand why it was necessary to enter into any such going and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the lowest price that the Jewel was had charged?

A. I don't know, Mr. McRuer, if you have ever sold merchandise or not. I have sold merchandise and when you go out selling merchandise you are told all sorts of - I was going to say given all sorts of inaccurate information, both as to price, as to terms and as to quality.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. By whom?

A. By the man you are trying to sell to.

Q. Sell to? A. Sell to; during the period of the depression that became what might be almost called a racket on the part of buyers, and this was moved so that instead of obtaining the information from buyers, that they gave the information to each other.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They went further than that, further than giving information, Mr. Hallam; they agreed with you not to sell below these prices without giving you notice, and there was a system set up for checking, and complaints, and so on. They even agreed to have an auditor go up into their establishment to see that they were keeping to the agreement? A. That was never done, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Well, I suppose they lived up to it like good fellows? A. I wish they had.

Q. Well-- A. I wish they had.

Q. Well, the intention was that they should, at any rate; that is what it was for?

A. My intention was that they should.

A. I don't know, Mr. Counsel, if you have ever with accomplices or not. I have told motorcycles and when you go out selling motorcycles you can tell all sorts of - I was going to say giving all sorts of innocuous information, but in no price, so to speak and so on selling.

Q. Do you [illegible] by [illegible]

A. By the man you are trying to sell to.

Q. Sell to? Q. Sell to; during the period of the repossessor that became what might be called selling a product on the part of Bryant, and he was never in your location or [illegible] Mr. Lamoreux from Bryant, that they saw the information to such place.

MR. [illegible]: Q. They went further than that. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] express with you not to sell below there prices [illegible] giving you notice, and there was a [illegible] on for [illegible], and [illegible] and so on. They even agreed to have an auditor go up into their [illegible] to see that they were [illegible] to the [illegible]?

A. That was after [illegible], Mr. [illegible].

Q. Well, I suppose they lived up to it like good fellows?

A. I wish they had.

Q. Well--

A. I wish they had.

Q. Well, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], anyway, that is such is not that [illegible] information that they [illegible].

Q. Well, I want to know how you arrived at the prices. You have told us now that you took some price after discussing trends. Now, you get along to the next year and there was to be a revision?

A. I notice that the first one, March 7th, 1932, 6 thread stockings were $6.15.

Q. Then, the next year how did you arrive at the prices that were to be charged by the trade?

A. What is that next year - March?

Q. If we just had that list of officers of yours I could follow that along. March--

MR. KELLOCK: 1933.

MR. McRUER: March, 1933. That is when we had 20 out of 22? A. Yes, and the price there was fixed at $5.25.

Q. Yes; well, you got an awfully lot below what you had considered was the low price of the year before? A. Yes, but silk had changed.

Q. Silk had gone down? A. Silk had changed, and--

Q. Just a moment, had silk gone down?

A. I would like to look at my chart on that. It is hard to remember.

Q. I know, but you have given as a reason that the price had gone down? A. I did not say that; I said the price of silk had changed.

Q. I know, but I say there was a reduction from $6.15 to $5.25 per dozen? A. That is correct.

Q. I am saying why was that change and you say

Q. Well, I need to know how you arrived at the prices. You have told us now that you took some price from discounting trends. Now, you get along to the next year and there was to be a reduction?

A. I mean that the first one, March 27th, 1950, 3 threes stockings were $8.12.

Q. Then, the next year how did you arrive at the prices that were to be charged by the trade?

A. What is that next year - Period?

Q. If we just had time list of a dozen of women I would relate that class. Hmm--

A. (Pause): Yes.

Q. Period: March, 1951. What is when we had no out of all I. Yes, are the prices there was fixed at $8.00.

Q. Now; well, you put an vertically line below and you had considered was the 1st prices of the year before? A. Yes, but also had changed.

Q. Milk had gone down? A. Milk had changed, but--

Q. Just a moment, but milk goes down?

A. I would like to look at my chart on that. It is [illegible]

Q. I know, but you have given us a reason that the prices had gone down? A. I did not say [illegible] I said the price of milk had changed.

Q. I know, but I say there was a reduction from $8.12 to $7.00 per dozen? A. That is correct

Q. I am saying why was that change and you say

because the price of silk had changed?

A. My memory is silk went down but I would have to get that.

Q. Then, you are just guessing that the price of silk had anything to do with it?

A. I will see if I have got it here.

Q. Wait a minute now; you are just guessing at that just now? A. I looked at the chart before I came and I was trying to remember it. They are rather complicated.

Q. You are only guessing at the reason why it was reduced? A. I am only guessing.

Q. Then, don't let us guess. We may get into serious difficulties if you give as a reason it was on account of the price of silk going down, if it went up. So stay away from guessing. At any rate, the price that was agreed on then was reduced by a substantial amount anyway? A. The price I put in the memorandum was reduced.

Q. How did you arrive at the price that you were to put in the memorandum that was to go out to the industry to be signed? There must have been some people that conferred with you?

A. I did, I discussed it with a number of people.

Q. Who were the people? A. I could not tell you today.

Q. Is there anything in the minutes about it?

A. I think we had a meeting about that time.

Q. Is there anything in your minutes that "we met together and decided that the price we would charge

because the police - milk has a preservative

A. My memory in this went down but I would have to

look that.

Q. Then, you are just guessing that the police

of this had anything to do with it?

A. I will see if I have got it here.

Q. With a minute ago you are just guessing at

that just now? A. I looked at the count

before I came and I was trying to remember it. The

[illegible]

Q. You are only guessing at the reason why it

was [illegible]? A. I am only guessing.

Q. Then, don't let us guess. We may [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] if you like as a reason it was a

account of the police of [illegible] down. If it was

[illegible]. In any case [illegible]. As you know, the

[illegible] that was agreed on then was reduced by

[illegible] [illegible] was agreed? A. The price

I put in the memorandum was reduced.

Q. Was it you [illegible] at the price that you were

[illegible] in the memorandum that was to be put to the

[illegible] to be signed? There had been some

[illegible] discussed with you?

A. Yes, I discussed it with a number of people.

Q. Who were the people? A. I could not

tell you [illegible].

Q. Is there anything in the [illegible] about

A. I think so but I [illegible] about that time.

Q. Is there anything in your memory that

[illegible] based on the price [illegible]

would be so much until further agreed."

A. I don't think that was the way it was done.

Q. Why were these things not put in the minutes?

A. Because they were not properly part of the minutes as I see it, sir.

Q. Well, have you got anything else more important that is in the minutes?

A. I would listen to the discussion on the matter, trends of trade, and I would draw the thing up after the meeting.

Q. Now, do you mean to suggest that men who are running businesses and who were responsible to their shareholders were not having something a little bit more definite to say about the prices that they were going to charge in the industry for the next year on hosiery than just that you should listen to them talk and then you draw it up? A. No, I probably took a memorandum of it.

Q. I think this would be a thing that would be hammered out very hard. It is the whole of their business, isn't it? A. No.

Q. The question of the prices they were going to charge? A. Not the whole of the business.

Q. Well, I mean it is the most important part of their business, the prices they get for their goods?

A. Apparently there was no meeting of that kind.

Q. Let us see if there was a meeting anywhere near March the 2nd, 1933? A. July I thought

would we mean not?) Knowing meaning.

A. I don't think that was the way it was done.

Q. Why were those things not put in the minutes?

A. Because they were not properly part of the minutes as I see it, sir.

Q. Well, there you are [illegible] that in the minutes?

A. I would listen to the discussion in the nature, tenor of them, and I would draw the total up after the meeting.

Q. Now, it was even in August that men who were running business and who were responsible to their shareholders were not having something a little but more definite to say about the prices they were going to charge in its industry for the next year on history then just that you should listen to them talk and then you draw it up? A. No. I probably took a mean reading of it.

Q. I think this would be a thing that would be measured out very hard. It is the whole of their business, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. The question of the prices they were going to charge? A. Not the whole of the business.

Q. Well, I mean in the war I [illegible] part of their business, the prices they set for their product?

A. Apparently there was no meeting of that kind.

Q. Let us see if there was a meeting [illegible]

you were talking about.

Q. No, 1933, March the 2nd, that is the date of this agreement. Now, you have one on November 12th, 1932 and then January the 29th. Well, that is funny, they seem to be out of order here. Well, never mind, we will find our way. Here is one of February 10th, 1933; that is not far away from it. Let me see what they were doing there. Well, I think probably this was up for discussion at this meeting, Mr. Hallam? These are the minutes of the full fashioned hosiery section held at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, February 10th, 1933. "Matters of importance to the trade were discussed until 12:00 o'clock. The question of a definition of a branded line was suggested as being 'a branded article is something which the mill owns and controls'. This definition was not accepted unanimously". You see, branded lines are something that is discussed in your memorandum as set out.

Q. There is a definition of a branded line in your memorandum. "Problems confronting the trade were discussed, including the effect on employess of price reduction, the effect on retailers and the effect on the prestige of full fashioned hosiery in the market." Mr. Thompson joined the Silk Association. Julius Kayser also joined. "This meant that every mill in the country were now members of the Association. The chairman nominated Mr. M.G.Cole, of Belding-Corticelli, Limited as chairman of a special

you were talking about.

Q. No, 1982, March the 2nd, that is the date of this agreement. Now, you have one on November 14th, 1982 and then January the 25th. Well, that is funny, they seem to be out of a box here. Well, never mind, we will find our way. Here is one of February 10th, 1982; that is not far away from it. Let me see what they were doing there. Well, I think probably this was up for discussion at this meeting, Mr. Holland. These are the minutes of the full Rankoohi Bakery section meeting at the Mount Royal Hotel, Kurnool, February 14th, 1982. "Notice of importance to the trade were discussed until 12:0 o'clock. The question of a definition of a brewed line was discussed as being 'a brewed article in something which the mill uses and controls'. "This definition was not accepted unanimously". I am sure brewed lines are something that is discussed in your own trades as well.

Q. There is a definition of a brewed line in your own trade. "Problems affecting the trade were discussed, including the effect on employees of price reduction, the effect on industry and the on the operations of full Rankoohi Bakery in the market." Mr. Thomson joined the Sick Association Fund as legal adviser. Full Sick Fund Bakery will in the coming year now members of the association. The secretary reported Mr. Ko.Gole, a delegate, visiting on matters

committee to meet within 10 days and report back to the full fashioned section as a whole. The further members of this committee were to be from Julius Kayser, Canadian Silk Products, Limited, Butterfly Hosiery Company, Allen 'A' Company, Mercury Mills and Penmans Limited, with power to add." Now, I would suggest that the special committee that was appointed to meet within 10 days and report back would be a committee to look after this business of arranging what the prices were to be?

A. If my memory serves me correctly that committee met and discussed different matter of the trade and also did discuss prices but I don't think they arranged anything.

Q. Why wasn't the purpose of this committee set out in the minutes? They nominated a special committee to meet within 10 days and you set out when they are to meet and when they are to report but what in the world they are to do you don't say a word about it? A. Should I have done so?

Q. Well, it would tell us a little better. It would make the minutes a little clearer about what this committee was to do; it would not be a refreshment committe or anything like that, was it?

(Page 7995 follows)

commitee is now within 10 days from today to
the full Parliament meeting as a whole. The fourth
members of this committee were to be from Dalhousie
Lazier, Canadian Silk Products, Limited, Waterfly
Printing Company, Allen Ltd Company, Massey Ferg
and Toronto Limited, with power to add." Now,
I would suggest that the several committee that was
appointed to meet within 10 days and report back
would be a committee to look after this business of
controlling what the prices were to be?

A. If my memory serves me correctly that committee
met and discussed different matter of the trade and
also did discuss prices but I don't think they
[illegible] anything.

Q. Did they [illegible] [illegible]
out in the minutes? They mentioned a special
committee to meet within 10 days and you set out what
they are to meet and when they are to report but
what in the world they are to do you don't say a
word about it? A. Should I have done so?

Q. Well, it would tell us a lot in better. It
would make the minutes a lot clearer about what
this committee was to do; it would not be a referenc-
ment committee or anything like that, was it?

(See Vol.6 follows)

Q. Then there is another meeting of this Section on the 1st of March, 1933, which would be the day before these agreements are dated: "Minutes of previous meeting were read and declared correct. The possibility of changes in the sales tax law and its probable effect on the industry was discussed. Conditions in the trade were gone into, it being pointed out that owing to the general situation ~~of~~ the industry in 1933 could not expect 66 per cent. of the business of 1932 in dollars and 70 per cent. in dozens. This meant that overhead would go up. Technical details in connection with packing was discussed as also situations created by some mills now selling only to retail while other mills sold to both wholesale and retail. After lunching together the meeting adjourned in the afternoon."

Now, you get in about the lunch and you get in about the sales tax but thismeeting of special committee that was to meet in ten days and report back is not mentioned but we have this agreement coming out the next day. Now, Mr. Hallam, juststretch your brains a little bit and see if you can remember how the crisis were arrived at that year?

A. I have no doubt this committee discussed them.

Q. You have no doubt that was the purpose of the committee? A. I think the committee discussed them, if my memory is correct, and reported

Q. Then there is another meeting of this
association on the 1st of June, 1922, which would be
the day before these agreements are dated:
"Minutes of previous meeting were read and declared
correct. The possibility of changes in the sales
tax law and its probable effect on the industry was
discussed. Conditions in the trade were gone
into, it being pointed out that owing to the general
situation as the industry in 1922 could not expect
65 per cent. of the business of 1921, in dollars
and 70 per cent. in dozens. This meant that over-
head would go up. Incidental details in connection
with packing was discussed as also situations
created by some mills now selling only to retail mills,
other mills sold to both wholesale and retail.
After lunching together the meeting adjourned in
the afternoon."
Now, you get in about the lunch and you get in about
the sales tax but bringing up a special committee
that was to meet in ten days and report that is
not mentioned but we have this agreement coming out
the next day. Now, Mr. Hoolan, just stretch your
brains a little bit and see if you can remember
how the crisis were arrived at that year?
A. I have no doubt this committee discussed them.
Q. Did you ever really see the minutes of
the committee? A. I think the committee
discussed them, if my memory is correct, and reported

back certain things to the meeting. Looks like it, that is about the right date.

Q. Don't you have some memorandum on this?and some papers and file it, that will show us how it was made up ? A. I don't think so.

Q. This would be a very important matter to the 17, 20 mills that were signing and would have to be worked out carefully to see whether they were going to make a living or not at the prices that were dic-tated. Now, you will have something that will show us how it was done that you could refresh your memory from and just tell us frankly the whole story. A. I do not think there is anything of that nature. I do not think I have anything of this nature.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You did it six times in two years and a half? A. Yes.

Q. And it is, as Mr. McRuer says, a very important thing for these people, so much so that the last time half of them would not sign it. Cannot you tell us how you arrived at your figures at all. What the proceedings were each of these six times?

A. I would probably speak as I met these men.

Q. What did you do? A. I did talk over it with them as I met them and my practice was, after having talked the thing over with a number of them, to call a meeting and put before them a memo-randum. Sometimes that memorandum would be changed and sometimes it would not be.

book certain things to the meeting. Books like it, that it seems has kept quite.

Q. Don't you have some measurement on painting some figures and I do it, then will show us how is the work up? A. I don't think so.

Q. This would be a very important matter to the 17, 20 miles that were climbing and would have to go around one essentially to see whether they are going to make a living or not at the prices that were discussed. Now, you will have something and will show us how it was done that you could furnish your memory from and just call us frankly the whole story.

A. I do not think there is anything of that nature. I do not think I have anything of this nature.

Q. Is it a fact, Mr. Mullen, that it is a fact in two years and a half? A. Yes.

Q. Was it in, as Mr. Counsel says, a very important thing for them people, so much so that the last time that of them would have this. Cannot you tell me how you arranged in your figures at all. Have the arrangements been each of these all clear?

Q. I would you only speak as I not there was.

A. What did you say? Q. I did look after it when then as I not been and my partner was.

BYMR. McRUER: Q. You do not suggest that it was done in that casual way? A. No, it was done pretty carefully -- I mean, I spoke to a number of people beforehand.

Q. It is not just a question of speaking with them? A. It is a question of discussing it.

Q. As a matter of fact you would have it worked out on their costs of production and what they could afford to produce them at, and one mill might be able to produce a lot lower than the other. That would turn up in the discussions, would not it? A. I imagine that is possible.

Q. And can you suggest what reasons they gave during the discussions as to why that man should not sell at the price that he could produce it profitably without coming up to the level of the more inefficient mill or more expensive? A. I think you will find, if you check back on the costs, that these prices that are put down here at any one time were put down on a non-profitable basis.

Q. Non-profitable basis? A. Yes, you see ---

Q. That was not the purpose --- A. These are not the only hosiery --- This is not the only hosiery sold by these mills, these types we are talking about.

Q. Now, Mr. Hallam, if you have time - I think probably Mr. Hallam is tired, if you would just take

a look th ough your Minute book in the interval and your files and see if you cannot give us a little more information on this.

-- Commission adjourned for recess at 3.25 to 3.40 P.M.

-- On resuming:

Q. Were you able to find any minute in any of your records that would show how the prices were arrived at, any reports from any committees, or anything referring to these agreements? A. Before I came up here I searched my files for material and I think I have everything I have in my files and, also, you had somebody in there I think for two months going over them and I have been thinking over how these things were arrived at. These people trusted me a great deal and before getting out one of these agreements I would probably discuss it either personally or by telephone with practically everybody in the industry, get their views of what was going on, how the markets were moving, what the position was and I would then from that information draw up a draft suggestion of what the industry might do. That draft suggestion would be put before a meeting.

Q. A meeting of whom? A. A meeting of the hosiery manufacturers.

Q. The whole industry? A. Whoever was at the meeting, yes, as many as would come to the meeting.

Page Italics

I feel he might give Senate Committee by the Internal Rev. your files and see if you cannot give us a little more information on this.

-- Commission adjourned for recess at 3.45 to 3.45 p.m.

-- On resuming:

Q. Were you able to find any minutes in any of your records that would show the prices were arrived at, any reports from any committees, or anything referring to these agreements? A. Before I came up here I searched my files for everything and I think I have everything I have in my files and, also, you had somebody in there I think for two months going over them and I have been thinking over how these things were arrived at. These people thrusted me a great deal and before getting out one of these agreements I would personally discuss it either personally or by telephone with practically everybody in the industry, get their views of what was going on, how the markets were moving, what the position was and I would then from that information drew up a draft suggestion of what the industry might do. That draft suggestion would be put before a meeting.

Q. Meeting of what? A. A meeting of the industry manufacturers.

Q. The milk industry? A. Whether one or the meeting, yes, but they had would read it for herself

Q. Then we get this: that the manufactuers would meet and consider together your draft proposal?

A. That is correct.

Q. And then what happened after that? A. There would be usually very long discussions as to the wording, in regard to purchasers' brands and plain packing and ---

Q. I am not so much concerned about that?

A. I mean, that sort of thing took a tremendous amount of time.

Q. Although you may have spent long hours discussing those things, you used practically the same words repeatedly year after year? A. Yes, because no better wording could be got.

Q. After having decided not to change it, I want to know what happened about the prices. Did you discuss them when you met together? A. Yes, they would be contained in my memo, in my suggestion.

Q. And the manufacturers met together, discussed them? A. Discussed the memo, which included prices.

Q. And then what? A. And then the meeting would decide that I was to go ahead and send it out and see whether they would all sign it.

Q. Decide on what they would agree to, the people that were present? A. Not always. Some of them would tell me that they would send the memo to me as written and sometimes changes made,

and I would send it out after the meeting to the people that were present and ask them to sign it.

Q. Now, have you got copies of your circular letter that went out to these people with this memo? A. No, I have not got that.

Q. Well, surely they would be available? A. Pardon?

Q. Surely they would be available? A. I don't think I have got them.

Q. Well, have you any minutes of these meetings at which the members of the trade met together and considered your draft memo - that is, mentioned in your minutes any place? A. I don't know whether it is mentioned in the minutes.

Q. Why is not it? A. Oh, the thing - the main work was done before the meeting.

Q. Oh, but that is what the purpose was they met for, to consider your memo? A. Not always.

Q. Whether it was always or not, they were meeting to consider it. A. There was always very long discussions onthe silk market and other things of that nature.

Q. Now, look, there is a point at which our patience may get exhausted. One of the most important things to these men that were met together there was the price they were going to sell their goods at? A. That was an important thing.

and I would send it out after the meeting to the people that were present and ask them to sign it.

Q. Now, have you got copies of your circular letter that went out to these people with this letter?

A. No, I have not got them.

Q. Well, surely they would be available?

A. Perhaps

Q. Surely they would be available? A. I don't think I have got them.

Q. Well, have you any minutes of those meetings at which the members of the trade met together and considered your draft memo - that is, mentioned in your minutes any place? A. I don't know whether it is mentioned in the minutes.

Q. Why is not it? A. Oh, the thing - the main work was done before the meeting.

Q. Oh, but that is what the purpose was they met for, to consider your memo? A. Yes always.

Q. Whether it was always or not, they were meeting to consider it. A. There was always very long discussions when [illegible] such matter things of that nature.

Q. Now, look, there is a point at which our relations may be [illegible] of the [illegible] relating to these men that were met together [illegible] they were going on well [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

Q. And it determined whether they were going to make losses or profits. The very fact whether they would keep their mills open was determined by the price they could get for their goods or what they would sell them at. Now, when you were submitting a memo, subject matter of which was the price that they were to sell at, that would be a matter for very serious consideration by them?

A. It would be a matter for very serious consideration.

Q. Why is it it is not mentioned in your minutes in any place from one cover of the book to the end - you know, you must know? A. Well, you tell me.

Q. I am asking you to tell me why?

A. I don't think I ever mentioned it.

Q. I am asking you why you did not mention it?

A. I would like to read through my minutes to see whether I have or not. I am not certain. There are a great many meetings. I will go through them if you like.

Q. You are the man who wrote the minutes?

A. Yes, I am the man who wrote the minutes.

Q. You know that such meetings were held - you have told us about them and you remember them discussing prices of silk and that sort of thing. Now, you can tell us if you will, why you did not put it in the minutes? A. Because the memos were kept on my file, the memos were kept on my file.

Q. But the matter of the meeting and th[illegible] that took place never mentioned in y[illegible]

show by what authority you sent out the circular - why? Why is not it mentioned in your minutes? Why did you leave it out? A. Because I always did it so. These things speak for themselves. These memos speak for themselves.

Q. Yes, but the fact that the trade met together and agreed that you should send out such a memo does not speak for itself, or approved of the draft memo before it went out - that does not speak for itself, does it? A. It showed what was done and what had been discussed.

Q. And when they met together and agreed not to go on with it in November, 1935, you did not mention a word of that? A. I don't think they agreed not to go on with it. I think I told them, so far as I was concerned, there was not a sufficient number of people in there to enable me to carry on.

Q. Well, was that not a matter that would ordinarily be put in your minutes? A. Well, I am a pretty busy man and I write a tremendous amount of material and---

Q. Well, I am just looking at the minute of the meeting of December 4th, 1933:

> It was unanimously agreed that monthly reports of production, etc. were to be continued and that all represented would continue the section for 1934.
>
> Matters of interest to the trade was discussed and the following committee were appointed to act under certain contingencies:

What would that committee be for? and what would be the contingencies that they were to act on?

A. I think at that time there was no agreement in that meeting in February, no memo of meeting in February.

Q. What? A. I think at that date, December 4th, 1933,---

Q. 1934 - of course there was? A. Why?

Q. The agreement with you? A. Yes.

Q. There was one in March, 1932? A. That is all right.

Q. The next one was March, 1933? A. That may not have been in effect, December 4th, 1933.

Q. Will you please tell me what terminated it and where there is any record ot it being terminated? A. No, I do not think I have any record of it being terminated.

Q. I am coming back - what would be the contingency ? A. The reason I make that statement is that there was no -- these agreements with me had been - they were to continue and all representatives would continue in the section for 1934- I think I remember that word. There was nothing in effect at that time with me.

Q. Why did not you put in the minutes what it is all a bout, that you cannot even tell us what the minutes mean yourself. You put in the names of some men here that were to act on certain contingencies --

that could this committee be for? Our work would be the correspondence that they asked us about?

A. I think at that time there was an understanding that nothing in January, no work, or anything in February.

Q. Merely [illegible] I think so, [illegible] 6th, 1936.---

Q. 1936 - of course there was [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. There was one in June, [illegible] all right.

Q. The work was done in June, [illegible] may not have been in October, December 6th, 1936.

Q. Will you please tell us what transpired in June and where there is any record of it being terminated?

A. No, I do not think I have any record of it being terminated.

Q. I am coming back - what would be the consequence? A. The reason I made that statement is that there was no -- there apprehension with us that that - they were to continue the [illegible] requirements were could continue in the section for [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

H.W. Lundy, E.G. Cole, Russell Weaver, J.J. O'Brien and Mr. Douglas Hallam -- you are one of the committee that was to act on contingencies - what was that committee to do? A. I cannot tell you, I am sorry.

Q. Why not set out in the minutes what their purpose was. I suggest that it was a sort of vigilance committee that was to bring people to time that committed breaches of that agreement?

A. If you make that suggestion I think you are wrong.

Q. Did not you have a vigilant committee?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have no one with whom complaints were lodged about people underselling , selling below the price set out in the agreement? A. People were telephoning me in and asking me what the prices of so-and-so were.

Q. I am saying - was there not a system by which complaints would come into you and be dealt with? A. I had any number of enquiries.

Q. No, please don't avoid me? A. There is no committee of that nature.

Q. Was not there a system under which you worked that you would receive complaints of people who would complain that someone who signed these agreements had sold below the price set out in the agreement - did not you receive such complaints? A. I received such complaints, yes.

Mr. Hardy, Mr. Pike, General Counsel, Mr. Dineen and Mr. Douglas Hallam -- you are one of the committee that was to act on contingencies - what was that committee to do? A. I cannot tell you, I am sorry.

Q. Why not set out in the minutes what their purpose was. I suggest that it was a sort of vigilance committee that was to bring people to time that benefited themselves of this agreement?

A. If you make that suggestion I think you are wrong.

Q. Did you have a vigilant committee?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have no one with whom complaints were lodged about people undersselling, selling below the prices set out in the agreement? A. People were telephoning me in and asking me what the prices of commodities were.

Q. I am saying - was there not a system by which complaints would come into you and be dealt with? A. I had any number of complaints.

Q. No, please don't avoid me. A. There is no possibility of that happening.

Q. Was not there a system under which you worked that you would receive complaints of people who were selling that agreement was violated by selling below the prices set out in the agreement - directly you received such complaints?

A. [illegible]

Q. And there was a system of handling them after you received them? A. Do you want to know what I did? I would then telephone to the mill.

Q. To what mill? A. To the mill that was said --- They said "Look here, Hallam, you have told us that these people are selling at these prices and we are told they are not and that such-and-such a firm, &c." I would ring them up and say, "Look here, they have told me that you reduced your price. Have you done so or have you not, I want to know, " and sometimes they would say, "Yes, we have."

Q. What would they do then? A. I would ask for reasons why.

Q. Reasons why they reduced their price?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business was it of yours?
A. Because they told me they would tell me.

Q. Because they agreed to maintain price ?
A. No, they undertook to tell me before they reduced their price.

Q. Then what would you do? A. If there was enough of that and I found the information I was getting was not accurate or given was not accurate, then I would telephone around and discuss the matter with the trade and probably call a meeting and say that this agreement with me or this memoranda with me was no longer in effect.

Q. That is, if one of the people who signed the

Q. Did there was a system of handling them after you received them? A. So you went to them

Q. 1134 I would then telephone to the mill.

Q. To what mill? A. To the mill that you said --- They said "look here, mister, you have told us that these people are selling at these prices and we are told they are not and that such-and-such a firm, so." I would ring them up and say, "look here, they have told me that you lowered your price. Have you done so or have you not, I want to know." I had some time they would tell me.

Q. What would they do then? A. I would ask for reasons why.

Q. Between any two reasons made policy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What business was it of yours?

A. Because they told me they would tell me.

Q. Does he they agreed to maintain prices?

A. No, they understood to sell me before they lowered their prices.

Q. What did you do? A. If there was enough of that and I found the information I was getting was good I would go to the manufacturer, I would delegate a special man to the same personally call a meeting of the manufacturers which do of this manufacturer with a view to lower my prices.

Q. Did you ever get the people to change the prices

memo did not keep to it then you would call a meeting of the trade and say the whole thing ---

A. No, that is not a correct statement.

Q. Well, I want to know what you meant?

A. There might be half a dozen cases or more.

Q. Well, let us go back to the ---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That happened, did it?

A. Oh, that happened quite frequently.

Q. That is, somebody's agreement was cancelled because of breaches? A. Because I found the information they gave me was not accurate.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. They told me they would notify me before they changed their prices, and they didnot do so.

MR. McRUER: Q. Tell me when your agreements were ever cancelled on that ground? A. I cannot give you the dates.

Q. Tell me any manufacturer who committed breaches of the agreement that brought about cancellation?

A. I cannot do that by memory.

Q. Have you any record of it? A. No, I have not.

Q. Why is it there was no record kept about these things, there appears to be no correspondence, not a complaint. The only thing we have got is the agreement signed on the dotted line.

A. That was all that was in my files, that is all I ever kept.

were did not keep to it than you would call [illegible]

of the trade and say the whole thing ---

A. No, that is not a correct statement.

Q. Well, I want to know what you mean?

A. There might be half a dozen cases or more.

Q. Well, let us go back to the ---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That happened, did it?

A. Oh, that happened quite frequently.

Q. Then the [illegible] was [illegible] because of treachery? A. Because I found the information they gave me was not accurate.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. They told me they would usually be before they received their orders and they almost do so.

MR. MORINE: Q. Tell me when your attorneys were ever consulted on that ground? A. I cannot give you the order.

Q. Tell me any manufacturer who consulted brewers of the agreement that brought about concentration?

A. I cannot do that by memory.

Q. Have you any record of it? A. No, I [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

BY THE COMMISSIONER: I would like to know if, after some of these agreements were cancelled for breaches, new agreements were made subsequently.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. If it is true they were cancelled why did they turn around and make new agreements? A. Because they felt it was a very useful thing for the industry.

Q. Well now, are you serious in telling us that this thing was ever cancelled until November, 1935? A. Yes, it was cancelled.

Q. But you cannot tell me when? A. No, I could probably go back over the minutes and pick it out.

Q. If there is anything in the minutes about it I would like to know what code is used in the minutes and then we might get a key. If you can find anything in the minutes about it I would like to know. A. I think that the December 4th, 1933, meeting was one where the matter had completely broken down and no new memorandum had been prepared.

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BY THE CHAIRMAN: -- I would like to know if, after some of these agreements were cancelled for breaches, new agreements were made subsequently.

BY MR. BERGMAN: -- Q. Is it the case they were cancelled why did they turn around and make new agreements? -- A. Because they felt it was a very useful thing for the industry.

-- Well now, are you serious in telling us that this thing was ever cancelled until November, 1935? -- A. Yes, it was cancelled.

-- Q. Did you do not tell me about -- A. No, I could probably go back over the minutes and plan it out.

-- Q. If there is anything in the minutes about it I would like to know what code is used in the minutes and then we might get a key. If you can find anything in the minutes about it I would like to know.

-- A. I have that [illegible] Yes, [illegible] was one where the [illegible] strokes down and no new memoranda had been presented.

Q. Let us come back to that minute and see if it will give us any light. This committee was appointed to act in certain contingencies, Mr. Lundy, Mr. Cole, Mr. Weaver, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Hallam. Did you ever keep any minutes of this committee meeting? A. No.

Q. But you put in "After luncheon the meeting adjourned". Let us go on to the next meeting and see if they ever reported. Then we come to January 25th, 1934. This is a meeting in Montreal. Some of these people would travel all the way from Hamilton would they and Toronto?

A. Not necessarily; we usually picked a time when they were down there on business.

Q. They would be down there, and then the minutes of that meeting read as follows: "Matters of interest to the industry were discussed and the meeting adjourned to meet again on February 7th, 1934". That is rather illuminating. What did you write minutes for at all? A. To keep a record of the meetings, when the meetings were.

Q. To keep a record of when the meetings were and who were present? A. That is correct.

Q. Not to keep a record of what was done at them; well, we go on to February 7th, when they met again? A. No action may have been taken at the meeting; if no action taken it was not there.

Q. I don't think you ever took action. "The chairman introduced some guests from the United States".

Let us come back to this matter and see if it will give us any light. The committee was requested to act in certain circumstances. Mr. Yu-Wo, Mr. Chiu, Mr. Tsang, Mr. [illegible], and Mr. Mullen. Is your stop-gap window if this crowd [illegible]

A. But you put in "Prior knowing the meeting adjourned". Let us go on to the next meeting and see if they ever reported. When we come to January 6th, 1926. This is a meeting in Canton. Some of those people would travel all the way from Hankow would they not?

A. At occasionally; he usually passed a lot when they were down there on pro-tour.

Q. They would be down there, and then the minutes of that meeting read as follows: "Matters of interest to the industry were discussed and the meeting adjourned to meet again on February 7th, 1926". That is rather illuminating. Does it not make matters for us clear?

A. We have a record of the meetings, then the meetings were.

Q. Do they [illegible] when the meetings were and who were there?

A. That is correct.

Q. It is merely a record of what was done on that; well, we go on to February 7th, when they met again.

A. To decide any [illegible] [illegible]

Then "The possibility of establishing standardized costs were discussed. It was moved by Mr. Hommel, seconded by Mr. Bonnedille, and carried unanimously that Mr. Earl Constantine of the full fashioned hosiery industry in the United States be invited to address the meeting at the first suitable occasion. After discussing further matters of interest to the trade the meeting adjourned". It was important enough to write a minute about an invitation being issued to a man to address a meeting but of no importance what matters of interest were beind discussed; is that it? Then, on March 15th, 1934 - "The secretary was instructed to send out a statistical report on production and sales, and other matters of interest to the industry were discussed". Then, October 17th, 1934 is the next one. "At this meeting the following committee was appointed, and those not present accepted by telephone", and then we have their names. "This committee were to discuss the problems of the trade and arrive at, if possible, a solution and a unanimous recommendation. If a unanimous recommendation was arrived at it was to be placed immediately before the industry at a meeting called for that purpose". Now, what problems of the trade were they to discuss and arrive at some unanimous solution of?

A. I think--

Q. Have you any idea about that?

A. I think at that time that was another occasion where the memoranda had been out of business.

Q. Why didn't you say so in your minutes; what is the secret about it? A. I don't think there is any secret about it; if I had wanted to be secret I would not have kept all this stuff on my files.

Q. That may be, but why not put it in the minutes? What was the date of that one that they appointed that committee? A. October 17th.

Q. 1934; I see there was an agreement signed up dated November 6th, 1934? A. Yes, there was a memorandum signed up on November 6th.

Q. Then, we have a meeting on November 6th at Toronto. "Mr. Lawrence Mayer reported the findings of the committee" - that is the same committee? A. Yes, I think it is the same.

Q. Mr. Mayer was on the committee, and Mr. Egan and Mr. Howatson. They reported the findings of the committee. "It was moved, seconded and carried that the recommendations of the committee be adopted". Now, it would have been very informative to have had in your minutes what the recommendations of the committee were? A. It would have; possibly they should have been in.

Q. "It was moved by Mr. J.A. Burns, seconded by Mr. E.G.Cole and carried that the committee be appointed a standing committee and that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to its personnel by the representatives of the industry". Now, just get back to that now, Mr. Hallam; you have a pretty keen

Q. Why didn't you say so in your minutes; what is the secret about it? A. I don't think there is any secret about it; if I had wished to be secret I would not have kept all this other on my files.

Q. That may be, but why not put it in the minutes? What was the note of dissent that Professor Hart mentioned? A. Professor Hart.

Q. Yes; I see there was an agreement signed up being November 6th, 1934? A. Yes, there was a resolution signed up on November 6th.

Q. Then, we have a meeting on December 4th of Toronto. "Mr. Lawrence Sayer presented the findings of the committee" - that is the same committee? A. Yes, I think it is the same.

Q. Mr. McPartlin on the committee, and Mr. Hart and Mr. Freedman. They presented the findings of the committee. "It was moved, seconded and carried that the recommendations of the committee be adopted". Now, it would have been very interesting to have had in your minutes what the recommendations of the committee were? A. It wasn't in my possession.

Q. "It was moved by Mr. Hare, seconded by Mr. S.S.Rose and carried that the committee be authorized a standing committee and that a copy of a charter be extended to it as presented by the representatives of the Industry". Now, just, you may be right, Mr. Phillips; you have a point, you

mind on some things? A. Thank you for that.

Q. For detail; can you not tell us what that committee was and what they did and why they were appointed a standing committe?

A. I don't think they were ever called as a standing committee.

Q. Well, I am taking what your minutes say. They are there. This is November the 6th. That is the date of the agreement of that date, November the 6th, 1934. There we have them?

A. There is no doubt that this committee at which I was present discussed memoranda.

Q. That is, they discussed the prices that would go on the memoranda? A. Exactly.

Q. And there was a hearty vote of thanks passed and recorded in the minutes?

A. The reason for that was that apparently the previous memorandum had broken down.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Not thanks because it had broken down?

A. No, no, because they were able to arrive at something.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That was agreeable?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was moved "that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to its personnel by the representatives of the industry".

MR. MALLOCH: Look at the minutes of February 6, following; it will give you some light.

MR. McRUER: February 6?

MR. KELLOCK: 1936.

MR. McRUER: Well, we will come to that. This committee was a standing committee, and then we come to February6th, 1935. Well, this meeting of February the 6th, 1935 was a meeting ofthe whole trade, and not of this committee?

A. No, a meeting of the industry.

Q. A meeting of the industry. "The meeting was called to discuss the Dominion legislation regarding a 48 hour week. Also the insurance legislation. Mr. Broadwee described how minimum wages and limited hours had worked out in the full fashioned hosiery industry in the United States. He was of the opinion that the limiting of working hours was inevitable but that any limiting of machine hours was most dangerous. He was also of the opinion that the full fashioned hosiery machinery could not be run satisfactorily on a 3 shift basis."

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Could not be what?

A. Could not be run satisfactorily on a 3 shift basis; that is, 3 shifts a day, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. "The meeting were in favour of attempting to get permission to work the 48 hours in 5 days if this suited the production of the mills". Well, that is quite informative, that minute, when we are dealing with the 48 hour week we can get all that happens and is agreed on, but where were are talking about prices--

MR. MOLSON: February 6?

Q. Yes, sir.

MR. MOLSON: Well, we will come to that. This concerns us a striking coincidence, and then we come to Mount Royal, Que. Yes. Well, this meeting of February the 6th, 1925 was a meeting of the whole trade, and not of this committee?

A. No, a meeting of the industry.

Q. A meeting of the industry. The meeting was called to discuss the Dominion legislation regarding a 44 hour week. Was the increase lessening on.

Mr. Meaves described the minimum wages and limited hours had worked out in the full fashioned hosiery industry in the United States. He was of the opinion that the limiting of working hours was inevitable but that any limiting of working hours was most unfortunate. He was also of the opinion that the full fashioned hosiery machinery could not be run satisfactorily on a 3 shift basis."

The Commissioner: Q. Could it be done?

A. Could not be run satisfactorily on a 3 shift basis, that is, 3 shifts a day, sir.

BY MR. MOLSON: Q. The meeting were in favour of attempting to get permission to work the 48 hours in 5 days if this solved the production of the mills". Well, that is quite informative, that minute, then we are dealing with the 48 hour week we can see all that happens and is spread on, but there were extra meetings from time—

MR. KELLOCK: Just read on.

MR. McRUER: "It was moved, seconded and carried that the full fashioned hosiery section expressed their willingness to cooperate fully in anything which was of benefit to Canada, but that on the other hand it should be pointed out that the 48 hour week would increase production costs and so increase selling prices which might reduce the consuming market in Canada and the amount of hosiery exported and so result in reducing employment. The standing committee was asked to consider the necessity for increasing prices to meet the increased costs of the social legislation". So that the standing committee was the price committee; it is quite apparent, wasn't it?

A. I would say they discussed prices, certainly, but I would not say it was a price committee.

Q. What else would you call it; it was a committee that dealt with prices. Now, Mr. Hallam, again I ask you frankly, you have written there nearly half a page on a meeting where it discussed the question of a 48 hour week, but when we come to deal with prices at these meetings nothing is said at all in your minutes, but we have a reference to the standing committee and to the contingencies and all sorts of things; what is your frank answer as to your reason for writing the minutes in that way?

A. My frank answer is that the memorandum was discussed at the meetings and that was the ~~reuls~~ result

MR. LAMONT: Just read on.

MR. MORGAN: "It was agreed, seconded and carried that the full Edmonton Dairy section expressed their willingness to cooperate fully in any plan which was of benefit to Canada, but that on the other hand it should be pointed out that the 48 hour week would increase production costs and so increase selling prices which would reduce the consuming market in Canada and the amount of dairy exported and so result in a working economy. The situation committee was asked to consider the advisability for increasing prices to meet the increased costs of the social legislation". So that the consulting committee was the price committee; it is quite evident, wasn't it?

A. I would say they discussed prices, certainly, but I would not say it was a price committee.

Q. That also would you call it; it was a consulting committee, price committee. Now, Mr. Sutton, again I ask you frankly, you have written there merely that a price on a working score is discussed the week of a 48 hour week, but when we come to deal with prices at these meetings nothing is said at all in your minutes, but we have a reference to the studying committees and to the conferences and all sorts of things; what is your frank answer as to your reason for utilizing the minutes in that way?

A. My frank answer is that the committee was discussed at the meetings and that was the result

and they were kept on file.

Q. There is nothing in your minutes to show that the memorandum was adopted? A. It was never adopted at the meeting; they were discussed.

Q. What was this meeting moving a vote of thanks for if it was not forgetting this memorandum through? Wasn't that precisely what the hearty vote of thanks was for? A. No, I think they put a lot of work in on it.

Q. But their report was not mentioned in your minutes nor the result of their xxx labors and you want us to believe that you have no explanation for it? A. I think it says the report was put in.

Q. But what the report was, the contents of it? A. No, that is true.

Q. I want to ask you a few things about how this agreement was enforced; referring to paragraph 10 of this one that is contained in Exhibit number 563 and attached to the Penman file?

A. What date is that?

Q. September 21st; I see this refers to discontinued lines. "We will offer no line as discontinued unless the goods are already either dyed or boxed or completely knitted in the grey and will mark with an indelible stamp all such hosiery 'discontinued', the mark being applied to the foot of each stocking in letters not less than one-quarter inches in height. Before offering a discontinued

and they were kept on file.

Q. There is nothing in your minutes to show that the memorandum was adopted? A. It was never adopted at the meeting; they were discussed.

Q. What was this meeting moving a vote of thanks for if it was not forgetting this memorandum through? Wasn't that precisely what the hearty vote of thanks was for? A. No, I think they put a lot of work in on it.

Q. But their report was not mentioned in your minutes nor the result of their work laboured and you want us to believe that you have no explanation for it? A. I think it says the report was put in.

Q. But what the report was, the contents of it?

A. No, that is true.

Q. I want to ask you a few things about how this agreement was entered; referring to paragraph 10 of this one that is contained in exhibit number 505 and attached to the Pooman file?

A. What date is that?

Q. September 21st; I see this refers to discontinued lines. We will offer no line as discontinued unless the poles are already taken down or boxed or completely knitted in the grey and will have the municipalities approve of such lines 'discontinued', the mark being applied to the 1 of each stocking in sizes not less than one-quarter inches in length. Before offering a discontinued

line for sale at a price lower than the minimum first quality prices stated herein we will obtain your permission." Now, Mr. Hallam--

A. Where is that, sir, which one is that?

Q. Paragraph 10; so that these members of the industry were agreeing with you that they would not sell off discontinued lines without getting permission from you? A. That is practically correct.

Q. That was part of the whole scheme.

THE COMMISSIONER: Another thing I should ask, they were also all members of this association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The ones that signed this agreement were all members of your association? A. All members of our association; I think maybe one - I think one was not.

Q. You have a blank form prepared and multigraphed? A. Correct.

Q. In which they would get the necessary permission to run their own business.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that, a new form?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is one of the forms you had prepared? A. That is one of the forms I had prepared.

Q. This will be Exhibit--

THE COMMISSIONER: 570.

EXHIBIT NO. 570: Application for permit discontinued line.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you call it?

MR. McRUER: It is an application for a permit to sell a discontinued line.

line for sale at a price lower than the minimum fixed by prices based herein we will obtain your [illegible].

A. Where is that, sir, which one is to?

Q. Paragraph 10; so that these members of the industry were agreeing with you that they would not sell off discontinued lines without getting permission from you? A. That is pretty well correct.

Q. That was part of the whole scheme.

THE COMMISSIONER: Another thing I should say, they were also all members of this association.

MR. [illegible]: Yes, some [illegible] agreement were all members of your association?

A. All members of our association; I think maybe I think one was not.

Q. You have a blank form prepared and multigraphed? A. Correct.

Q. In which they would get the necessary permission to run their own business.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that, a new form?

MR. HOFFMAN: Q. That is one of the forms you had prepared? A. That is one of the forms I had prepared.

Q. This will be exhibit--

THE COMMISSIONER: 870.

[illegible] discontinued lines.

[illegible]: Part of the well [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: It is [illegible] well a [illegible] line.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who purports to grant the permit?

BY MR. Mc RUER: Q. You would grant the permit? A. I granted the permit.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is, as secretary of the Association? A. As secretary of the Association, and in addition to that I would - I had a committee of 3 men that I would telephone through to to ask them questions about good trade practice without mentioning the names of the mill that put it in.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Who were the committee of three men that were on your permit committee, so to speak? A. Let me see if I can remember them. There was - I formed that committee myself; I mean, I asked them to act to give me information. There was Mr. Stothers of Weldrest, Mr. Eastburn of National, and Mr. Lawson of the Toronto Hosiery.

Q. Mr. Lawson? A. Lawson; I am speaking from memory now.

Q. Would there be any minute?
A. No, I merely asked them to act as a committee for me so that I could get technical information.

Q. When this section of the trade met together did they not pass any resolution or minute that would authorize this prodedure? A. I think that is in the minutes; sir; I think that is in the minutes somewhere.

Q. August the 26th, 1932, have a look at that?

A. No, it is not in 1932, it is 1935.

Q. Have a look at August 26th, 1932?

A. That surely does not go back that far, does it?

Q. This is an established practice; look at the minute of August the 26th, 1932?

A. Yes, it is here, discontinued lines were discussed.

Q. Section 2-A here: "After a complete discussion of the problems arising from discontinued lines it was agreed that due to reports that the retail trade raised objections to the use of the words 'obsolete style' it was deemed advisable that the word 'discontinued' should be used instead" and 2-A " that before a mill offered discontinued lines for sale full particulars of the reasons why discontinued, the number of dozen involved, the price proposed, and a sample be sent to the office of the Association. The secretary to give the matter immediate attention replying promptly, with the privelege of consulting the chairman if deemed necessary, and offering any suggestions which might be to the advantage of the mill or to the industry. (b) When the sale or sales of discontinued lines have been made, a further report to be made to the secretary giving name of customer or customers, date of delivery, dozens sold, price and terms. (c) The sample to remain in the possession of the association office for further reference to enable the secretary in case of specific inquiry as to any completed sale to give such particulars as are deemed advisable

A. No, it is not in 1934, it is 1932.

Q. Have a look at August 26th, 1932?

A. That surely does not go back that far, does it?

Q. This is an established record; look at the minute of August the 26th, 1932?

A. Yes, it is here, discontinued lines were discussed.

Q. Would you 2-A here: "After a complete discussion of the problem arising from discontinued lines it was agreed that due to reports that the retail trade raised objection to the use of the words 'obsolete style' it was felt advisable that the word 'discontinued' should be used instead" and 2-A " that where a mill offered discontinued lines for sale full particulars of the reasons why discontinued, the number of dozen involved, the price proposed, and a sample be sent to the office of the Association. The secretary to give the matter immediate attention replying promptly, with the privilege of consulting the claimant if deemed necessary, and offering any suggestions which might be to the advantage of the mill or to the industry. (b) Upon the sale of sales of discontinued lines have been made, a further report to be made to the secretary giving name of customer or customers, date of delivery, dozens sold, price and terms. (c) The sample to remain in the possession of the association office for ready reference to enable the secretary in case of doubtful liability as to any completed sale to give such information as will assist claimants

to establish the exact facts and rundown unfounded rumors". A. Yes.

Q. "Monthly reports to be made to the mills by the secretary as to the total number of dozens of discontinued lines sold." Now, what would be the unfounded rumors you were going to run down, rumors that somebody had been selling at too low a price? A. No, what usually happens was, if I remember rightly, this did not continue in force very long--

Q. It is part of your agreement in 1935? A. This was not actually carried out for very long. What was happening was advertisements in the newspapers would appear giving a description of first-class hosiery with the statement that this was first-class hosiery was sold at such and such a price , and so forth and so on, when in a great many cases they were not.

Q. Well, that was not the reason that people were to get a permit from you to sell the discontinued lines? A. Exactly.

Q. Discontinued lines would be first-class, wouldn't they? A. No, it is a discontinued line.

Q. Isn't it first-class? A. No.

Q. It is a line that sells as first-class while it is a current line? A. It is a line that sells as first-class ~~until~~ while it is a current line.

Q. Then, if it is discontinued it is still a first-class line? A. I would not say so, not

to establish the exact facts and I think it would be
improper. A. Yes.

Q. "Normally expects to be made to the milling or
the secretary as to the total number of miles of
discontinued lines road." Now, what would be
the manner in which you were going to run down
rumors that somebody had been selling at too low a
price? A. Oh, what usually happens
was, if I remember rightly, this did not continue to
free very long--

Q. It is not a year afterwards in 1927?
A. This was not actually carried out for very long.
What was happening was advertisements in the newspapers
would appear giving a description of first-class
battery with the statement that this first-class
battery was sold at such and such a price, and so
forth and so on, when in a great many cases this
was not.

Q. Well, they was not too rosy those people
were in you a result from you in selling the old-fashioned
[illegible] A. No, [illegible]

Q. Discontinued lines would be first-class,
wouldn't they? A. No, it is a discontinued line
Q. Isn't it first-class? A. No.

Q. It is a line that sells as first-class while
it is a current line. A. It is a line that
sells as first-class while it is a current line.

Q. Then, if it is discontinued it is still a
first-class line? A. I would not say so, not

from the standpoint of the public or the people buying it, and certainly not for the purpose of advertising to the public.

Q. To be frank that is not the reason you have this clause in here about discontinued lines; the reason you have this clause in here about discontinued lines is so that the firms that sign this agreement can sell a discontinued line at a lower price than the price agreed on in the agreement?

A. I don't follow you there.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is what it says?

A. Discontinued lines were sold at a lower price and always have been sold at a lower price than first-class hosiery.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. But they were not to offer them at a lower price without getting a permit from you.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute, a lower price than the minimum first quality price?

A. Pardon?

Q. A lower price than the minimum first quality price? A. Let me explain; there are discontinued lines which are sold at higher prices actually than those mentioned, substantially higher prices than those mentioned.

Q. It is not a question of high price. The thing is before offering a discontinued line at a price lower than the minimum first quality price a permit had to be had from you? A. Of this class, sir, yes.

from the questions of the public or the people buying it, and certainly not for the purpose of advertising to the public.

Q. To be frank that is not the reason you have this clause in here about discontinued lines; the reason you have this clause in here about discontinued lines is so that the lines that you can continue can sell a discontinued line at a lower price than the price agreed on in the agreement?

A. I don't follow you there.

BY MR. SMITH (Q.C.): Q. That is what it means? A. Discontinued lines were sold at a lower price and always have been sold at a lower price than first-class hosiery.

BY MR. MILLER: Q. But they were not to other firms at a lower price without getting a penalty from you.

BY MR. SMITH (Q.C.): Q. Just a minute, a lower price than the minimum fixed monthly price?

A. Yes.

Q. A lower price than the minimum fixed monthly price? A. Not as regards; there are discontinued lines which are sold at higher prices than first-class merchandise, [illegible] prices than first-class merchandise.

Q. It is not a question of break price. The thing is that a dealer, a discontinued line at a price lower than the minimum fixed monthly price, cannot be got from you? A. [illegible]

Q. I will read it to you: "Before offering a discontinued line for sale at a price lower than the minimum first quality price stated herein we will obtain your permission"? A. That is quite correct, that is quite correct, sir.

Q. It says "The minimum first quality price"; what does that mean?

A. I mean stockings costing $12.00 a dozen if sold as discontinued at $10.00, they would not come through my office at all.

Q. What would come through your office?

A. If any stocking was to be sold at lower than - I am talking now of 1935 - as I read the undertaking with me that if they were going to sell at lower than $5.65, the unbranded, that would come to my office.

Q. This refers only to discontinued lines, that is all? A. Yes.

Q. That is the only time you have to give any permit? A. Just discontinued.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is, if the discontinued lines were sold at a lower price than the agreed upon price here for that particular line of stocking?

A. I would not say the agreed upon price.

Q. Well, the price set out in the document?

A. Yes, set out.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Isn't this the situation that they can reduce any of their prices by giving you two weeks' notice? A. Yes.

Q. But insofar as discontinued lines were

A. I will read it to you: "Before offering a discontinued line for sale at a price lower than the minimum first quality price stated herein we will obtain your permission."

Q. That is quite

Person, not at price stated, sir.

Q. It says "the minimum 1st at quality price"; that you have

A. I mean receiving a casing 7"@.06 a foot if this is discontinued at $70.00, they would not come through my office at all.

Q. That would come through your office?

A. If any shorting was to be sold at lower than - I am talking now of 1200 - or I read the warehousing with me that if they were going to sell at lower than $.06, has mentioned, that would come to my office.

Q. This refers only to the discontinued lines, does it?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the only time you have it gets by pass?

A. That discontinued.

MR. MCKAY: Q. What is, if the discontinued lines were sold at a lower price than the agreed upon price here for that particular line of casing?

A. I would not say the agreed upon price.

Q. Well, the price set out in the document?

A. Yes, not out.

MR. CONSTANT: Q. Don't this the situation that you initial any re-sale when a casing

A. Yes, "Same" initial.

Q. Yes.

A. Yes discontinued line.

concerned they could not sell them at all at reduced prices without getting your permission, isn't that right? A. That is not quite correct, sir.

Q. I am just reading this, "Before offering a discontinued line for sale at a price lower than the minimum first quality prices stated herein we will obtain your permission"?

A. Well, bear in mind, sir, that there were a lot of discontinued lines actually sold at higher than those prices mentioned here.

Q. Suppose they were, nobody would object to high prices; it is the low prices that were being watched and studied? A. Yes, but those would not be notified to me.

Q. Well, you are not making it any clearer to me?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, we have got the document, anyway, Mr. Hallam?

A. Maybe I can explain this; you will understand that the prices of the types mentioned in this memorandum are not all the types made by the mills, or qualities made by the mills. They do not cover the production of the mills. They only cover certain types of production, and a lot of discontinued hosiery was a much better value than the stuff that was sold, or first-class hosiery that was sold at $5.65, and therefore when that was done no report of that hosiery came through my office. It was only in the case where they wanted to go below this minimum price of $5.65 that they notified me they were going

concerned they could not sell them at all at reduced prices without getting your consent, don't that?

A. That is not quite correct, sir.

Q. I am just verbally saying, "Instead of having a discontinued line for sale at a price lower than the minimum fixed by your prices stated herein we will retain your permission?"

A. Well, bear in mind, sir, that there were a lot of discontinued lines actually sold at higher than those prices mentioned here.

Q. Suppose they were, roughly would about so high prices; it is the low prices that were being sold and credited? A. Yes, but those would not be entitled to me.

Q. Well, you are not making it any clearer to me?

Mr. McMillan: Q. Well, we have got the account, anyway, Mr. Miller?

A. Maybe I can explain this; you will understand that the issue of the three accounts in this arrangement are not all the lines made by the mills, or quantities made by the mills. They do not cover the production of the mills. They only cover certain types of production, and a lot of discontinued quality was a much but or value that the stuff that was sold, or first-class hosiery that was sold at first, was therefore when that was time to report to that hosiery came through to office. It was only in the case where they asked to go below this at down price. Q. Well, then, they actually got the same price

to sell it.

Q. Why did they--

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pardon me, not notified you, but they had to get your permit?

A. Yes, they had to get a permit, exactly, and that permit was to say whether it was a legitimate discontinued line or not. It was not a question of price but it was whether it was a discontinued line.

Q. It is only when they undertook to sell at a lower price that they required your permit?

A. Yes, they required it, and the question was, was it a discontinued line or not?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Hallam, in the application fo the permit, Exhibit 570, the applicant agreed not to offer it for sale until you give him a permit? A. That is correct; I hadn't a copy of that, I haven't got a copy.

Q. It says, "Before offering them for sale we will await your permit". That is in it, and this was the thing that you had multigraphed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is the price set out in the application?

MR. McRUER: Yes, I am coming to that, my lord. Then, style number, thread and guage, price for first-quality, where f.o.b., tax included, or tax extra, is asked; price proposed to sell at is asked, where f.o.b., tax included, or tax extra, number of dozens for disposal, reasons for discontinuing, and then, the statement "The line is not obsolete but is being replaced by a new line and we are enclosing a

MR. ROBT. BRYDIE.

Q. Mr. Brydie.—

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Burton Co. was notified you, but they had to get your permit?

A. Yes, they had to get a permit, exactly, but that permit was to say whether it was a legitimate discontinued line or not. It was not a question of price but it was whether it was a discontinued line.

Q. It is only when they wanted to sell at a lower price that they required your permit?

A. Yes. They received it, and the question was, was it a discontinued line or not?

BY MR. HOWDEN: Q. Now, Mr. Brydie, in the application for the permit, didn't you, the applicant agreed not to offer it for sale until you give him a copy of that, I haven't got a copy.

A. It says, "before offering them for sale so will result your permit". That is in it, and this was the thing that you had misunderstood.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the notice set out in the application?

MR. HOWDEN: Yes, I am coming to that, Mr. Brydie. Page, eight number, three and page, price list (INTERMEDIATE, Price Policy, Discontinued, or Sale cutts, in motor: prices per round a unit of in tubes, [illegible]

sample of the new line marked". Now, why did you ask for the price at which they proposed to sell them? A. I kept a record of the sales.

Q. What were you doing that for; where is that record? A. I think all the permits are here somewhere; I have all the permits I issued here.

Q. I would like to see the correspondence?
A. I think it is all here.

Q. All permits, and the applications for permits and the refusals of permits, if there were any. Did you refuse any permits?
A. I think I held up one out of a great many.

Q. I would like to have the correspondence with that man, the man whose permit you held up. You didn't get an application for a mandamus or anything like that? A. I think out of a great many I held up one for some technical reason.

Q. I would like to know what the technical reason was that would hold up a permit?
A. I am giving you my memory.

Q. Where did you get the record of the prices; you said you asked for the prices they were going to sell at so you would have a record of them. Where did you get that record? A. Here they are here; here is the complete record of all applications for permits while the thing was in force, while I was doing it.

Q. Well, this one file is marked "Hosiery, full fashioned, discontinued permit applications, approved".

ple of the new life method". Now, why did you
ask for the price at which they proposed to sell
them?

A. I kept a record of the sales.

Q. What were you looking for; where is that
record?

A. I have all the sales slips here somewhere; I have all the receipts I have made.

Q. I would like to see the correspondence?

A. I think it is all here.

Q. All people, who the applications for permits and the permits of people, if there have any. Did you refuse any permits?

A. I think I held up one out of a great many.

Q. I would like to see the correspondence with that, and you made formal application. You didn't get an application for a machine or anything like that?

A. I didn't get a piece of a piece saw. I held up one for some technical reason.

Q. I would like to know what the technical reason for that would kind of a ground?

A. I am asking you my question.

Q. Have did you know the reason of the refusal; you will find for the reason they were going to sell at so you would have a monopoly. Have you got that record? Have they are here here in the complete record of all applications for permits since the Ordinance in force, telling I was doing it.

A. Well, this was this is general question. This Ordinance, also refused permits, applications on, [illegible]

That is one file? A. Yes.

Q. We will have that as an exhibit?

A. May I go through; I don't know what is in it.

Q. We will have a look through it afterwards; this will be Exhibit--

THE COMMISSIONER: 571.

EXHIBIT 571: Hosiery, fullfashioned, discontinued permit applications, approved.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: It is a file of applications for discontinued permits, discontinued permit applications is the way it is put, approved.

THE COMMISSIONER: A file of those that are approved?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord. Now then, have we got a file of those that were not approved?

A. These were approved.

Q. Oh, there are some more that are approved?

A. And these are approved. I don't know whether those are duplicates or not. Is that a duplicate of this?

Q. No, they are not; well then, there is another file which is a file of discontinued permits.

THE COMMISSIONER: Applications, you mean?

MR. McRUER: It does not say applications; discontinued permit, that is all it says.

THE COMMISSIONER: You don't mean to say the permits were discontinued; it is for discontinued goods.

MR. McRUER: Yes, permits for discontinued goods.

The first one of these is August 19th, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 572.

MR. McRUER: 572.

EXHIBIT 572: Hosiery, full fashioned, discontinued permits.

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Q. Well now, you suggest this was not in force very long. I say it was down to August, 1935 at any rate? A. Yes, but how long - you can get the first date.

Q. We have the start of it in 1932? A. No, not then.

Q. It is the same sort of thing ? A. No, it is entirely different.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean to say that the 1932 agreement does not contain this? A. No, it is an entirely different thing, 1932. This will show where it starts here. Permit number, application number - oh, I think I started them at 100, started May, 1935.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I have one here, May 10th, 1935? A. Yes, that is right, I started it at 100 to make it easy. It ran from May 10th, 1935, I think the last one was August 19th, 1935.

Q. All right, I want to get the form of the permit now. This is permit dated August 19th 1935 and headed "Discontinued permit No. 122:

"The Committee has passed the following 'Discontinued' line for Mercury Mills Ltd. Style No. 417, 12 thread, first quality $9.50 tax included, amount 139 dozen. Reason for discontinuing Brokensizes and colours, line discontinued a year ago. Price of Discontinued: $6.00 tax extra, f.o.b. mill.

Q. Well now, you suggest this was not in issue very long. I say it was done to support, 12% at any rate? A. Yes, but how long - you can get the first date.

Q. So have the start of it in 1955? A. No, not then.

Q. It is the same sort of thing? A. No, it is entirely different.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean to say that the 1955 agreement does not contain this? A. No, it is an entirely different thing, Lord. This will show where it starts here. Permit number, application number - oh, I think I started them at 1[illegible], [illegible].

BY Mr. [illegible]: Q. I have one here, May 1[illegible], 1955? A. Yes, that is right, I started it at 100 to make it easy. It ran from May 1[illegible], I think the last one was August 1[illegible], 1955.

Q. All right, I want to get the form of the permit now. This is permit dated August 1[illegible] 1955 and headed "Discontinuance permit No. M 5:

"The Committee has passed the following [illegible] Line [illegible] Style No. 417, In trend, first quality $9.50 tax included, amount 1[illegible] yards. Reason for discontinuing, measures and colours, line discontinued a year ago. [illegible]

Number on Boxes: 417/122.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam,

Secretary."

Now, you suggested to me that the only reason you asked for the price was for some record that you kept. Now, we get it here you issue a document to the mill that gives the price at which the permit is given, the number, the quantity, &c. A. And if you check back you will find it is exactly the price that the mill has put to me in each case.

Q. That may be but what I am getting at is: The mill had to come to your committee for a permit to sell this discontinued line and you issued a permit stating the price at which they might sell it? A. First of all you will find in every case the price that is mentioned on the permit is the same as the mill has put in there and I wanted to keep record of what I had ---

Q. Why did you put it in the permit--the price it was issued for? A. Why should not I put it in?

Q. I am asking you why you put it in? A. Because it completes the record.

Q. Who is the committee that passed the following discontinued line forMercury Mills Limited?

A. As I told you, I had a committee of three - I don't think there was ever a formal committee - I merely asked the trade whether they would allow me

member on behalf of Alliance.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Mullen,

Secretary."

Now, you suggested to me that the only reason you asked for the price was for some record that you keep. Now, we got it here you issue a document to the mill that gives the price at which the permit is given, the number, the quantity, &c. A. And if you check back you will find it is exactly the price that the mill has put to us in each case.

Q. That may be but what I am getting at is; The mill had to come to your committee for a permit to sell this discontinued line and you issued a permit setting the price at which they might sell it? A. First of all you will find in every case the price that is mentioned on the permit is the same as the mill has put in there and I wanted to see record of what I had ---

Q. Why did you put it in the permit--the price it was issued for? A. Why should not I put it in?

Q. I am asking you why you put it in? A. Because it completes the record.

Q. The in the committee that passed the following discontinued line resolution which reads:

Q. As I did say, I had a conversation of three - I hadn't taken down not even a second conversation - I

to use these people to obtain technical information and if I was in doubt regarding a discontinued line I would ring up and ask this committee. The committee were three men. I have given you the names already.

Q. What was done with this permit after it was issued? A. It was sent back to the mill.

Q. Why was it multigraphed? A. Sent out to the other mills as well.

Q. So when the Mercury Mills applied to you for a permit to seel a discontinued line you issued the permit to them, had it multigraphed and sent the information to all the other mills as to the price that they were at liberty to sell that discontinued line? A. I was quite entitled to do that under what the mill had permitted me to do in the way of disclosing their prices to each other?

Q. I am not asking whether you were entitledto - I am asking you what you did? A. That is what I did.

Q. You inserted in the permit the price that had been fixed by Mercury Mills and for which the permit was issued and then sent it out to other mills?

A. That is absolutely correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Perhaps better see Exhibit 564 which apparently gets that permit. The one I have here is September 21st, 1935. Makes it clear this permit only would be required when it was intended to sell discontinued line at lower price

to use these people to obtain technical information and if I was in doubt regarding a disconnected line I would ring up and ask this committee. The [illegible] were taken down. Figure where you [illegible] already.

Q. Was this done with this permit after it was issued? A. It was sent back to the mill.

Q. Why was it multigraphed? A. Sent out to the other mills.

10 Q. So when the Mercury Mills replied to you for a permit to send a disconnected line you issued the permit to them, had it multigraphed and sent the information to all the other mills so to the union that they were at liberty to sell their disconnected line? A. I was quite entitled to do that.

15 Q. Under what the mill had permitted me to do in the way of disclosing their prices to each other?

20 Q. I am not sure that whether you were entitled - I am asking you what you did? A. That is what I did.

Q. You inserted in the permit the price that had been fixed by Mercury Mills and for which the permit was issued and then sent it out to other mills?

25 A. That is absolutely correct.

[illegible] - Further letter [illegible] available 554 which apparently gives that permit. The one I have here is dated October 21st, 1938. Union [illegible]

30

than minimum first-quality price? A. What date was that?

Q. I see the one I have here is copy of September 21st, which you say was not acted upon? A. It was not acted upon.

Q. And that one makes it clear, in paragraph 10, that the permit was asked for, had to be obtained, in order to sell this line at a lower price than minimum first-quality price. Now, the permits granted were all granted under previous agreement of May 1st, 1935? A. The wording is the same apparently.

MR. McRuer: The wording of that paragraph Section 10, is the same, word for word.

THE COMMISSIONER: That makes it clear that the object of the permit was to sell at a lower price. That is why they had to have a permit. That is, if they were to sell a discontinued article at the first quality price they did not require any permit from you? A. No, that is correct.

Q. I thought you were trying to get around that? A. No, because the point is there was a lot of discontinued lines sold at higher than the prices mentioned in the memo.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting in that form of permit?

MR. McRUER: It is in the last exhibit, file of permits.

Q. Then if the Mercury Mills had sold the discontinued

than minimum first-quality price? A. That does not seem correct.

A. I see the one I have here in every of September 21st, unless you say that not seems correct. A. It does not seem correct.

A. And that one makes it clear, is it, paragraph 10, that the permit was issued for, but to be retained, in order to sell this line at a lower price than minimum first-quality price. Now, the permit actually was all granted under previous agreement of May 1st, 1939? A. The word is the same grammatically.

Mr. Bennett: The wording of that paragraph or section 10, is the same, word for word.

The Commissioner: That means it clear that the object of the permit was to sell at a lower price. That is why they had to have a permit. That is, if they were to sell a discontinued article at the first quality price they did not require any permit from me. A. Yes, that is correct.

A. I because you were trying to get around that? A. Yes because the point is there was a lot of discontinued lines sold at lower than the prices mentioned in the case.

The Commissioner: Are you putting in that from memory?

A. Memory. Yes, it is the last bulletin, file of prices.

A. That is the Dominion Stores had more than [illegible]

line at a price lower than that named in your permit - what course would be taken then? A. Well, we would not have any informations on that, presumably.

Q. Oh, supposing the Mercury Mills had sold at a price lower than the price named in the permit, what would you have done about it? A. I probably would not have known about it.

Q. If you did know about it? A. If I had known about it I would telephone Mercury Mills and say "Here, you gave me this price on this hosiery you were going to sell. You sold at a lower price? What do you mean by it?"

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You would have cancelled permit? A. I do not think it would have done any good if I did cancel it. It is an entirely voluntary thing. There is no force used or no method of making these people do this thing. This was a voluntary undertaking on their part.

M.R McRUER: Q. Yes, voluntary undertaking, as ~~if~~ you put it - there was not much force you could use? A. There was nothing I could do.

Q. Except moral suasion? A. Excepting moral suasion, yes, sir. I think that was a very good practice to have this discontinued line checked.

Q. Why? A. Because I think that all discontinued lines should be marked "Discontinued lines".

It is a good trade practice, not to allow the public to be buying discontinued lines at the price

line at a price lower than that named in your permit what course would be taken then? A. Well, we would not have any information on that, presumably.

Q. Oh, in making the recovery mills has sold at a price lower than the price named in the permit, what would you have done about it? A. I probably would not have known about it.

Q. If you did know about it? A. If I had known about it I would telephone Recovery Mills and say "Hey, you have no this price on this country you were going to sell. You sold at a lower price. What do you mean by it?"

By the Trial Judge: Q. You would have cancelled permit? A. I do not think it would have done any good if I did cancel it. It is an entirely voluntary thing. There is no force used or no method of making these people do this thing. This was a voluntary undertaking on their part.

Q.B. Mulvihill: Yes, voluntary undertaking, as you put it - there was not some force you could exert? A. There was nothing I could do.

Q. Except moral suasion? A. Moral suasion, yes, sir. I think that was a very [illegible]

Q. Why? A. Because I think that all [illegible]

Q. If it is very strong [illegible], you [illegible] [illegible]

of first-class hosiery.

Q. You do not need a permit to sell them at market price? A. There was possibility of check on this because if we find a man advertising full-fashioned hosiery of first-quality which we thought was discontinued line, we could check it on the number of the boxes, and that is why I put that on.

Q. I think I will leave discontinued lines with you for the moment and have a look through you ---- A. The reason for the number on the boxes was so that where representations were made in advertisements, &c. that those were first-class hosiery, we frequently checked and took the matter up with the people who were selling and that enabled me to check whether discontinued or not discontinued.

Q. Come to paragraph 12 of this Memo, as you call it:

> "Audit check: In order that you may be able to ascertain for yourself exactly how we are carrying out this understanding, we will permit you, or a firm of chartered accountants employed by you, to have access at any time to all records in connection with our full fashioned hosiery business, and that we will bear our share of any expense."

Now, what did you have that paragraph in for?

A. That was so I could satisfy myself that what they were telling me was correct.

Q. You do not need a permit to sell them at market place? A. There was possibility of check on this because if we find a man advertising full-fashioned hosiery of first-quality which we thought was discontinued line, we could check it on the number of the boxes, and that is why I put that on.

Q. I think I will leave discontinued lines with you for the moment and have a look through you ---

A. The reason for the number on the boxes was so that where complaints were made in advertisements, etc. that those were first-class hosiery, we frequently check and took the matter up with the people who were selling and that enabled me to check whether discontinued or not discontinued.

Q. Come to paragraph 12 of this memo, as you call it:

"Credit check: In order that you may be able to ascertain for yourself exactly how we are carrying out this undertaking, we will permit you, or a firm of chartered accountants employed by you, to have access at any time to all records in connection with our full fashioned hosiery department and that we will bear our share of any expense".

Q. What did you have that paragraph in for?

A. Because we I could usually check that that [illegible] [illegible]?

Q. That is, they were living up to the agreement? A. No, that is, they were living up to their undertaking with me. Their undertaking with me was that they would not change their prices without first advising me, and if I wanted to find out whether they were doing that or not I could go in and see the books. As a matter of fact I did not do so. I think once or twice I went down and asked to see invoices possibly but we never had an auditor, and I do not suppose there was more than two or three cases.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What was the object of requiring two weeks' notice to you? A. To prevent people telling me their prices were so-and-so.

Q. That is not the point. You say they agreed to keep these prices at these figures? A. Yes.

Q. To change them only after giving you two weeks' notice? A. That was correct.

Q. Why two weeks? A. That it was so I would have opportunity to notify. I would telephone the whole trade. In other words, it did happen, it frequently happened. They would tell me and I would tell the trade.

MR. McRUER: Q. Now, 12-A:

"Any irregularity in the fulfillment of agreements brought to our attention, we will notify the secretary of such infringements by letter. It is understood that copy of such complaint will be filed with the chairman of the group."

Now, if these agreements were terminated two or three times, if the thing blew up, no doubt there was some complaints that came to you? A. No doubt there would be a number of complaints come to me.

Q. And the undertaking was to notify you by letter - where are the letters? A. I don't know if there were any and, as a matter of fact, most of the complaints came to me by telephone.

Q. "It is understood that copy of such complaint will be filed with the chairman of the group"? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where will that file be? A. I don't know.

Q. Is there such a one? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was there one kept? Did you make copies of complaints? A. No.

Q. Were the complaints that came in to you in writing? A. Without doubt---

Q. Where are they - you will be able to tell us where they are? A. I have not got them.

Q. I did not ask you that; I asked you if you will just tell me where they are? A. I could not tell you where they are.

Q. Are you swearing you don't know where they are? A. I am swearing I don't know where they are.

Q. When did you last see them? A. The agreement withme or the memorandum with me became ineffective last year and I do not think I ever kept

Now, if these complaints were returned, who or where
then, if the thing blew up, no doubt there was some
complaints that came to you? A. No doubt there
would be a number of complaints come to me.

Q. And the understanding was to notify you by
letter - where are the letters? A. I don't
know if there were any and, as a matter of fact, most
of the complaints came to me by telephone.

Q. It is understood that copy of such complaint
will be filed with the chairman of the group?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where will that file be? A. I don't know
knowledge.

Q. Was there one kept? Did you make copies of
complaints? A. No.

Q. Were the complaints that came in to you
in writing? A. Without doubt---

Q. Where are they - you will be able to tell us
where they are? A. I have not got them.

Q. I did not ask you that; I asked you if you
will just tell me where they are? A. I could
not tell you where they are.

Q. Are the complaints you built some other kind
A. I am referring I don't know what they are.

Q. Then did you find out? A. The
complaints alone in the complaints did be I
understand that you had I to see that I was sent

that correspondence.

Q. Oh, did you throw out any of your other correspondence that you had in your office?

A. Oh, surely.

Q. Now, there is a tremendous lot of correspondence over there? A. There is too much correspondence over there.

Q. Did you select those for throwing out?

A. No, it would be just destroyed as we went through.

Q. Did you go through your files for the purpose of destroying this particular correspondence?

A. No, I think what happened was - there would not be a tremendous amount of it - I would deal with the situation and then just chuck it out. The situation dealt with it was of no further interest.

Q. No, but it says here:

"It is understood that copy of such complaint will be filed with the chairman of the group."?

A. That may have been done.

Q. Who is the chairman of the group in the summer of 1935? A. Could I look up my minutes?

Q. Yes? A. (Witness looks through minutes.) I think Mr. Howitson was chairman. I am not sure. I don't think there was a chairman at that time. I see that Mr. Howitson acted at a meeting at that time but I think he had resigned as chairman. I do not think we had a fixed chairman until Mr.

[illegible]

Q. Did you know and did you [illegible] correspondence that you had in your office?

A. No.

Q. Now, there is a tremendous lot of correspondence over there? A. There is too much correspondence over there.

Q. Did you select those for throwing out?

A. No, it would be just destroyed as we went through.

Q. Did you go through your files for the purpose of destroying this particular correspondence?

A. No, I think what happened was - there would not be a tremendous amount of it - I would deal with the situation and then just smash it out. We were trying to deal with it was of no further interest.

Q. No, but it says here:

"It is understood that copy of such complaints will be filed with the chairman of the group."

A. That may have been done.

Q. Who is the chairman of the group in the summer of 1955? A. Could I look up my [illegible]?

Q. Yes? A. (Witness looks through minutes.) I think Mr. Goodison was chairman. I am not sure. I [illegible] was a chairman at that time. [illegible] Goodison acted at a meeting at first [illegible]

was appointed at a later date. I see I was appointed chairman myself at meeting of May 6th, 1936. There was no fixed chairman on that date of the Sections. Mr. McRuer, did that go back into the 1934 one, that clause?

Q. Clause about complaints? A. Yes. Oh, yes, that goes back into 1934 I see. No, does it? Yes, I see that goes back - "It is understood that such complaint be filed". I think my practice was to speak to him about it, usually.

Q. Did not send those complaints to keep the minutes company, did you? Well, I want to ask you about a letter that appears in Exhibit No. 564 from the Richmond Hosiery Company to you dated June 17th, 1935:

"Your wire received re attending the Full Fashioned meeting this Wednesday at 10 o'clock in Montreal, but regret the writer is unable to attend.

We might mention Mr. Turner and Mr. Stewart Thompson were in to see the writer today re signing the agreement, and no doubt you will receive a letter from Mr. Turner in this same mail, mentioning the different facts the writer is objectingto. These particulars will be completed with Mr. Turner tomorrow, and no doubt he will refer to them at the meeting in Montreal. Hoping this will be satisfactory we are Yours truly, Richmond Hosiery Limited."

was appointed at a later date. I as I was

1886. There was no fixed ordinance on that date

of the motions. Mr. Barber, did that go back into

the 1884 one, that clause?

Yes, that goes back into 1884 I see. No, does it?

Yes, I see that been back ? "It is understood that

such complaint be filed". I think my practice was

to speak to him about it, usually.

Did not send those complaints to keep the

minutes company, eh you? Well, I want to ask you

about a letter that appears in Exhibit No. 44 from

the Richmond Hosiery Company to you dated June 17th,

1921:

"Your wire received re attending the Full

Fashioned meeting this Wednesday at 10 o'clock

in Montreal, but regret the writer is unable

to attend.

We might mention Mr. Turner and Mr. Stewart

Thompson were in to see the writer today re

signing the agreement, and no doubt you will

receive a letter from Mr. Turner in this same

mail, mentioning the different facts the

writer is objecting. These particulars will be

completed with Mr. Turner tomorrow, and no doubt

he will refer to them at the meeting in Montreal.

Hoping this will be satisfactory to all concerned, and

truly, Yours very sincerely,"

Now, who were Mr. Turner and Mr. Stewart Thompson?

A. That is Mr. Turner of the Hole-Proof Hosiery Company and Mr. Thompson of the Super Silk Company.

Q. Were they members of any committee?

A. No, they happened to be up in London.

Q. What would they go to see this man about signing an agreement for? A. I probably asked him to see them about the memo.

Q. And he did not sign up and you wanted to get him to sign up? A. Yes.

Q. Will you turn up the Minutes of the meeting - it would be about June 17th, 1935 - your wire had been addressed to this man about attending a meeting in Montreal on Wednesday? A. There is a meeting on June 19th.

Q. That would likely be the meeting then?

A. That was the one I think you looked at before.

Q. Well, it says: "These particulars will be completed with Mr. Turner tomorrow and no doubt he will refer to them at the meeting in Montreal." Let us see what the Minutesof the Meeting in Montreal were, "The following committee were appointed to investigate matters of inter st to the trade and report to the Section as a whole." I see Mr. Thompson is on that committee and that is all that we get there except the reading of the previous minute. Do you remember the circumstances connected with the Richmond Hosiery Company - why

now, who were Mr. Turner and Mr. Stewart Thompson?

A. That is Mr. Turner of the Hole-Proof Hosiery Company and Mr. Thompson of the Super Silk Company.

Q. Were they members of any committee?

A. No, they happened to be up in London.

Q. What would they go to see this man about signing an agreement for? A. I presume asked him to see them about the memo.

Q. And he did not sign up and you wanted to get him to sign up? A. Yes.

Q. Will you turn up the minutes of the meeting - it would be about June 17th, 1925 - Your wire had been addressed to this man about attending a meeting in Montreal on Wednesday? A. There is a meeting on June 18th.

Q. That would likely be the meeting then?

A. That was the one I think you looked at before.

Q. Well, it says: "These particulars will be completed with Mr. Turner tomorrow and we doubt we will refer to them at the meeting in Montreal." Let us see what the minutes of the Meeting in Montreal were, "The following committees were appointed to investigate matters of interest to the trade and report to the section as a whole." I see Mr. [illegible] is on that committee and that is all that we get there except the reading of the previous minutes. [illegible]

you were sending them a wire and why these two men were going out to see them, &c.? A. Yes, I always tried to get---

Q. No, that is not the question I asked? A. I always tried to get every mill----

Q. No, I want you to answer my question and not go off. I asked you if you remembered the circumstances connected with the Richmond Hosiery Company and I don't want what you always did. A. No, that is not the question I asked you. You said --- (To the Reporter): Would you read the question?

-- The Reporter reads:

"Q. Do you remember the circumstances connected with the Rich mond Hosiery Company, why you were sending them a wire and why these two men were going were going out to see them, &c."

THE WITNESS: I was answering the latter part of your question first, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Well, answer the first part to begin with. A. The Richmond Hosiery Company bought a plant that had, if I remember correctly, had no machinery in it but 45 gauge, for making full-fashioned hosiery of 45 gauge, and they were very anxious to agree to the fair trade practices that we had laid out in this memo.

Q. Including the prices? A. But they could not undertake with me that they would not sell

Q. No, that is not the question I asked.

A. I always tried to get over well----

Q. No, I want you to answer my question and not go off. I asked you if you remembered the circumstances connected with the Richmond Country Company and I don't want what you always did.

A. No, that is not the question I asked you. You said --- (To the Reporter): Would you read the question?

-- The Reporter reads:

"Q. Do you remember the circumstances connected with the Rich Mond Hosiery Company, why you have sending them a wire and why these two men from going were going out to see them, sir."

MR. [illegible]: I was answering the latter part of that question first, Mr. Reporter.

A. Well, answer the first part to begin with.

A. The Richmond Hosiery Company bought a plant that had, if I remember correctly, had no machinery in it but 45 people, for making full-fashioned hosiery at Jersey, and they were [illegible] to begin in [illegible] Richmond [illegible] in the [illegible].

Q. Involving the payment -- But what

below those prices and the final arrangement made with the Richmond Company was that they would adhere to the fair trade practices in that but not to the prices. That was the final arrangement which made with Richmond.

Q. Did they not sign an agreement?

A. Have you got list of the people who signed?

Q. Yes? A. They are not members of the Association, by the way, I think I told you that one man was not.

Q. No, apparently they did not sign the agreement? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, this will be a good place to adjourn.

--

-- The Commissioner adjourned at 5 P.M. to resume tomorrow morning, September 30th, 1936, at 10.30 o'clock.

---

under these prices and the final arrangement was with the Diamond Company was that they would adhere to the fair trade provision in that but not to the prices. That was the final arrangement which was all discussed.

Q. Did they not sign an agreement?

A. Have you got list of the people who signed?

Q. Yes? A. They are not members of the association, by the way, I think I said you that [illegible].

Q. Apparently they did not sign the agreement? A. No.

The Commissioner: Mr. Cowan, this will be a good place to adjourn.

The Commissioner adjourned at 5 P.M. to resume tomorrow morning, September Sixth, 1934, at ten o'clock.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

F I F T Y - E I G H T H D A Y

(September 30th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel
J.P. Lanctot, K.C. and R.L. Kellock, K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industries.
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

-- oOo --

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

A.S. Quisley, Secretary,

A P P E A R A N C E S:

J.C. Mosser, K.C. and H. Bennett, K.C.	Commission Counsel
J.P. Lamont, K.C. and [illegible], K.C.	For Special Committee on Primary Textile Industry.
[illegible], K.C. and Jaime Cockfield, K.C. and C.T. Bellantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
B.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

Toronto, Ontario
September 30, 1936

-- The Commission resumed at 10.30 o'clock A.M.

DOUGLAS HALLAM, (Examination by Mr. McRuer, resumed):

Q. Mr. Hallam, I want to just go into details a little more with you in reference to the method in which you operated in enforcing the terms of this agreement, if I may call it such, that was signed by those engaged in the hosiery trade, or the members of the hosiery branch of the sub-association; and I want to draw your attention to someletters that are contained in Exhibit No. 571, which deals with discontinued lines. First is a letter from the Butterfly Hosiery Company to you dated May 16th, 1935, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hallam:

We desire to seel as discontinued, the overmakes in last season's colours in different styles, as per stock lists attached."

and then there is a list of the articles giving the style and the number, and the regular price, and so on, and following that list of articles the Company go on to say:

" If we are successful in selling these lots of goods at proposed prices, the stockings will all be marked 'discontinued,' as arranged.

[illegible], ONTARIO
[illegible], 1948

--- The examination resumed at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

[illegible] (Examination by

Mr. Robert, resumed):

Q. Mr. Mullen, I want to just go into details a little more with you in reference to the method in which you operated in enforcing the terms of this agreement, if I may call it such, that was signed by those engaged in the bookery trade, or the members of the society branch of the sub-association; and I want to draw your attention to somletters that are contained in exhibit no. 271, which deals with discontinued lines. First is a letter from the butterfly book company to you dated May 18th, 1935, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Mullen:

We desire to seal as discontinued, the overmasses in last season's colors in different styles, as per stock lists attached."

and then there is a list of the articles giving the style and the number, and the regular price, and so on, and following that list of articles the company go on and say:

" If we are successful in selling these lots of goods at proposed prices, the stockings will all be marked 'discon. sizes,' as arranged.

"You will note from the stock lists attached all the shades on these lists are last season's shades, and as we have no further demand for these colors, we want to clear these overmakes now on hand. Kindly take this matter up with the Committee and issue permit as soon as possible. When the permits are issued, will you kindly telephone Mr. Sims of our Toronto office, advising him that the permits are issued and giving him the numbers for each stock list. By doing this, it will save some time, as we are sending Mr. Sims copies of these stock lists, but we are instructing him not to offer these until the permits are received from you."

Now apparently, Mr. Hallam, this company could not make a move in the matter until they had telephoned to youand had got the number of the permit under which they might sell the discontinued lines? A. That is what they told me they would do, and they are just carrying out their undertaking with me.

Q. Yes. Well, apparently they were very meticulous about it, in getting you to phone them the number of the permit and so on. Do you remember doing that? A. Could I see the letter, Mr. McRuer? I very likely carried out what they asked me to do.

Q. Are these figures on the left hand side your figures, the pencil notations? A. The pencil

"You will note from the stock lists attached all the shades on these lists are just somson's shades, and as we have no further demand for these colors, we want to clear these overstocks now on hand. Kindly take this matter up with the Committee and issue permit as soon as possible. When the permits are issued, will you kindly telephone Mr. Sims of our Toronto office, giving him that the permits are issued and giving him the numbers for each stock list. By doing this, it will save some time, as we are sending Mr. Sims copies of these stock lists, but we are instructing him not to offer these until the permits are received from you."

Now apparently, Mr. Mullen, this company makes a move in the matter until they had telegraphed to Ottawa had got the number of the permit under which they might sell the dye mentioned there? A. That is what they told me they would do, and they are just carrying out their understanding with me.

Q. Yes. Well, apparently they were very anxious about it, in getting you to phone them the number of the permit and so on. Do you remember doing that? A. Could I see the letter, Mr. Chairman? [Hang Lingly examined the letter] Yes, I do.

Q. Now these figures on the left-hand side are figures, the pencil [illegible] A. The pencil

notations, yes, 29.10, 79.2, that is what you want?

Q. Those pencil notations, - I do not want them all enumerated, but you had written down the number of dozens the permit was to be for? A. That is correct.

Q. And what is this writing up in this corner here- Lawson, Cale and Eastburne, what does that mean? A. I rang up Mr. Lawson to ask him whether the technical reason for discontinuing these lines was a sound reason or not.

Q. You rang up Mr. Lawson? A. I presume that is what it means; he may not have been sure that is what the intention was. I may have rang up Mr. Cale or Mr. Eastburne who are both in the same building.

Q. Where are they located? A. Hamilton.

Q. And what is this (indicating)? A. Minus stroke 104?

Q. Is that the number of the permit? A. I imagine that is the number of the permit, Mr. McRuer; I don't actually know.

Q. I see? A. Very likely that is the number of the permit. I am not quite certain of that.

Q. Well now, this gentleman comes to you and asks you, or writes to you and asks you to kindly take the matter up with the Committee? A. That is correct.

Q. So it must have been a definite committee? A. I think I told you, Mr. McRuer, how that Committee

notations, yes, 30.10, 72.2, that is what you want?

A. Those pencil notations, - I do not want them all numerated, but you had written down the number of dozens the permit was to be for? A. That is correct.

Q. And what is this writing up in this corner here Lawson, Oels and Bastburne, what does that mean?

A. I rang up Mr. Lawson to ask him whether the technic reason for discontinuing these lines was a sound reas or not.

Q. You rang up Mr. Lawson? A. I presume that is what it means; he may not have been sure that is what the intention was. I may have rang up Mr. Oels or Mr. Bastburne who are both in the same building

Q. Where are they located? A. Hamilton.

Q. And what is this (indicating)? A. Minus three.

Q. Is that the number of the permit? A. I imagine that is the number of the permit, Mr. Mahony; I don't actually know.

Q. I see? A. Very likely that is the number of the permit. I am not quite certain of that.

Q. Well now, this gentleman comes to you and tells you, or writes to you and asks you to kindly see the matter up with the Committee? A. That is correct.

Q. In it most here Jump a reliable [illegible]

A. Yeah, I tell you, Mr. Mahony, the last [illegible]

came about. I did not want to take the responsibility of passing on technical matters without somebody behind me and, as a matter of fact, I nominated the committee myself. I merely said --

Q. I suppose the technical matter you did not want to take the responsibility of deciding upon was whether a price at which they continued to sell discontinued lines would be one agreeable to the trade or not? A. The statement you aremaking is absolutely inaccurate, Mr. McNuer, because the price was never mentioned.

Q. The price would never be mentioned? A. Not to the committee.

Q. Not to the committee? A. No.

Q. Why not? A. Well, the only thing that would be discussed would be whether these were discontinued lines or not.

Q. Well, in every one of these instances - and there are six - he said- sets out the price that he proposes to sell the lot at? A. That is co rect.

Q. And you say that would not be discussed with the Committee? A. That is correct.

Q. Well then, what was the object of getting a permit ? A. The object of getting a permit was that I would know what discontinued lines had been sold.

Q. Well, what is the object of putting in the permit the price they would be permitted to sell at?

came about. I did not want to take the responsibility of passing on technical matters without everybody behind me and, as a matter of fact, I nominated the committee myself. I merely said --

Q. I suppose the technical matter you did not want to take the responsibility of deciding upon was whether a price at which they continued to sell discontinued lines would be one agreeable to the trade or not? A. The statement you are making is absolutely inaccurate, Mr. Monner, because the price was never mentioned.

Q. The price would never be mentioned?

A. Not to the committee.

Q. Not to the committee? - No.

Q. Why not? A. Well, the only thing that would be discussed would be whether there were discontinued lines or not.

Q. Well, in every one of these instances - and there are six - we seek- note out the price that he proposes to sell the lot at? A. That is so true.

Q. And you say that would not be discussed with the Committee? A. That is correct.

Q. Well then, what was the object of getting a permit? A. The object of getting a permit was that I would know what discontinued lines had been sold.

Q. Well, what is the point of getting a permit the price they would be permitted to sell at?

A. So that I would know what the price was.

Q. What for? A. To keep a record.

Q. Where did you keep the record of the price?

A. In the files.

Q. Copies of the permit, that is all. A. Quite.

Q. Was there anything that the companies were interested in at all except the price that they were to be sold at, except that the price would not be too low? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other thing that they were concerned with in those discontinued lines except the price they were to be sold at? A. Yes, that they were correctly discontinued lines.

Q. What difference did that make if they were not correctly discontinued lines, what had that to do with it? A. The point was this, that back in 1932, I think, or 1933, we had an undertaking that the mill would report to me all discontinued lines sold. I found that that report was not complete and that discontinuted lines were sold, that I did not get on my report all discontinued lines. This was really a method of ensuring that I had full particulars of discontinued lines; this was a method of ensuring ---

Q. What difference does that make, why couldn't people sell their own discontinued lines at any price they liked without ensuring with you? A. Why shouldn't they?

A. So that I would know what the price was.

Q. What for? A. To keep a record.

Q. Where did you keep the record of the prices?

A. In the files.

Q. Copies of the permit, that is all. A. Quite

Q. Was there anything that the companies were interested in at all except the price that they were to be sold at, except that the price would not be too low? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other thing that they were concerned with in those discontinued lines except the price they were to be sold at? A. Yes, that they were correctly discontinued lines.

Q. What difference did that make if they were not correctly discontinued lines, what had that to do with it? A. The point was this, that back in 1932, I think, or 1933, we had an undertaking that the mill would report to us all discontinued lines sold. I found that that report was not complete and that discontinued lines were sold, that

[illegible]

This was really a method of ensuring that I had full particulars of discontinued lines; this was a method of ensuring ---

Q. What difference does that make, why couldn't people sell their own discontinued lines at any price they liked without coming with you? A. Why shouldn't they?

Q. I am asking you why they did?

A. I have told you.

Q. Well, it is not clear to me at all what you want to say the reason is? A. A mill would tell me that they were prepared to sell goods at a certain price.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. We get back to the price? A. There is no doubt about it, - to sell at a certain price, and the buyers, in some cases, would state that these mills had sold very much lower than that. I would be told about those people, or I would see it in the papers, and the statement would be that those were not discontinued lines. I had to have a record of discontinued lines in order to know what was happening.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, let us deal with another letter. I have spent too long on this one already. Let us come to a letter from the Belding-Corticelli Company to the Silk Association, Mr. Hallam, dated the 17th of May, 1935, which reads as follows:

"Your letter of May 16th received and note that the Committee will not issue permit for H1007 Lace Top, 4-thread, 42 gauge with purple stripe.

"As explained to you in a previous letter, we have withdrawn this stripe from our stocking at the request of the Canadian Silk Products, and our present number is manufactured with a blue stripe.

Q. I am asking you why they did?

A. I have told you.

Q. Well, it is not clear to me at all what you want to say the reason is? A. A mill would tell me that they were prepared to sell goods at a certain price.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. We get back to the price.

A. There is no doubt about it, - to sell at a certain price, and the buyers, in that manner, would make these mills had sold very much lower than them.

I would be told about those people, or I would see it in the papers, and the statement would be that they were not discontinued lines. I had to have a record of discontinued lines in order to know what was happening.

BY MR. McPHAIL: Q. Well, let us deal with another letter. I have spent too long on this one already. Let us come to a letter from the Holding-Corporation dated the 17th of May, 1938, which reads as follows:

"Your letter of May 16th received and note that the Committee will not issue permit for [illegible] lines [illegible]

"As explained to you in a previous letter, [illegible]

A. That is a question of patent.

Q. Just a moment, please. This paragraph reads:

"As explained to you in a previous letter, we have withdrawn this stripe from our stocking at the request of the Canadian Silk Products, and our present number is manufactured with a blue stripe."

A. Well, that is a question of patent.

Q. All right. It continues:

"It would be very difficult, and in fact, our customers would not accept mixed shipment, that is, hose with purple stripe and blue stripe.

In view of the Committee taking the rather drastic view, we would ask you to have them reconsider our request in this connection."

He was sort of applying for a new trial here?

A. That is correct.

Q. And evidently Canadian Silk Products hadmade some request for them to take out the purple stripe and put in a blue one, and he wanted to sell the ones with the purple stripe as a discontinued line and the Committee would not let him? A. The Committee suggested to him that it was not sufficient reason and he ought to clear the lines.

Q. Yes, but I would like to know what you mean by sufficient reason; why could not a man decide on a discontinued line himself ? A. Because the man himself agreed with me what a discontinued line was.

Q. That is, you wanted to hold him to the agreement? A. I wanted him to hold to the agreement with me.

Q. But it was the Committee that was holding him to the agreement? A. Well, I would not say that, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Well, this is a business man? A. Yes.

Q. Then I note up in the corner here "O.K'd by Cole, Strothers - " A. No, Stothers.

Q. "O.K'd by Cole, Stothers, Lawson, May 18th." Is that in your handwriting? A. That is not in my handwriting. It was as a result of his letter to me.

Q. And would that be the Committee that O.K'd it? A. It was merely a technical question as to whether it was a properly discontinued line or not.

Q. Mr. Cale is one of the Committee ?
A. No, one is Mr. Cole and the other is Mr. Cale.

Q. All right. At any rate, they were the committee who were giving you the orders? A. If I remember rightly, they did not consider the effect of changing the stripe was sufficient grounds for calling it a discontinued line. That is the whole thing, and I communicated that fact to Belding-Corticelli, and they then wrote me that letter of the 17th of May.

Q. It is marked here as being O.K'd by them,

Q. That is, you wanted to hold him to the agreement? A. I wanted him to hold to the agreement, yes.

Q. Was it ever the question that you mailing him to the agreement? A. Well, I would not say that, Mr. Hoover.

Q. Well, this is a business map? A. Yes.

Q. Then I move up in the corner here "C.L'd by Cole, Stockers -" A. Yes, Stockers.

Q. "C.Y'd by Cole, Stockers, Hoover, Wy Lith." Is that in your handwriting? A. That is not in my handwriting. It was on a receipt on his letter.

Q. And really that is the question that C.P'd is? A. It was merely a voluntary payment as to whether it was a property discharged line or not.

Q. Mr. Cole is one of the counsel? A. Yes, one is Mr. Cole and the other is Mr. Cole.

Q. All right. At any rate, they were the attorneys representing the Commonwealth. A. If I remember rightly, they did not consider the question of changing the strips was sufficient ground for selling it a discontinued line. That is the whole thing and I discontinued that part of Schuylkill Continental, and they then wrote me that letter of the 12th of May.

Q. Is Mr. Hoover said to have C.P'd by them,

May 18th? A. That is correct.

Q. So that you absolutely regarded it as being so? A. Well, it did not work out that way in practice.

Q. Why did you mark it there O.K'd by those members of the Committee if you werethe man that had as much authority as you would have us believe?

A. This was a question I took up with the Committee. It was a technical question and they O'K'd it on the technical ground.

Q. Well, they O.K'd it; at any rate we have a memorandum made there at the time? A. That is a memorandum I made at the time, no doubt about it.

Q. Then we come to a letter dated May 29th, 1935, from the Meldrest Hosiery Limited. That is written by Mr. Strothers? A. Mr. Stothers.

Q. Is he the Mr. Stothers that was referred to in your memorandum of May 17th? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. The same man? A. Yes.

Q. Well, he writes to the Silk Association of Canada as follows:

"We have today sold to the Master Hosiery Company, #2888 Dundas St. West, Toronto, fifteen dozen of our old #G-646. This was 6-thread, 45 gauge construction, regular price of which was $7.75. We sold at $5.30, the last fifteen dozen odds and ends, broken sizes

Q. So that you absolutely regarded it as being
sor? A. Well, it did not work out that way
in practice.

Q. Why did you mark it there O.K'd by those men
of the Committee if you wrote the man that had as
much authority as you would have to believe?
A. This was a question I took up with the Committee.
It was a technical question and they O'K'd it on the
technical grounds.

Q. Well, they O.K'd it; at any rate we have a
memorandum made there at the time? A. That is
a memorandum I made at the time, no doubt about it.

Q. Then we come to a letter dated May 29th,
1929, from the Goldcrest Hosiery Limited. That is
written by Mr. Ottotherr? A. Mr. Ottothers.

Q. Is he the Mr. Ottothers that was referred
to in your memorandum of May 17th? A. Yes, that
is correct.

Q. The same man? A. Yes.

Q. Well, he writes to the Silk Association of
Canada as follows:

"We have today sold to the Master
Hosiery Company, Limited Montreal, Quebec, Canada,
fifteen dozen of our old 40-640. This was 6-
thread, 42 gauge construction, regular price
of which was $7.75. We sold at $5.50, the
[illegible] fifteen dozen odds and ends, broken sizes

and colors.

We are not making a number to replace this."

And a pencil notation at the bottom reading as follows:

"By phone: Tax included, f.o.b. mill, both prices."

Is that your writing? A. No, that is not mine.

Q. Whose is it? A. I don't know.

Q. Evidently someone was kept on the phone to determine whether the price he was selling it at was f.o.b. mill, tax included? A. That is correct; that would be correct.

Q. Well, if the price was of no importance to you why were they telephoning to find out or to ascertain whether the price was f.o.b. mill, tax included, or not? A. I think you will find the permit is issued giving the f.o.b. price.

Q. No. 108 would be the permit number? A. Yes.

Q. We will just check that up with that file of permits. Oh, yes, we have it here, (indicating)? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, we come to a letter dated May 29th, 1935 from the Julius Kayser Company, of Sherbrooke? A. Yes.

Q. Addressed to the Silk Association of Canada, attention Mr. Douglas Hallam, reading as follows:

"We wish to report that there was a small lot of Odds and Ends of 194X, totalling 40-5/12 doz. offered to Messrs Saba Bros. Vancouver,

and colors.

We are not making a number to replace

this.

And a pencil notation at the bottom reading as follo

"By phone: Tax included, f.o.b. mill, both pri

Is that your writing? A. No, that is not mine

Q. Whose is it? A. I don't know.

Q. Evidently someone was kept on the phone to

determine whether the price he was selling it at was

f.o.b. mill, tax included? A. That is correct;

that would be correct.

Q. Well, if the price was of no importance to you

why were they telephoning to find out or to ascertain

whether the price was f.o.b. mill, tax included, or no

A. I think you will find the permit is issued giving

the f.o.b. price.

Q. No. Does would be the permit number? A. Yes.

Q. We will just check that up with that file

of permits. Oh, yes, we have it here. (indicating)?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, we come to a letter dated May 20th, 1925

from the Julius Keyser Company, of Aberdeen?

A. Yes.

Q. Addressed to the Silk Association of Canada,

attention Mr. Douglas Hallam, reading as follows:

"We wish to report that there was a small

lot of [illegible] of [illegible], totalling [illegible]

yds. stored in Keyser [illegible] Store, Vancouver,

prior to the new minimum price on clearing crepes. This lot was offered at $5.50 Tax Extra and accepted by them. The goods were the old construction with a Tram Welt which goods were returned from some of our customers as well as part of a Return from Australia.

We also wish to report various lots that were offered prior to the new Agreement and shipped as follows:

The Goodman Co., New Glasgow, N.S. 45 Doz. 66X, comprising discontinued colors as well as odd parts of various shades.

To Messrs. David Spencer, Vancouver, the following lot was offered and, so far, not shipped:

545.....	7-8/12	Doz.
150X	5-9/12	"
110X	8-5/12	"
212X	2	"
112X	4-11/12	"
312X	7-9/12	" "

Q. These seem very small orders, Mr. Hallam?

A. Very small, yes.

Q. So that even the smallest thing had apparently to come to you. Then it continues:

"The above goods were a 'Clear-out' of Odds and Ends of various dye lots and different shades as well as discontinued shades.

We understand that all lots that we have to clear that we will submit a list to you, so before submitting our Sales Office a list of the goods

prior to the new minimum price on clearing scaps.

This lot was offered at $8.50 tax extra and accepted by them. The goods were the old construction with a Tram Belt which goods were returned from some of our customers as well as part of a return from Australia.

We also wish to report various lots that were offered prior to the new agreement and shipped at Pennies:

The Goodson Co., New Glasgow, N.S. on Jan. 7th, [illegible] which as well as odd parts of various shades.

To Messrs. David Lamont, Vancouver, the following lot was offered one, so far, not [illegible]

[illegible]	..... [illegible]	[illegible]
1BOX	..... 3-8\12	"
1LOX	..... 3-8\12	"
2BOX	 3	"
1LOX	..... 2-11\12	"
3LBX	..... 7-3\12	"

[illegible] Lamont [illegible], Mr. Bailey

[illegible] Very [illegible], etc.

So thus even the soulless thing had sympathy to come to you. Then is nothing:

The above goods were a 'Clear-out' of [illegible] of varied dye lots, [illegible] as well as discontinued shades.

We understand that all lots that we have to clear that we will submit a list to you, so before [illegible] Sales Office a list of the goods

that we have to clear we give you lists totalling 501 doz. in 26 styles. This lot is really only odds and ends and small balances of discontinued numbers.

Would you, therefore, please give us the Permit on this line so that we may submit it to our Montreal Office for Sale as we would like this accumulation of odds and ends cleared out before our annual inventory on June 30th."

That letter was dated May 29th? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are prices set out there?

A. MR. McRUER: The prices of these lots are not mentioned, my lord, except the first one. The lot to Saba Bros., Vancouver, is $5.50, tax extra, accepted by them. The goods were the old construction.

Q. Now, just before I look up the permit, I want to ask you about one or two phrases in this letter:

"We wish to report that there was a small lot of Odds andEnds of 134X, totalling 40-5/12 Doz. offered to Messrs Saba Bros., Vancouver, prior to the new minimum price on clearing crepes."

What does that refer to? "Prior to the new minimum price on clearing crepes"? A. That was, if I remember correctly, the price they told me they would sell the goods at.

Q. That who should tell you? A. The Kayser people.

Q. And others? A. And others.

[illegible] we have to clear we give you lines towards [illegible] dos. in 3 styles. This lot is really only odds and ends and small balances of discontinued lines.

Would you, therefore, please give us the permit on this line so that we may submit it to our Montreal office for sale as we would like this accumulation of odds and ends cleared out before our annual stocktaking on June 30th.

That letter was signed May Ruby.

Q. Yes.

MR. MORRISON: The prices of these lots are not [illegible], as I said, equal the list cost. [illegible] by them. The goods were the old constructed.

Q. Now, just before I look up the permit, I want to ask you about one or two phrases in this letter. "We wish to report that there was a small lot of [illegible] offered to Canada Shoe, Valleyfield Shoe, [illegible] the new minimum price on clearing coupons."

What does that refer to? "Prior to the new minimum price on clearing coupons" A. That was, if I remember correctly, the price they told us they would sell the goods at.

Q. But who should tell you? A. The manufacturer [illegible].

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible].

Q. And that price refers to the price that those who signed the agreement agreed to sell as a minimum at? A. No, the price mentioned that they told me they would sell at, yes, correct.

Q. Well, you can put it that way if you like? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes, and this price had been quoted to Saba Bros., Vancouver, prior to this new price coming into effect? A. Yes.

Q. And then we have the permit number 109 to the Julius Kayser Company? A. What date is that?

Q. June 3rd, 1935, setting out a lot of different styles, giving the number of dozens, and so on? A. Yes.

Q. The price for all these is mentioned in the permit? A. Is mentioned in the permit, yes.

Q. So that you must have got the price somewhere? I see they mention $5.30? A. Well, if I remember rightly that particular lot was sold for $5.30, before the permit, and after the permit at $5.00, - a reduction.

(Page 8055 follows)

Q. And that price refers to the price that those who signed the agreement agreed to sell as a minimum, eh? A. No, the price mentioned that they told me they would sell at, yes, so much.

Q. Well, you can put it that way if you like? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes, and this price had been quoted to John Gross., Vancouver, prior to this new price coming into effect? A. Yes.

Q. And then we have the permit number 199 to the Willis Keyser Company? A. Next date is March 3rd, 1955, setting out a lot of different styles, giving the number of dozens, and so on?

A. Yes.

Q. The price for all these is mentioned in the permit? A. Is mentioned in the permit, yes.

Q. So that you must have got the price somewhere? I see they mention $5.30? A. Well, if I remember rightly that particular lot was sold for $5.30, before the permit, and after the permit at $5.00, - a reduction.

(Page 8085 follows)

Q. We come to a letter of June 12, 1935 directed to the Silk Association, attention Douglas Hallam --

"Gentlemen:

We submit herewith a list of Odds and ends from our regular Hosiery Styles."

THE COMMISSIONER: Who is that from?

MR. McRUER: This is from Julius Kayser.

"We might add that these small quantities are accumulations in our boxing department which we are having them clean out before inventory which takes place on June 30th.

Will you please give us authorization and a Permit Number to clear these goods?

We expect to have a further small quantity and will submit you a further list shortly."

And written on it by someone's hand in lead pencil "O.K., Stuthers, Lawson", in the corner?

A. Correct.

Q. And "111" is put on; that is apparently the number of the permit? A. You will notice on each of these there is a statement made as to why discontinued, the technical reason. The line is not obsolete but it is being replaced by the new line and we are enclosing a sample of the new line.

Q. And the price proposed to sell at is on each one too? A. The price proposed to sell at is on each one too.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Mr. Hallam, if they kept on selling these goods at the minimum first quality price they would not require your permit at

4. We come to a letter of June 16, 1970 addressed to the Silk Association, attention Douglas Miller --

"Gentlemen:

We submit herewith a list of goods and prices from our regular Hosiery Styles."

MR. GARTHWAITE: Who is that from?

MR. MORRIS: This is from Julius Kayser.

"We might add that these small quantities are

We are having them gone out before inventory which takes place on June 30th.

Will you please give us authorization on Permit Number to clear these goods?

We expect to have a further small quantity and will submit you a further list shortly.

And written on it by someone else in ink personally, Jewelcraft, Canada", in the corner?

A. Correct.

Q. And "III" is put [illegible]

number of the permit? A. You will notice on each of these there is a [illegible] same as to [illegible] reason. The technical reason. The line is obsolete but it is being replaced by the new line and we are evaluating a sample of the new line.

Q. And the price proposed to sell at is one loot? A. The price proposed to sell at is each one too.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Mr. Miller, if [illegible] kept on selling those goods at the minimum time quality price they would not require your permit

all? A. No, sir.

Q. It is only when they want to sell them at less than that price that they require your permit? A. That is correct, sir.

Q. That is in accordance with this general agreement? A. That is in accordance with that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Then, another letter dated July 11, 1935, Julius Kayser writing again for a permit on a particular line.

"We would thank you to give us a Permit so that we may clean house of these odds and ends."

Then, another letter from Belding-Corticelli dated July 11, 1935 --

"Attached please find stock list of a foot construction in our crepe hose which is being discontinued and has been replaced by an improved line - We would ask you to have this quantity passed by the Special Committee"--

A. That is the committee I appointed.

Q."And forward us license number at the earliest moment. This line will be offered at $6.00 per dozen plus tax, F.O.B. Mill, or $6.36 per dozen, tax included, F.O.B. Mill",

and a note down in the corner, "referred back for further information?" A. The word "received" shows we received the further information as to what the technical situation was.

Q. So evidently the information contained in that letter was not sufficient? A. No, I don't

will? A. No, sir.

Q. It is only when they want to sell them at less than yield that they require your permit?

A. That is correct, sir.

Q. That is in accordance with this general agreement? A. That is in accordance with that.

Q. Mr. Hoffman: Then, gentlemen, letter dated July 11, 1930, Julius Dupont writing again for a permit on a particular line.

"We would thank you to give us a permit so that we may clean homes of these odds and ends."

Then, another letter from Building-Official dated July 11, 1930 --

"attached please find stock list of a foot construction in our crepe hose which is being discontinued and has been replaced by an improved line - do myself and you to have this quantity passed by the Special Committee"--

Q. What is the committee I appointed?

A."And forward us license number at the earliest moment. This line will be offered at $6.00 per dozen plus Ford duty, or $6.75 per dozen, tax included, F.o.b. Mill".

Q. And a note down in the corner, "referred back for further information?" A. The word "received" means we received the further information as to what the contents mean.

Q. So evidently the information contained in that letter was not sufficient? A. No. I don't

think he gave me sufficient information as to the change in the foot there.

Q. Then, there is a pencil memorandum in this file that appears to refer, I think, to that line of Julius Kayser. It is clipped to Julius Kayser correspondence and if you will recollect a permit was issued for the whole line pretty much at $5.00, and we have/44X which was one of the lines we had in that? A. I think that is a summary of this.

Q. It may be a summary of their application? A. So that we can put it on the permit.

Q. Is that in your handwriting? A. I am not sure of that. It looks like mine. No, I think that is better figures than I make. I think that is better figures than I make.

Q. Now, this permit 111 -- A. Yes, it shows a copy of that.

Q. That seems to be a summary, a pencil memorandum made out for the purpose of issuing a permit? A. That is correct. I don't know whether that is my handwriting or not, sir.

Q. Now, did you keep any records of the work of this committee or anything in the nature of a permanent report? A. Of which committee, sir?

Q. The committee on discontinued lines? A. No, it was very -- I don't think the committee as a committee ever met. That is to say, I don't think it ever met as a committee. I used to ring them up and ask them the questions over the telephone.

Q. They o.k.'d things, anyway? A. Yes.

think he gave me sufficient information as to the change in the last three.

Q. Then, there is a pencil memorandum in this file that appears to refer, I think, to that line of Julius Kayser. It is claimed to Julius Kayser correspondence and if you will recollect a permit was issued for the whole line pretty much at $5.00, and

Q. [illegible] price for one of the lines as SHA to DRAFT

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A. So that we can put it on the permit.

Q. Is that in your handwriting? A. I am not sure of that. It looks like mine. No, I think that is better figures than I make. I think that is better figures than I make.

Q. Now, this permit 111 -- A. Yes, it shows a copy of that.

Q. That seems to be a summary, a pencil memorandum made out [illegible] of [illegible] a permit?

A. That is correct. I don't know whether that is a handwriting or not, sir.

Q. Now, did you keep any records of the work of this committee or anything in the nature of a permanent report? A. Of which committee, sir?

Q. The committee on discontinued lines?

A. No, it was very -- I don't think the committee ever a committee ever met. That is to say, I don't think it ever met as a committee. I used to ring them up and ask them the questions over the telephone.

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible]

I would say "is it a proper thing to discontinue the line under such circumstances; is that a proper discontinued line", and they would say yes or no as the case may be.

Q. In these letters they refer to letters from you; there is one letter there referring to a letter from you in which a refusal had been given to issuing a permit? A. Is that a letter or a telephone conversation?

Q. No, it was a letter; where would the letter be from you? A. It ought to be in the file if it is in existence.

Q. This letter from the Belding-Corticelli, May 17, 1935 says "your letter of May 16th received"? A. I probably wrote them.

Q. "And note that the committee will not issue a permit"; there is no copy of your letter on this file at all? A. No.

Q. Where will that be? A. I could not tell you.

Q. You must have some idea of where you would go to look for it? A. I certainly searched for it, made every effort to find it. As far as I know that is all the correspondence we have on that.

Q. Well, there is no doubt about it we can sum the whole matter up in respect to these hosiery agreements in this way, that you were trying to get all the trade to agree with you to charge -- to sell at the same prices for the respective lines? A. No, that would not be a correct statement to make, sir.

I would say "Is it a proper thing to discontinue the
like some such stenography in that a newer dis-
continued line", and they would say yes or no as the
case may be.

Q. In those letters they refer to letters from
you; there is one letter there referring to a letter
from you in which a refusal had been given to issuing
a permit? A. Is that a letter or a telephone con-
versation?

Q. Or, if not a letter, where would the letter
be from you? A. It ought to be in the fil
if it is in existence.

Q. This letter from the building-department,
May 17, 1935 says "your letter of May 16th received"
A. I probably wrote them.

Q. "And note that the committee will not issue
a permit"; there is no copy of your letter on this
at all? A. No.

Q. [illegible]

Q. You must have some idea of where you would
to look for it? A. I certainly sear
for it, made every effort to find it. As far as
that is all the correspondence we have on that.

Q. Well, there is no doubt about it we can s
the whole matter up in respect to these foreign ca
monts in this way, that you were trying to get all
the trade to agree with you to charge -- to sell
[illegible]

Q.
[illegible]

Q. Wherein is it incorrect? A. What I was trying to do was to have the industry tell me on certain lines they sold, because this only covered part of their production --

Q. Yes? A. It is only part of their production.

Q. Alright. A. It is not the whole production; on these certain lines what is the lowest price they would take. Some of them sold at higher prices than those --

Q. Yes, that is alright; we are not worried about that. A. It was not the price they would sell at but they would not sell lower than that.

Q. May we take it this way that it may be summed up in respect to these lines dealt with in these agreements that your aim was to get the whole trade to agree not to sell at prices lower than those set out in the agreements? A. I don't know that that is quite accurate either.

Q. Wherein is it not accurate? A. My aim, actual aim was -- what my purpose was was this; if you follow the trend of merchandising you will find that not so many years ago --

Q. Is this going to be a speech now?

MR. KELLOCK: Let the witness answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I am just going to explain, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: He is not answering it at all; go on? A. Merchandising -- merchants, that is, retailers used to have little tags on their

Q. Wherein is it incorrect? A. What I
trying to do was to have the industry tell me
lines they sold, because this only covered part of
their production --

Q. Yes? A. It is only part of their pro
duction.

Q. Alright. A. It is not the whole proc
ion; on these certain lines what is the lowest price
they would take. Some of them sold at higher price
than those --

Q. Ok, that is alright; we are not worried
about that. A. It was not the price they
would sell it but they would not sell in or than the

Q. May we take it this way that it may be
summed up in respect to these lines dealt with in the
agreements that your aim was to get the whole trade
agree not to sell at prices lower than those set out
in the agreement? A. I don't know that that
is quite accurate either.

Q. Wherein is it not accurate? A. My
aim, actual aim was -- what my purpose was was this;
if you follow the trend of merchandising you will
find that not so many years ago --

Q. Is this going to be a speech now?

MR. HELLMUTH: Let the witness answer the question.

THE WITNESS: I am just going to explain, Mr.
Hellmuth.

MR. HELLMUTH: He is not answering it at all;
go on. A. Merchandising -- [illegible]
[illegible]

goods which had odd figures on that nobody could read and the prices were not disclosed to the public or anybody else, who had to go and inquire. The change in merchandising has been -- and I think it is a good one -- that everybody displays their prices.

Q. Mr. Hallam, what in the world has the need of having everyone agree to the same prices got to do with that? Could not each man put his own price on the tags and charge what he liked? A. Exactly.

Q. Without having a multigraphed agreement sent out by you for him to sign; what is the use of us getting away from the centre of it? A. But, that is correct; this thing is what would be called an open price.

Q. An open price; why do you call it an open price? A. Because they disclose to me the prices at which they will not sell lower and I tell the other people.

Q. And the aim was they should all sell at the same price in respect to the same article? A. Not at the same price because the prices were different.

Q. At no lower than the price set out in the agreement? A. Unless they gave notice.

Q. Alright; then, we come to that; the aim was they should not sell at a lower price than those set out in the agreement unless they gave notice to you? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Two weeks' notice.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Two weeks' notice to you? A. 15 days, was it, 15 days, I think it was.

Q. Alright; now then, did the hosiery section --

goods which had old figures on that nobody could read and the prices were not disclosed to the public or anybody else, who had to go and inquire. The change in merchandising has been -- and I think it is a good one.

Q. Mr. Hallam, what in the world has the good of having everyone agree to the same prices got to do with that? Could not each man put his own price on the tags and change what he liked? A. Exactly.

Q. Without having a multilateral agreement that by you to his to slam; what is the use of us getting away from the centre of it? A. But, that is correct this thing is what would be called an open price.

Q. An open price; why do you call it an open price? A. Because they disclose to me the prices at which they will not sell lower and I tell the other people.

Q. And the six was they should all sell at the same price in respect to the same article? A. At the same price because the prices were different.

Q. At no lower than the price set out in the agreement? A. Unless they gave notice.

Q. Alright; then, we come to that; the six was to not sell at a lower price than those set out in the agreement unless they gave notice to you?

A. That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: Recess! Smile.

BY MR. MCTUBE: Q. Two weeks' notice to you?

A. 15 days, was it, 15 days, I think it was.

Q. Alright; the time, did the Secretary ever —

THE COMMISSIONER: 15 days.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Did the hosiery section of the Silk Association have any other business to do except look after these agreements? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do? A. We had quite a lot of things to do.

Q. That is a very general statement; I am asking you what they did? A. We dealt with sales tax which is always a changeable thing and which always takes time.

Q. The sales tax would be something that would be common to the whole Silk Association? A. No, no, the sales tax would be entirely different; for example --

Q. The same sales tax would apply to broad silk as would apply on hosiery? A. Are you making that as a statement?

Q. Yes, is it not true? A. It is quite inaccurate.

Q. Well, the sales tax isn't a thing that is imposed so much on one article and so much on another the same as customs duties? A. You have had a man in my office for many months and you will find files there, complete drawers of files on sales tax; it is very complicated.

Q. That has nothing whatever to do with what I am saying; the same rate of sales tax would apply to broad silk as on hosiery? A. A broad silk mill when selling broad silks, or rayon fabrics, if you like, to a licensed manufacturer, does not have any sales tax. The sales tax is not collected there.

Q. That applies to any other manufacturer?

A. Yes, but on the hosiery manufacturers it applies when they sell to the retailer, if they sell to a licensed wholesaler it does not apply, and there is continual work on that sales tax matter as to its method of application. It was changed continually.

Q. Well then, I think I will refer to the hosiery section now. We will go on to deal with another branch of your activities. Will you let me have, Mr. Kellock, two documents from your files dated January 23, 1936. It is from your file, yarn machine knitting memos. There is just one other question I want to ask about these hosiery agreements. After Mr. Walton had went in and seen the hosiery agreements you moved them out of one filing cabinet that had not been gone through by Mr. Walton and put them in a cabinet that he had gone through? A. No, that is not correct.

Q. Well, you moved them? A. That is not correct.

Q. You moved them? A. Oh yes, I moved them. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Walton came into my office originally and showed a license or something, a motor license, as his authority to come into my office I took those --

Q. Well, your solicitor got in touch with me and your solicitor verified Mr. Walton's credentials; what is your object in making the observations that you are doing.? You knew perfectly well that he was

Q. That applies to any other manufacturer?

A. Yes, but on the beverage manufacturers it applies when they sell to the retailer, if they sell to a licensed wholesaler it does not apply, and there is [illegible] method of application. It was changed continually.

Q. Well then, I think I will refer to the beverage [illegible]. We will go on to your six months branch of your activities. Will you let me have, Mr. Kellock, two documents from your files dated January 20, 1946. It is from your file, year machine letting memos. There is just one other question I want to ask about these beverage agreements. After Mr. Walton had went in and seen the beverage agreements you moved them out of one filing cabinet that had got been gone through by Mr. Walton and put them in a cabinet that he had gone through? A. No, that is not correct.

Q. Well, you moved them? A. That is not correct.

Q. You moved them? A. Oh yes, I moved them as a matter of fact, when Mr. Walton came into my office originally and asked a license or something, a motor license, as his authority to come into my office I took those --

Q. Well, your ballotor got in touch with me and your ballotor verified Mr. Walton's credentials [illegible]

a representative, an authenticated representative of the Commission? A. I didn't at the time.

Q. You did as soon as you got word from your solicitor? A. Yes, I would know then.

MR. KELLOCK: He is speaking of the first time.

MR. McRUER: No, it all happened within an hour. He phoned long distance.

MR. KELLOCK: My friend asked a question and my friend has the answer and my friend does not like the answer, and he interrupts the witness.

MR. McRUER: It isn't that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Put your question again.

MR. McRUER: Read the question.

-- Reporter reads as follows:

"Q. Well, you moved them? A. That is not correct.

Q. You moved them? A. Oh yes, I moved them. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Walton came into my office originally and showed a license or something, a motor license, as his authority to come into my office --"

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The question was, I asked did you move them? A. That is correct.

Q. I ask you why you moved them?

MR. KELLOCK: Then you interrupted the answer.

MR. McRUER: No, I didn't ask him that before. I ask you now why you moved them? A. I took them -- as a matter of fact I gave them to my lawyer to look at.

Q. Why did you pick out the hosiery agreements of all the other stuff you had in your office to take

a Toronto native, an authenticated representative of the Crown and on

A. I don't at the time.

Q. You did so soon as you got word from your solicitor?

A. Yes, I would know then.

MR. KELLOCK: We're speaking of the first time.

MR. MORROW: No, it all happened within an hour. He phones long distance.

Q. Therefore, Mr. Fraser, when a question put to friend has the answer and my friend does not like the answer, and he interrupts the witness.

MR. MORROW: It isn't true.

MR. MORROW: Mr. Fraser, the proceedings.

MR. MORROW: Mr. Fraser, proceed.

-- Reporter reads as follows:

"Q. Well, you moved them? A. That is not correct.

Q. You moved them? A. Oh yes, I moved them. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Walton came into my office originally and showed a license or something, a motor license, as his authority to come into my office --"

BY MR. MORROW: Q. The question was, I asked did you move them? A. That is correct.

Q. I ask why you moved them?

MR. KELLOCK: Then you interrupted the answer.

MR. MORROW: No, I didn't ask him that before.

I see you now why you moved them? A. I took them -- as a matter of fact I gave them to my lawyer to look at.

Q. Why did you give out the evidence yesterday if not where exact you had it (sic) to?

away to your lawyer to let him have a look at them?
A. The reason for that is Mr. Walton came into my office without authorization and opened a file without asking permission and what he took out of that file were those hosiery agreements and those were the only things I gave to my lawyer.

Q. I see, alright. A. I think that is a complete answer, Mr. McAuer; if you want to go into it further I am prepared to go into it further.

Q. I show you a memorandum dated January 23, 1936? A. That is right.

Q. And a copy of a covering letter dated January 23, 1936; is that a copy of your letter? A. That is a copy of my letter.

Q. And that letter was sent with the covering memorandum to those parties whose names appear in the memorandum attached? A. Correct.

Q. That is, The Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills, Newlands & Co. Ltd., Patons & Baldwins Limited, Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., Maitland Spinning Mills, Monarch Knitting Company, and then there is below Regent Knitting Mills. It went to them as well?
A. I presume it went to them.

Q. Now, the letter reads:

"Attached is a memo. on the above for your information, revised to date", and the above is "machine knitting yarn". Now, these mills to which you were sending this were spinning mills?
A. Some of the spinning mills in Canada, not all of them.

Q. But, they are spinning mills? A. They are

way to your lawyer to let him have a look at them?

A. The reason for that is Mr. Walton came into my office without warning and gave a list of certain potatoes and what he took out of that file were those broker's agreements and those were the only [illegible] I gave to my lawyer.

Q. I see, alright.

A. I think that is [illegible]

Q. [illegible] if you want to go into it further I am prepared to go into it further.

Q. I show you a memorandum dated January 23, 1956.

A. What is right.

Q. [illegible] a subsequent letter dated January 26, 1956; is that a copy of your letter? A. That is a copy of my letter.

Q. And that letter was sent with the covering memorandum to those entities whose names appear in the memorandum attached? A. Correct.

Q. [illegible] Bonanza & Co. Ltd., Potons & Dobbins Limited, Ontario Copper [illegible], Northern Painting Mills, Moncton Painting Company, and then there is Regent Painting Mills. It went to them as well?

A. I [illegible] it went to them.

Q. Now, the letter reads:

"Attached is a memo. on the shares for your information, revised to date", and the memo is "Machine Knitting Yarn". Now, these mills to which were sending this were spinning mills?

A. They had spinning mills in Canada, not all of them.

Q. But, that was spinning mills? A. Yes

spinning mills.

Q. And they are all spinning mills? A. They are all spinning mills.

Q. And the memorandum is dated January 23, 1936, "effective from January 21, 1936, (1) weaving yarns open. (2) Regular List: 46s basis 2/16s Grease .68, basis 2/16s dyed, .78."

THE COMMISSIONER: What are 68 and 78?

MR. McKEON: That refers to .68¢ and .78¢, doesn't it? A. Where is that?

Q. Those figures? A. Yes, that is correct. Those are cents and these are qualities.

Q. 46s, that is the coarseness of the yarn or the fineness? A. No, that has to do with tops.

Q. "1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s"; has that to do with tops? Now, Mr. Hallam, come to it; that has nothing to do with tops at all? A. I haven't got your question yet.

Q. These figures are the size of the yarn? A. Do you mean 46s? I have said that those are tops; 16s is the size of the yarn. If you would take the trouble to read the memorandum you will notice that the yarns are 2/16s here. ~~xxx~~ Those are tops; are you suggesting I would ~~xxx~~ tell you what was not a fact?

Q. Alright, let us go on; "1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s"; what does that mean? A. Counts of yarn are given

Cross-Exam.

Q. And they are all spinning mills? A. They are all spinning mills.

Q. And the memorandum is dated January 22, 1936, [illegible] open. (A) Regular list: 46s basis 2/16s Grosse .68, basis 2/16s dyed, .78."

THE COMMISSIONER: What are 68 and 78?

MR. MOTT K: That refers to .68% and .78%, doesn't it? A. Where is that?

Q. Those figures? A. Yes, that is correct. Those are cents and those are qualities.

Q. And, that is the arrangement of the price for the fineness? A. No, that has to do with tags.

Q. "1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s"; has that to do with tops? Now, Mr. Miller, come to it; that has nothing to do with tops at all? A. I haven't got your question yet.

Q. These figures are the size of the yarn? A. Do you mean 46s? I have said that these are tops 16s is the size of the yarn. If you would take the trouble to read the memorandum you will notice that the yarns are 2/16s here. ~~MR~~ These are tops; are you suggesting I would ~~MR~~ tell you what was not a fact?

Q. Alright, let me go on: "1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s"; what does that mean? A. Counts of yarn are [illegible]

as 16s and so on.

Q. Now, I asked you what it means, "1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s"?
A. Well, 16s count, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s and so on.

Q. 17s are one cent extra than 16s?
A. 17s are.

Q. What does it mean by one cent extra?
A. Over the basis in the grease here or basis dyed.

Q. That is how the price is to be arrived at?
A. That is how the price is to be arrived at; that is correct. That is the usual custom in the trade.

Q. I am trying to find out what is the usual custom of the trade. A. In England, I have forgotten what the difference is in England, but it is the usual method of arriving at it.

Q. Alright; these prices that are set out here are the basis on which the price is to be calculated?
A. That is correct.

Q. Then, you add one cent per count for every count finer than 16s? A. That is correct.

Q. Working from that basis? A. Yes.

Q. Then, "1 cent per count less for every number below 16s but only to 11s -- 11s and thicker same price." A. That is correct.

Q. "Heather mixtures 500 lbs. or more per shade same price as solid colours; less than 500 lbs. per shade 5 cents per pound extra. Slub dyed in oil 3 cents per lb. less than dyed price". Then, there are the coning charges set out. "Plied yarns, all counts up to 2/24, 3 cents." That is charged for

as 16s and so on.

Q. Now, I asked you what it means, "1 cent per count extra for every number time than 16s"?

A. Well, 16s count, 17s, 18s, 19s and so on.

Q. 17s are one cent extra than 16s?

A. 17s are.

Q. What does it mean by one cent extra?

A. Over the basis in the press here of basis dyed.

Q. That is how the price is to be arrived at?

A. That is how the price is to be arrived at; that is correct. That is the usual custom in the trade.

Q. I am trying to find out what is the usual custom of the trade. A. In England, I have forgotten what the difference is in England, but it is the usual method of arriving at it.

Q. Alright; those prices that are set out here are the basis on which the price is to be calculated?

A. That is correct.

Q. Then, you add one cent per count for every count finer than 16s? A. That is correct.

Q. Working from that basis? A. Yes.

Q. Then, "1 cent per count less for every number below 16s but only to 11s -- 11s and thicker sees price." A. That is correct.

Q. Counting [illegible] lbs. or more per [illegible] same price as solid colours; less than 500 lbs. price shade 5 cents per pound extra. Slub dyed in oil 5 cents per lb. less than dyed price". Then, there are the coming charges set out. "Piled yarns, [illegible] counts up to 2/24, 3 cents." [illegible]

putting it up in cones? A. Yes.

Q. Charged by whom? A. The man who cones.

Q. By the mill? A. By the mill.

Q. "Hosiery yarns: Slub dyed in oil in skeins or on cones, 46's 2 and 3 fold 8's to 12½'s, 68¢, over 12½'s, 1 cent up per count ignoring the ½ count in the 12½'s.". What does that mean?

A. Do you mean the whole thing?

Q. In that paragraph? A. That will be dyed yarn in oil --

Q. Yes? A. In skeins or on cones, 46s quality top, two and three fold yarns, sizes 8's to 12½'s, 68¢.

Q. That is the price that the mill was to charge for them? A. That is the price that is put on this memorandum.

Q. For the mill to charge for that?

A. Not necessarily; we will come to that in a moment.

Q. What is the object of putting the price on a memorandum if it isn't the price that the mill was to charge for them? A. It might be something else entirely.

Q. No, no, not might be; I am asking you now what is the object of putting on there the price if it is not the price that the mill was to charge?

A. Those are the prices that should be charged on the basis of cost and the top prices at those dates. It isn't necessarily the price they got for it. I think you will find out it is not.

Q. What I am getting at is that this is a memor-

putting it up in cones? A. Yes.

Q. Charged by whom? A. The man who cones.

Q. By the mill? A. By the mill.

Q. "Hosiery yarns: Slub dyed in oil in skeins or on cones, 40's 2 and 3 fold 8's to 16's, 8ply, over 16's, i cent up per count ignoring the ½ count in the 15's." What does that mean?

A. Do you mean the whole thing?

Q. In the paragraph? A. That will be dyed yarn in oil --

Q. Yes? A. In skeins or on cones, 40s quality top, two and three fold yarns, sizes 8's to 16's, etc.

Q. That is the price that the mill was to charge for them? A. That is the price that is put on this memorandum.

Q. For the mill to charge for that?

A. Not necessarily; we will come to that in a moment.

Q. What is the object of putting the price on a memorandum if it isn't the price that the mill was to charge for them? A. It might be something else entirely.

Q. No, no, not right be; I am asking you now what is the object of putting on there the price if it is not the price that the mill was to charge? A. These are the prices that should be charged on the basis of cost and the top prices at those prices. It isn't commercial to sell at less than the price. Unless you will find out it is losing.

Q. Don't I be justified in that that is the

andum sent out by you? A. Correct.

Q. To the mills? A. That is right.

Q. We will put it at the prices that you say the mills ought to charge for their yarns?

A. Not necessarily "I" say; as a matter of fact --

Q. Well who says? A. As a result of discussions.

Q. As a result of discussions the price is arrived at that the mills should charge?

A. That would be based on the price of tops at that time.

Q. Well, I am getting the idea of it; then, we will find out a little more about it. Then, you say, hosiery yarns again, "singles up to 6's same price as 2 and 3 fold 8's to 12½'s, above that 3¢ per lb., extra for coning. Clean scoured yarns plus 5¢. No price for any quality below 68¢." That is, they could sell any quality below 68¢ at any price they liked? A. I take it so; I have forgotten.

Q. That is what that means; there is no fixed price for any quality below 68¢? A. It looks like it.

Q. And the same thing with weaving yarns; weaving yarns are open; there has been no agreement on weaving yarns? A. I don't think there was an agreement on those.

Q. You don't think there was; at any rate the field was wide open on weaving yarns. There was no arrangement? A. There was no discussion

sudden sent out by you? A. Correct.

Q. To the mills? A. That is right.

Q. We will put it at the prices that you say the mills are put to charge for their yarns?

A. Not necessarily "I" say; as a matter of fact --

Q. Well who says? A. As a result of discussions.

Q. As a result of discussions the price is arrived at that the mills should charge?

A. That would be based on the price of tops at that time.

Q. Well, I am getting the idea of it; then, we will find out a little more about it. Then, you have history yarns again, "singles up to 5's same price 6 and 6 fold 8's to 16s's, above that 3¢ per lb., extra for combing. Clean scoured yarns plus 4¢. No price for any quality below 60¢." That is, they could sell any quality below 60¢ at any price they liked? A. I take it so; I have forgotten.

Q. That is what that means; there is no fixed price for any quality below 60¢? A. It looks like it.

Q. And the same thing with weaving yarns; weaving yarns are open; there has been no agreement on weaving yarns? A. I don't think there was agreement on those.

Q. You don't think there was; at any rate the field was wide open on weaving yarns. There was arrangement? A. There was no discussion

on it.

Q. Are you sure they did not even discuss it? Would you like to put it that broad that there was no discussion? A. On weaving yarns?

Q. Yes? A. Not that I can remember.

Q. At any rate, we will -- A. I have talked weaving yarns at one time or another with people but I don't think in this connection there was any.

Q. Well, we will take the word you put in yourself, that they are open, and I think we understand the significance of it. "No price for any quality below 68¢. Spread for higher qualities shall be the same as on regular list; 48's add 7¢ per lb.; 50's add 17¢ per lb. Cones charged 1¢ each, returnable charges paid by customer. All prices F.O.B. mill. Packing free". That is right? A: That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that document; is it going in?

MR. McRuer: It is a copy of a letter dated January 23, 1936 to Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills --

THE COMMISSIONER: From.

MR. McRUER: From Mr. Hallam.

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom?

MR. McRUER: To the Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, and 6 other spinning mills with this memorandum attached, and it does not say on it what it is a memorandum of except "effective from January 21, 1936."

on it.

Q. Are you sure they did not even discuss it? Would you like to put it that broad that there was no discussion? A. On receiving permit?

Q. Yes? A. Not that I can remember.

Q. At any rate, we will -- A. I had a talk working prices at one time or another with people but I don't think in this connection there was any.

Q. Well, we will take the word you put in yourself, that they are open, and I think we understand the significance of it. "No price for any quality below 60¢. Spread for higher qualities shall be the same as on regular list; add 2¢ per lb.; 50's add 17¢ per lb. Cones charged 1¢ each, returnable charges paid by customer. All prices F.O.B. mill. Packing free". That is right? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that document; is it going in?

MR. MCQUAT: It is a copy of a letter dated January 22, 1926 to Quebec Export & Western Shingle Mills --

THE COMMISSIONER: From.

MR. MCQUAT: From [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom?

MR. MCQUAT: To the Quebec Export & Western [illegible] Limited, and a letter explaining [illegible] with this memorandum attached, and it does not say [illegible] January 21, 1926."

THE COMMISSIONER: It sets out styles and prices?

MR. McRUER: It sets out styles and prices, yes, my lord, of yarn.

SECRETARY WHITELEY: Woollen yarn.

MR. McRUER: Of knitting yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be exhibit 573.

EXHIBIT NO. 573: Letter with memorandum setting out styles and prices of machine knitting yarn.

MR. McRUER: It might be a convenient time to adjourn for a few minutes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you wish to take a few minutes?

MR. McRUER: We will take a few minutes.

-- The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

-- On resuming.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I show you another memorandum dated January 21, 1936; this is an original from your files? A. Yes, that precedes this one.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is one of the other exhibits, is it?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord.

THE WITNESS: No; that was attached, I imagine, to this document, wasn't it?

MR. McRUER: It precedes exhibit number 573; it will be another exhibit, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, it will be 574.

EXHIBIT NO. 574: Memorandum re machine knitting yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it?

THE COMMISSIONER: It sets out styles and prices

MR. MONTGOMERY: It sets out styles and prices, yes

my lord, of yarn.

[illegible] MONTGOMERY: Knitting yarn.

[illegible]: Knitting yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be exhibit 272.

EXHIBIT NO. 272: Letter with memorandum setting out styles and prices of machine knitting yarn.

MR. MONTGOMERY: It might be a convenient time to adjourn for a few minutes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you wish to have a few minutes?

MR. MONTGOMERY: We will take a few minutes.

-- The Commission adjourned for a short recess.

-- On resuming.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. I show you another memorandum dated January 21, 1956; this is an original from your files? A. Yes, that precedes this one.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is one of the other exhibits is it?

MR. [illegible]: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No; that was attached, I imagine, to this document, wasn't it?

MR. MONTGOMERY: It becomes exhibit number 273; it will be another exhibit, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, it will be 274.

EXHIBIT NO. 274: Memorandum re machine knitting yarn.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it?

MR. McRUER: It is just a sheet having on it, "machine knitting yarn."

THE COMMISSIONER: Machine knitting yarn?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, January 21, 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean it is headed that?

MR. McRUER: It is headed "machine knitting yarn", yes, my lord, and it is dated January 21, 1936. "Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per pound as at to-day's date. Hosiery yarn prices to be increased by 3¢ per pound as at to-day's date." Then, apparently on January 23, 1936 a memorandum was sent out to these spinning companies setting out in detail these yarn prices effective from January 21, 1936?

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the same prices?

MR. McRUER: Well -- will you just tell us, Mr. Hallam, whether the memorandum in exhibit number 573 is a calculation of the increases that are mentioned in exhibit number 574?- A. I would say that is a calculation of it; whatever was there has been added to this, I should think so.

Q. That this memorandum dated January 21, 1936 which reads "Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per lb. as at to-day's date and hosiery yarn prices to be increased by 3¢ per lb. as at to-day's date", is worked out on this memorandum -- A. On this memorandum here, I think that would be correct.

Q. Just let me get it on the record correctly; is worked out on this memorandum, exhibit 573? A. I would say so.

Q. MONTEM: It is just a sheet having on it, "weaving knitting yarn."

THE COMMISSIONER: Weaving knitting yarn?

A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean it is headed that?

MR. MONTEM: It is headed "Weaving Knitting Yarn." Yes, my lord, and it is dated January 21, 1936. "Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per pound as at to-day's date. Hosiery yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per pound as at to-day's date." Then apparently on January 25, 1936 a memorandum was sent out to these plumbing companies setting out in detail those yarn prices effective from January 21, 1936?

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the same prices?

Q. MONTEM: Well -- will you just tell us, Mr. Pallam, whether the memorandum in exhibit number 872 is a calculation of the increases that are mentioned in exhibit number 872? A. I would say that is a calculation of it; whatever was there has been added in. I would [illegible]

Q. That this memorandum dated January 21, 1936 which reads "Regular yarn prices to be increased by per lb. as at to-day's date and hosiery yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per lb. as at to-day's date", is worked out on this memorandum -- A. On this memorandum here. I think it would be correct.

Q. Just let me get it on the record correctly. It is worked out on this memorandum, exhibit 872? A. I would say so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, the two exhibits go together then?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They are taken together? A. Yes, taken together. I think you should find them attached together in my file.

Q. Well now, just tell us what took place in first arriving at the increase in the prices; how were they arrived at? A. That would be the change in the top prices; that would be due to changes in the prices for tops.

Q. Well, are you swearing to that? A. Yes.

Q. How is it arrived at; did some committee meet? A. I would not say a committee met.

Q. Well, some group? A. Do you want the explanation of it?

Q. I want the whole story? A. Well, for some time, over a long period of time, certain spinners, not always the same ones --

Q. Well, tell us more specifically about the spinners; you say certain ones, I don't want anything uncertain about it. Give us certain ones? A. In this case, apparently they were the people on this list.

Q. Alright, give us that; I want you to tell me the modus operandi in arriving at these prices? A. Over a period of time, from time to time some spinners would meet, and --

(Page 8075 follows)

THE COURT (LEAR): Then, the two exhibits go together.

MR. A. MOSKOVITZ: Q. They are taken together?

A. Yes, taken together. I think you should find them attached together in my file.

Q. Well now, just tell us what took place in first arriving at the increase in the prices; how were they arrived at? A. That would be the change in the top prices; that would be due to changes in the prices for tops.

Q. Well, are you swearing to that?

Q. How is it arrived at; did some committee meet?

A. I would not say a committee met.

Q. Well, some group? A. Do you want the explanation of it?

Q. I want the whole story? A. Well, for some time, over a long period of time, certain spinners, not always the same ones --

Q. Well, tell us more specifically about the spinners; you say certain ones. I don't want anything conjectural about it.

A. In this case, apparently they were the ones on this list.

Q. Alright, give me that; I want you to tell me the modus operandi in arriving at these prices?

A. What's details of that, I don't know exactly spinners would meet, and --

Q. Do not let us get---? A. Let me finish.

Q. No, I must insist on staying at the point, not getting over a period of time or from time to time. You told me that these spinners named on Exhibit 573 will meet--now, I am asking you to direct your attention to this specific occasion? A. That specific occasion?

Q. Yes. Did they meet? A. I do not think all those on this list were there.

Q. Well, who were there? Have we got the Minute Book, Mr. Berry? A. This is not a section meeting. This is just a very small portion of the spinners.

Q. I want to see if we can get anything from the Minutes of the organization about it? (Minute Book produced) A. No.

Q. Go along now and tell me what took place when these gentlemen met, whoever they were, and we will try and find out more specifically about it later? A. The prices of these yarns were discussed.

Q. The prices? A. Of yarns were discussed.

Q. Now, just let us be specific on that--that is, the prices that the respective people would sell yarns at? A. No, not necessarily.

Q. They were not buying yarns? A. I think you will find, if you desire to go back into

Q. Do not let us get---? A. Let me finish.

Q. No, I must insist on staying at the point, not getting over a period of time or from time to time. You say we had some minutes from Exhibit 372 will meet--now, I am asking you to direct your attention -- you understand -- to that specific occasion?

Q. Yes. Did they meet? A. I do not think all those on this list were there.

Q. Well, who were there? Have we got the minute book, Mr. Berry? A. This is not a section meeting. This is just a very small portion of the spinners.

Q. I want to see if we can get anything from the minutes of the organization about it? (Minute book produced) A. No.

Q. Go along now and tell me what took place when these gentlemen met, whoever they were, and we will try and find out more specifically about it later? A. The prices of these yarns were discussed.

Q. The prices? A. Of yarns were discussed.

Q. Now, just let us specialize on that--that is, the prices that the respective people would sell yarns at? A. Yes, more specifically.

Q. They were not buying yarns? A. I think you will find, if you desire to go back into

the records of the company, that these are not the prices they were sold at.

Q. I am not talking about conjecturing anything-- I am talking about what they were doing. These were people who were engaged in selling yarns that were made? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. That is the important thing at the moment. Now, these people who were engaged in selling yarns met together for the purpose of discussing prices? A. That is correct.

Q. All right. Then after the meeting something was agreed on and you sent out a memo. pursuant to it? A. I would have at that time no doubt a similar memo. to this. I have not kept it.

Q. Where would it be? A. I did not keep back memos.

Q. How is it we just happened to look at the only one? A. Because that is the last one.

Q. Previous ones were not kept? A. Previous ones were not kept.

Q. Was it the policy not to keep them? A. No, just I did not keep them because they just cluttered up the file. I dont know--I dont know, may be I should keep them. It might be advisable to keep them.

Q. And is this the ~~agreement~~ memo that was the result then of this meeting of those spinners? A. That is correct.

the records of the company, that these are not the prices they were sold at.

Q. I am not talking about conjecturing anything I am talking about what they were doing. These were people who were engaged in selling yarns that were made? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. That is the important thing at the moment. Now, these people who were engaged in selling yarns met together for the purpose of disposing prices? A. That is correct.

Q. All right. Then after the meeting something was agreed on and you sent out a memo. pursuant to it? A. I would have at that time no such a similar memo. to this. I have not kept it.

Q. Where would it be? A. I did not keep back memos.

Q. How is it we just happened to look at the only one? A. Because that is the last one.

Q. Previous ones were not kept? A. Previous ones were not kept.

Q. Was it the policy not to keep them? A. No, just I did not keep them because they just cluttered up the file. I dont know--I dont know may be I should keep them. It might be advisable to keep them.

Q. And is this the ~~agreement~~ statement that was the result then of this meeting of those spinners?

A. That is correct.

Q. And what was the purpose of sending the memo. out to these parties who were named on the list? A. So that they would have a record of what had been discussed at that meeting.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute-- these parties named on the list are all themselves sellers of these yarns?

MR. McRUER: There is no doubt about that.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q. So they would have a record of what--? A. Of what had been discussed at the meeting.

Q. Well, if it was merely a record of what had been discussed at the meeting, why did you couch it in these terms in your letter:

"Dear Sir: Machine Knitting Yarn,
Attached is a memo on the above for your information, revised to date."

and the memo says: "Effective from January 31st, 1936"? A. That is correct.

Q. Well, how is it to be effective if it was only a memo of something that was discussed - what was giving it effect?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What was the effect intended? A. The manufacturers --- wool prices move very rapidly and from time to time the question came up what would be the correct prices as against the costs for these yarns, and it is a matter of discussion and they sat down and discussed it.

Q. And what was the purpose of sending the memo. out to these parties whose were named on the list? A. So that they would have a record of what had been discussed at that meeting.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute -- these parties named on the list are all themselves sellers of these yarns?

MR. MORGER: There is no doubt about that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Q. So they would have a record of what --?

A. Of what had been discussed at the meeting.

Q. Well, if it was merely a record of what had been discussed at the meeting, why did you bother to put in there terms in your letter:

"Dear Sir, Please initialing form.

Attached is a memo on the above for your information, revised to date."

and the memo says: "Effective from January 1st, 1966"

A. That is so, yes.

Q. Well, How is it to be effective if it was only a memo of something that was discussed - what was giving it effect?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What was the effect of it? A. The manufacturers --- wool prices move very rapidly and from time to time the question came up what would be the correct prices as against the costs for these [illegible], and it is a matter of discussion and they had just had discussed it.

There was no agreement to maintain these prices. It was what would be the correct prices.

Q. These men were sellers of this material? A. Yes, they manufacture them.

Q. Would not they know better than what you would tell them what the yarn would cost them? A. Well, I don't know, it is a matter of movement of the market, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Hallam, what was done in order to calculate the prices that would be quoted - that would become affective on January 21st, to use your own language, how was that arrived at? A. You mean these prices? The prices on that document?

Q. The prices that are stated on your document to become effective from January 21st, 1936? A. The way they have been arrived at would be - on discussion the difference in the price of tops, not necessarily the market difference shown in the price of that day but the general trend of prices, and I would be informed that the difference would amount to 5 cents in one case and 3 cents on the other for these qualities, and automatically the matter is just adjusted there.

Q. It may be all very automatic, I have no doubt it is. That seems to be one of the special features of your sections that they move very automatically. But how did the Guelph Carpet Company

There was no agreement to maintain these prices. It was what would be the correct prices.

Q. These men were sellers of this material?

A. Yes, they [illegible].

Q. Would not they know better than what you would tell them what the yarn would cost them? A. Well, I don't know, it is a matter of movement of the market, sir.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. Now, Mr. Hallam, what was done in order to calculate the prices that would be quoted - that would become effective on January 21st, to use your own language, how was that arrived at?

A. [illegible] - [illegible] believe on that basis.

Q. The prices that are stated on your document to become effective from January 21st, 1930?

A. The way they have been arrived at would be - on discussion the difference in the prices of tops, not necessarily the market difference shown in the price of that day but the general trend of prices, and I would be informed that the difference would amount to 5 cents in one case and 3 cents on the other for these qualities, and automatically the matter is just adjusted there.

Q. It may be all very automatic, I have no doubt it is. That seems to be one of the special features of your sections that they move very automatically. But how did the Guelph Carpet Company

arrive at the price that should be dealt with? The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mill is at Guelph? A. Yes.

Q. Newlands & Co. are where? A. Brampton

Q. Patons & Baldwins are where? A. Toronto.

Q. Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company is in Toronto? A. Yes.

Q. Maitland Spinning Mills? A. Is at Listowel.

Q. Monarch Knitting Company? A. At Dunville.

Q. Now, would not each one of those mills have a separate cost of production on which their selling price ought to be determined? A. I would say they would all have separate costs of production, yes.

Q. Why is it that there is one uniform price arrived at for them all? A. You mean to sell at?

Q. Yes? A. I do not think that is a uniform price for them to sell at.

Q. What in the world are you sending it out to them for - what is it if it is not that? A. I mean, the facts will speak for themselves.

Q. What was the intention of it - what were you going through this movement for? A. Because it is of interest to these people to know what the combined prices should be.

Q. What combined prices should be - what do you mean by "combined prices"? A. The opinion as to the movement of the wool market is entirely

[illegible] Q. Yes.

Q. Do you believe [illegible]

Q. [illegible] publishing any [illegible]

Q. Toronto Daily Manufacturing Company is in [illegible]?

A. Yes.

Q. Welfare Spinning Mills? A. To wit [illegible].

Q. Toronto Milling Company? A. [illegible].

Q. Now, would you mean one of them mills have a separate cost of production on which their sell. price ought to be determined? A. I would say they would all have separate cost of production.

Q. Why is it then one is no more [illegible] arrived at for them all? A. You mean to sell at.

Q. Why? A. I do not think that is a uniform price for them to sell at.

Q. What is the usual way for pricing it on to them for - what is it if it is not [illegible]? A. [illegible] rules. The [illegible] will [illegible] for themselves.

Q. Who was the in action of it - what were you doing through this movement for? A. Because it is of interest to these people to know what the [illegible] prices should be.

Q. What controlled prices should be - what do you mean by [illegible] [illegible]? A. The opinion [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

different from all sources.

Q. No, no, but you are sending out a bulletin that says - effective from a certain date - what is it? A. That is quite correct.

Q. Effective ---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What does it mean? A. It should mean, maybe ---

Q. What does it mean -- what did it mean? A. It means at the date ofJanuary 31st, that was the date these were ---

Q. What does it mean by them becoming effective on that date - what did you mean by that? A. Well, ---

Q. Well, now --- A. One minute, my lord.

Q. I have been listening to you a long time and I would like to get something more definite from you. What did you mean by saying these prices become effective on a certain date? A. That was the date they were calculated from, that is exactly it .

MR. McRUER: Q. Just let us go back to the memo that preceded it: "Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5 cents per pound as at to-day's date"? A. That is correct.

Q. Machinery yarn prices to be increased by three cents a pound as at to-day's date. Now, read that with your other document that followed it and sent out to the mill and said they are effective of that date. Do you mean to say that effective meant

Page
Yellow

Different type-all document.

Q. No, no, but you are coming out a bulletin that says - effective from a certain date - what is it?

A. That is quite correct.

Q. Effective ---

BY THE COURT REPORTER: Q. That does it mean?

A. It should mean, maybe ---

Q. That does it mean -- what did it mean? A. It means at the date of January 21st, that was the date these were ---

Q. What does it mean by them becoming effective on that date - what did you mean by that?

A. Well, ---

Q. Well, now --- A. One minute, my head.

Q. I have been listening to you a long time and I would like to get something more definite from you. What did you mean by saying these prices become effective on a certain date? A. That was the date they were established (Same, that is correct) is.

MR. BOURNE: Q. Just let me go back to the note that preceded it: "Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5 cents per pound as at to-day's date"? A. That is correct.

Q. Somewhere from prices to be increased by seven cents a pound as at to-day's date. Now, read that with your other document that followed it and sent out to the mill and said THEY ARE EFFECTIVE at that date. Do you mean by that that effective

10

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calculated? A. If Mr. McNuer means that this was an agreement that these people would sell at these prices ---

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I do not care what he means. I want to know what you meant when you wrote that. Now, there is your language, effective on certain date. What did that mean when you wrote it? Surely you can tell me that? A. You will notice, my lord.

Q. Never mind - please tell me what that meant? A. I cannot tell you any more than I have said.

Q. You have not said anything yet that I can understand. Here you fix certain prices and you circularize these people and you say these are effective from a certain date and I say what does that mean, and you cannot tell me or you won't tell me, I do not know which? A. It is not that. I am quite prepared to tell you and I tried to explain---

Q. Tell me and it will be all over? A. A small group of spinners met, possibly prior to 21st - they did not constitute the whole industry, there were many spinners who were outside of the people who met and there were also even on this list - I am quite certain there were some of those men present and they discussed the price of tops, changes and they told me at that time ---

Q. Yes, you mean the selling price, do you, their selling price? A. Oh, these are not

[illegible]

[illegible] . [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] . I do not care what be

[illegible] . [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

you can tell me that? . You will notice,

[illegible]

. Never mind - please tell me what that means?

. I cannot tell you any more than I have said.

. You have not said anything yet that I can understand. Have you the certain prices and you [illegible] these people and you say these are effective from a certain date and I say that does that mean, and you cannot tell me or you won't tell me, I do not know [illegible]

. It is not that. I am quite prepared to tell you and I intend to explain---

. Tell me and it will be all over? . A small group of [illegible], possibly prior to [illegible] - they did not constitute the media [illegible], there were many [illegible] who were outside of the people who met and there were also even on this list - I am quite certain there were some of those [illegible] and they discussed the price of [illegible], changes and they told me at that time ---

. Yes, you [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] selling prices? . Oh, there are not

necessarily selling prices.

Q. What are they? A. They are prices they should get; this is the price they should get on that basis.

Q. We are talking what it cost them you mean - what their selling price was or ought to be?

A. This is what their selling price ought to be.

Q. Go on? A. And they came to the conclusion on that that owing to the prices of tops there should be an increase over previous memo which I sent out of 5 cents per pound and 3 cents per pound, and that meeting would probably be on January 21st, 1936. I would then amend the memo by whatever they told me the changes on the tops and send it out.

Q. And so it was effective on a certain date?

A. Effective on that date.

Q. What do you mean by being 'effective on that date'? A. That is the price they should get based on tops at that date, effective on the top price January 21st, 1936. There was no agreement that they would maintain these prices. In fact, the record s will show, if you go to them, that they sold at different prices to these.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It was an effort to try to get them to maintain this price? A. It was an effort to tell them what the prices should be.

Q. Now, what was your object in telling them what the prices would be if it was not to try to get them to maintain them? A. I think that is

reasonably selling prices.

Q. What are they? A. They are prices they should get; this is the price they should get on that basis.

Q. Is are talking about is cost than you mean - what their selling price has or ought to be?

A. This is what their selling price ought to be.

Q. Do not? A. And they come to the conclusion on that that owing to the prices of tops there should be an increase over previous year prices from 1 cent out of 5 cents per pound and 2 cents per pound, and that average would correspondingly be in January 1916. I would then attempt the same by whatever they told me the circumstances on the tops and what it was.

Q. And so it was effective on a certain date?

A. Effective on that date.

Q. What do you mean by being influenced on that basis? A. What is the price they should get based on tops at that time, effective on the ten pounds January 1st, 1916. [illegible] would be [illegible] times. In [illegible], the record will show, if you go to them, that they sold at different prices to them.

[illegible] - [illegible] to try to get them to [illegible]

[illegible] to pay. [illegible] would be.

Now, what was your object in telling them what the prices would be if it was not to try to get them [illegible]? A. I think [illegible]

perfectly correct. I think your statement is perfectly correct.

Q. So that the very object of having themeeting, asking them down, sending out your bulletin effective on a certain date was to try to get the mill, at any rate, to maintain those prices? A. That is right.

Q. Where did your function in that come in? A. Because these people asked me to do it.

Q. Who asked you to do it? A. The people who were on this list here.

Q. So that we may say that at least those mills that are now on the list were all parties to the effort to try to get a fixed basis maintained among themselves on their yarn? A. I do not think that is quite a correct statement because they sold at different prices.

Q. Yes, they may have broken it but they were trying to get the fixed prices maintained? A. In connection with that agreement there was no undertaking to sell at these prices.

Q. I am not talking about that at all. I am saying they are trying to get one another to maintain the same prices? A. I think that would be correct.

Q. All right. Well, don't you think it is a very nice situation when they send you down to Ottawa to get tariffs maintained and increase it

national security. I think your statement is perfectly correct.

Q. So that the very object of having Communists making them does, according to your Dominion citizenship on a certain date was to try to get the mill, at any rate, to maintain those jobs? A. That is right.

Q. Here did your function in that come in?

A. Because the people asked me to do it.

Q. Who asked you to do it? A. The people who were on that list here.

Q. So that as far as you know at least those mills that are now on the list were all parties to the effort to try to get a fixed basis maintained among themselves on their price? A. I do not think that is quite a correct statement because they were at different places.

Q. Yes, they are here though is but they were trying to get the fixed price maintained? A. In consultation with that representative there was no obligation to sell at those prices.

Q. I am not talking about that at all. I am saying they are trying to get one another to maintain the same price? A. I think that would be correct.

Q. Did they, [illegible] in a very close [illegible] in any action [illegible]

and they use you at the same time to try to get fixed prices maintained as against the consumers of yarns? A. The question arises - are these prices just or unjust? Are they reasonably based on cost or not.

Q. You seem to be a very useful man to them at any rate. You both represent them before the Tariff Board and you represent them when they are trying to get prices maintained, uniform prices maintained, among themselves - they use the same man? A. Would you see anything wrong with that?

Q. No, I am saying it is a fact, that is all. I just want to get it in the record that it is a fact so that the public may know. Whether it is wrong or not I do not intend to judge. It is a fact that you are used for both these purposes?

A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do I understand that in fact these people sold at lesser prices?

A. Yes, sir, that is the case. This is really the hope of what they should get.

Q. They were able then to sell at the lesser price? A. Well, they have sold at lesser prices, sir. This is price they should get on the basis of the wool market.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. How can you say that when you would not know anything about their costs of production? A. I have made studies of costs of production.

and they see you at the same time to try to get fixed prices maintained as against the consumers of various A. The question arises - are these prices just or unjust? Are they reasonably based on cost or not.

. You seem to be a very useful man to have at any rate. You have represent them before the Tariff Board and you represent them when they are trying to get prices maintained, uniform prices maintained, among themselves - they see the same man? . Would you see anything wrong with that?

. No, I am saying it is a fact, that is all. I just want to get it in the record that it is a fact so that the public may know. Whether it is wrong or not I do not intend to judge. It is a fact that you are used for both these purposes?

. Yes.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: . Do I understand that in fact these people sold at lower prices?

A. Yes, sir, that is the case. This is really the basis of what they should do.

. They are also then to sell at the lowest price? A. Well, they have sold at lower prices, sir. This is price they could get on the basis of the most favored.

BY MR. McCUTCHEON: . How can you say that when you [illegible] those [illegible] some of [illegible]

A. I have been dealing of [illegible] of [illegible]

Q. Where are the studies of the cost of production you made of these various mills that were parties to the fixing of this price? A. I made a very heavy examination back in 1933 or 1934 I think.

Q. Of these mills? A. Of some of those mills.

Q. No, I am not satisfied with some of them. I am not satisfied that the cost of production of Dunnville is the same as the cost of production in Guelph or Toronto? A. That is the reason I think for different prices.

Q. Precisely, it is the reason for different prices, and was that one of the reasons that you wanted to try and get the same price maintained for goods produced in Dunnville as goods produced in Toronto or Guelph--was that it? A. I think this list represents pretty clearly what the average costs would be on a top market at that date.

. Average costs--why not leave it to the man to work outhis own price and run his business the way he wants to himself? A. I do not see why they should not exchange information and views on it.

. I am not talking about that. You are not wanting to say they brought this far for to exchange views--the effort was to try and get them to sell at the same price, was not it? A. I dont know that what was the actual effort or not.

. You have already told me it was? A. You mean my effort was to get them to sell at the same price?

Q. Where are the studies of the cost of producing you made of these various mills that were parties to the fixing of this price? A. I made a very careful examination that is true on Jade [illegible].

Q. Of these mills? A. Of some of these mills.

Q. No, I am not satisfied with some of them. am not satisfied that the cost of production of Tweed is the same as the cost of production in Guelph or Toronto? A. That is the reason I think for different prices.

Q. Ironically, it is the reason for different prices, and was that one of the reasons that you wanted to try and get the same price maintained for goods produced in Bancville as goods produced in Toronto or Guelph--was that it? A. I think this list represents pretty closely what the average costs would be on a top market at that date.

Q. Average costs--why not leave it to the man to work out his own price and run his business the way he wants to himself? A. I do not see why they should not exchange information and views on it.

Q. I am not talking about that. You are not wanting to say they brought this far for to exchange views--the effort was to try and get them to sell at the same price, was not it? A. I just have that view in the actual effort or not.

Q. You say already that is it not? A. The main effort was to get them to sell at the same price

Q. Well, the combined effort was to do that-- I am not blaming it on you? A. It was well known it could not be done because only part of the trade was there.

Q. What portion of the spinning trade was represented? A. One of the biggest spinning mills in Canada is not represented there, one of the biggest producers.

Q. Who? A. Dominion Woollens and Worsted.

Q. Would they not come in on it? A. They did not want to discuss this.

Q. Were they asked to? A. I think I asked them to, yes.

Q. You asked them to and they wanted to keep out of it? A. Yes.

Q. Did they give you reason as to why they wanted to keep out of it? A. Yes, they said they did not want to discuss their business with other people.

Q. Was it they suggested there was such a statute as Combines Act in Canada, that they might be afraid of it? A. I do not think on this.

Q. Well, was that no put forward as one of the reasons they did not want to come into it? A. No.

Q. Well, apperently you had previous Bulletins. Now, do you suggest that there is not a file some place of the previous Bulletins so that you could refer back one to the other to,know what price was-?

A. No, I have not got them.

Q. I am not saying you have got them. I am saying-- was there any such a file? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Well, the combined effort was to do that--

I don't remember it as that. A. It was well known it could not be done because only part of the trade was there.

Q. What portion of the spinning trade was represented? A. One of the biggest spinning mills in Canada is not represented there, one of the biggest producers.

Q. Is that? A. Dominion Woollens and Worsteds.

Q. Would that not make it worthwhile? A. I did not want to discuss this.

Q. Were they asked to? A. I think I asked them to, yes.

Q. You asked them to and they wanted to keep out of it? A. Yes.

Q. Did they give you reason as to why they wanted to keep out of it? A. Yes, they said they did not want to discuss their business with other people.

Q. Was it they suggested there was such a statute as combines act in Canada, that they might be afraid of it? A. I do not think so this.

Q. Well, was that so put forward as one of the reasons they did not want to come into it? A. No.

Q. Well, apparently you had previous bulletins. Now, do you suggest that there is not a file some place in all practice bulletins so that you could look back one to the other to know what price was-?

Q. Yes, I have got that.

Q. I am not saying you have got them. I am saying not there now, practice issue? A. Not in my possession.

Q. You never knew of such a file? A. I never kept them. I made this, kept one copy, and when I made pencil notes on them before typewritten and destroyed.

Q. Kept no minutes of the meeting of those that met together to determine what the price should be? A. Those meetings were not section meetings.

Q. Would it be possible to answer a question that I asked? A. I said no, I did not keep any.

Q. And I want to know the names of the men that met last January and determined on this memo? A. I would have difficulty--I am going to talk from memory, if you do not mind.

Q. Well, I want to get it as accurate as you can because I am anxious to know whether these gentlemen have any clearer recollection than you have? A. Yes, I think people at that time was--Quarmby of Guelph and Watson of Newlands; I think Mee of Maitland Spinning Mills. I think there were only three there, I am not certain.

Q. And did the others accept the Bulletin without any question and have no correspondence with you about it? A. I could not tell you that.

Q. Was there any previous correspondence about it? A. No. About that? no.

Q. None at all? A. No. I may have spoken to these other people on the telephone, I could not tell you that, of course.

Q. You never knew of such a file? A. I never kept them. I made this, kept one copy, and when I made pencil notes on them before typewritten and destroyed.

Q. Just no minutes of the meeting of those that met January to [illegible] the police [illegible]

A. Those meetings were not position meetings.

Q. Would it be possible to answer a question that I asked? A. I said no, I did not keep any.

Q. And I want to know the names of the men that met last January and det rained on this memo? A. I would have difficulty--I am going to talk from memory, if you do not mind.

Q. Well, I want to get it as accurate as you can [illegible] have any clearer recollection than you have? A. Yes, I think people at that time was--Quarmby of Guelph and Watson of Newlands; I think Moe of Millland Spinning Mills. I think there were only three there, I am not certain.

Q. And did the others receipt the Bulletin without any question and have no correspondence with you about it? A. I could not tell you that.

Q. Was there any previous correspondence about it? A. No. About that? No.

Q. None at all? A. No. I may have spoken to these other people on the telephone. I could not tell you that, of course.

Q. Now, there are a number of letters that I want to take up with you. Mr. Berry, there is a list of letters that I have you. You might tell me how long this had been going on - that is, that the group would meet and determine on the price that would be effective from a certain date and then a bulletin sent out, &c. - how long has it been going on?

A. Going on for a considerable period.

Q. You say " For a considerable period" - how long? A. Oh, pretty nearly ever since - I should think 8 or 10 years, possibly. Might have been even further back than that for all I can remember. I did not consider this a frightfully important thing, as a matter of fact.

Q. It was evidently important enough for business men to come from Guelph and other places out of town to hold a meeting here? A. Quite. They did not come down specially for that, of course.

Q. No, I suppose I cannot find that they ever came specially for anything. Now, first is a letter dated February 15th, 1933. Have you that? I show you a letter dated February 15th, 1933, from Hield Brothers Limited, Kingston, to Mr. Hallam. This is a latter that comes from your files, is that correct? A. Yes.

EXHIBIT 575: Letter from Hield Brothers Limited to Major Hallam, dated Feb. 15, 1933.

Q. It reads as follows:

Q. Now, there are a number of letters that I want to take up with you. Mr. Berry, there is a list of letters that I have you. You might tell me how long this had been going on - that is, that the group would meet and determine on the price that would be effective from a certain date and then a bulletin went out, &c. - how long has it been going on?

A. Going on for a considerable period.

Q. You say "for a considerable period" - how long?

A. Oh, pretty nearly ever since - I should think 8 or 10 years, possibly. Might have been even further back than that for all I can remember. I did not consider this a frightfully important thing, as a matter of fact.

Q. It was evidently important enough for business men to come from Guelph and other places out of town to hold a meeting here?

A. Quite.

They did not come down specially for that, of course.

Q. No, I suppose I cannot find that they ever came specially for anything. Now, first is a letter dated January 1st, 1925, from Mr. [illegible] to Mr. [illegible]. Do you recall?

A. I have you a letter dated February 16th, 1926, from Niagara Products Limited, Kingston, to Mr. Mullan. This is a letter that comes from your files, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Exhibit 61b Letter from Niagara Products Limited to Major Mullan, dated Feb. 16, 1926.

Q. It reads as follows:

"Dear Major Hallam:

With reference to stablizing the prices of grey mixture serges.

I was very sorry that I was unable to attend the latter part of the meeting last Friday owing to a previous very important engagement, but before leaving the meeting I had intimated to those present that I would be willing to enter some form of co-operation on the prices we would quote on the grey mixtures, but I did not have an opportunity of stating what I considered should be the minimum price.

I want you to realise the difficulty of my position. Where any definite alteration of policy is concerned you will readily realise that although I am the Resident Managing Director of Hield Brothers, Kingston, I am nevertheless a servant of a public company and any drastic alteration of an already laid-down policy must be referred to Head Office.

I am extremely keen to work in with other Canadian manufacturers and I do feel that at most of the meetings we have held, that I have given the impression of not wanting to work "hand and glove" with the others.

I can assure you that this is very far from my thoughts indeed, and on my own responsibility without referring the matter to England I have agreed to enter onto a price proposition in the

"Dear Major Hallam:

With reference to stabilizing the prices of [illegible]

I was very sorry that I was unable to atten[illegible] the latter part of the meeting last Friday owing [illegible] to a previous very important engagement, but before leaving the meeting I had intimated to those present that I would be willing to enter a [illegible] form of co-operation on the prices we would quote [illegible] the grey mixtures, but I did not have an opportunity of stating what I considered would [illegible] minimum price.

I want you to realize the difficulty of my position. Where any definite alteration of polic[illegible] is concerned you will readily realize that althou[illegible] I am the Resident Managing Director of Hield Brothers, Kingston, I am nevertheless a servant o[illegible] public company and any drastic alteration of an already laid-down policy must be referred to head office.

I am extremely keen to work in with other Canadian manufacturers and I do feel that at most of the meetings we have held, that I have given the impression of not wanting to work "hand and glove" with the others.

I can assure you that this is very far from [illegible] intended intent, but due to my responsibility without referring the matter to England I have agreed to enter onto a price proposition in the

mixtures. You will understand that I will have to report this to my Head Office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement, in which case I shall have no option but to do so.

I herewith confirm my wire of yesterday's date reading as follows:

'If Dominion and Dupont will advance prices woollen weft grey serge to 1.45 and Renfrew Woollens and Leach advance their cloths to 1.45 A.M. Prepared agree prices telephoned. Subject no other cloths coming on market.'

Incidentally for your information I might state that I have been informed that Renfrew and Leach are asking and getting $1.30 for their 13/14 oz. but in instances have booked business at $1.25.

Also I want to put on record that I do not agree with the minimum price, much as I should like to be able to sell my $0's quality 15/16 oz. at $1.65. I think with bad trading conditions such as we are faced with today, these prices are too high and I think it should be $1.60.

With regard to 13/14 oz. 60's quality, $1.45 price is reasonable.

As a 64's quality up to 16/17 ozs. does not affect me I shall refrain from comment on these. There again they are higher than I think they

distinctly. You will understand that I will have to report this to my head office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement, in which case I shall have no option but to do so.

I herewith confirm my wire of yesterday's date reading as follows:

'If Dominion and Dupont will advance prices woollen weft grey serge to 1.65 and Hartrew Woollens and Lemon advance their cloths to 1.65 A.W. Imported serge prices telephoned. Subject no other cloths coming on market.'

Incidentally the very latest wire I also have that I have been informed that Hartrew and Lemon are selling and selling $1.50 for their 18\14 oz. but in instances have booked business at $1.60.

Also I want to put on record that I do not with the minimum price, much as I should like to be able to sell my 90's quality 18\16 oz. at $1.65. I think with bad trading conditions such we are faced with today, these prices are too hi I think it should be $1.60.

With regard to 18\14 oz. 60's quality, $1.4 price is reasonable.

As a 64's quality up to 16\17 ozs. does not affect me I shall refrain from comment on these. Taking fairly they are higher than I think they

should be with present-day-conditions.

Then we come to the 17/18 ozs. 64's quality, the price of $1,90 seems reasonable, but the sale is so small as far as we are concerned that even if it was put up to $2.00 I would be in agreement on that price."

Yours very truly,

H.R. Hield,

Director."

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What are Hield Brothers?

MR. McRUER: Their letter says they are Spinners and manufacturers of serges, grey mixtures, dress coatings, and their registered office is Midland Mills, Crosshills Near Keighley, England, and their mills are at Kingston, are they not? A. Kingston, Ontario.

Q. Now, we have left yarns now and we are in serges? A. Yes.

Q. This is another branch, was there a section for serges in the woollen manufacturers? A. There was a cloth section. The people who met in these cases were not the whole section, never the official section met because only part of them.

Q. Oh, but it is a branch of the woollen and worsted manufacturers? A. They were members of the Association.

Q. It is a meeting of some of the members, at any rate? A. That is correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Of the Woollen Association?

should be with present-day-conditions.

When we come to the 17/28 case, $4's quali
price of $1.40 seems reasonable, but the sale
is so small as far as we are concerned that ev
if it was put up to $2.00 I would be in agreem
on that price."

Yours very truly,

H.M. Hiele,

Director."

The Commissioner: .. Not are mills Rochdale?

Mr. McKim: Their letter says they are Spinner
and manufacturers of serges, grey mixtures, dress go
and their registered office is Midland Mills, Crossh
near Keighley, England, and their mills are at Kingsw
are they not? A. Kingsway, Ontario.

Q. Now, we have left Yarns now and we are in
serges? A. Yes.

Q. This is Exhibit Twenty.

For serges in the woollen manufacturers? A. There
was a cloth section. The people who are in these
cases were not the whole section, never the official
section met because only part of them.

Q. Oh, but it is a branch of the woollen and
worsted manufacturers? A. They were
of the association.

Q. It is a meeting of some of the members,
at any rate? A. That is correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Of the Woollen Manufacturers

A. Yes, of the Woollen Association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And the spinners we are dealing with they are members of the Woollens Association too? A. I think they all are. I will see.

Q. "With reference to stabilizing the prices of greymixture serges." That seems to be the matter that was up for discussion was stabilizing the prices. Now, this gentleman regrets that he was unable to attend the latter part of the meeting held on Friday. Where would that meeting be held? A. I would say in my office.

Q. In Toronto? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any record of the parties who attended the meeting? A. No.

Q. Did you keep any minutes of that meeting? A. No.

Q. How could the result of the meeting be determined if there were no records made? A. I presume that they made notes of it at the time. I may have made notes and sent out ---

Q. You would be the man that made the notes? A. Sometimes.

Q. And there would be a bulletin of some kind sent out? A. I may have sent a bulletin out.

Q. I wonder if there are any copies of those bulletins or anything of that sort? A. I don't know, I will ask. Have we any copies of those bulletins, Mr. Berry?

A. Yes, of the Toolsen Association.

Mr. McKAY: Q. And the signature on the dealing with they are members of the Kitimaw Association that? A. I think they all are.

Q. Which reference to establishing the prices of provisions purpose." That seems to be the main that was so for discussion was establishing the prices for, this resolution requires that be was unable to attend the latter part of the meeting held on Friday. Does this would that meeting be held? A. I would say in my opinion.

Q. In Toronto? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any record of the resolution was passed at the meeting? A. No.

Q. Did you keep any minutes of that meeting?

A. No.

Q. You could the result of the meeting be remembered if there were no records made? A. I presume that they made notes of it at the time. I may have made notes myself ——

Q. You would be the man to have the minutes?

A. Usually.

Q. And there would be a question of some kind put out? A. I may have had a half-dozen out.

Q. I wonder if there are any copies of those minutes of meeting of that meeting?

A. I don't know, I will see. Have to my office at home in Edmonton, etc. Sorry!

Q. I would like to know how the results of your deliberations were conveyed to the members of the trade?

-- Mr. Berry hands witness some sheets.

MR. BERRY: Is that the one?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Q. Have you a bulletin here that deals with it? A. I have a bulletin here as late as February 26th, 1936, but I won't have the back ones, I would not keep the back ones. I think the alterations would be made in pencil and I would keep one copy and the pencil copy would be thrown away after typewritten copy made.

Q. Was this meeting the beginning of the arrangements that were made? A. I imagine that for a great many years that the manufacturers had met and discussed prices, &c.

Q. Yes, they may have met and discussed prices but they got a little further apparently according to this letter as a result of this meeting. Now, this gentleman says: "I would be willing to enter into some form of co-operation on the prices we would quote on the grey mixtures, but I did not have an opportunity of stating what I considered should be the minimum price," and he goes on to say: "I am extremely keen to work in with other Canadian manufacturers and I do feel that at most of the meetings we have held, that I have given the

Q. I would like to know how, the minutes of your deliberations were conveyed to the members of the Party?

— Q. Were some minutes kept, Sir?

Mr. MONEY: Is that yes or?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. MONEY: Q. Have you a bulletin here that deals with it? A. I have a bulletin here as late as February 20th, 1946, but I won't have the back issue. I could not keep the back issue. I think the alterations could be made in pencil and I would keep one copy and the pencil copy would be in our safe after typewritten copy made.

Q. Was this meeting the beginning of the arrangements that were made? A. I imagine that for a great many years that the manufacturers had not had discussed prices, Sir.

Q. Yes. They may have met and discussed prices but they did not discuss [illegible] as a result of this meeting. Now, this gentleman says: "I would be willing to enter into some form of co-operation on the prices we could agree on the [illegible] but I did not have an opportunity of getting what I considered should be the minimum price," and he goes on to say: "I am generally keen to work in with other [illegible] in any [illegible] way I can [illegible]

impression of not wanting to work "hand and glove" with the others." Were there a number of meetings being held all the time? A. Yes.

Q. And hand and glove business going on? A. Well, it is the way he expresses it. There was a number of meetings.

Q. We are just taking his own wording here. Here is a manufacturer who said that he felt at that time that the others were thinking he was not working "hand and glove"? A. Yes, there was a number of meetings.

Q. Now, what was the hand and glove business that was going on--arranging prices? A. There was a number of meetings. They were talking over prices.

Q. There were arranging uniform prices, were not they? Be frank about it? A. In this case the result of that was that Hield Brothers stated he would sell his grey mixtures, serges--if my memory is correct--at something, I think it was 3 to 5 cents below the prices that were in existence.

Q. Well, they were not meeting together to get Hield Brothers to come down in their price, were they? Do you suggest that that meeting was held for that purpose of getting Hield Brothers to come down in their price? A. No, it was held to discuss with Hield Brothers his price with them.

Q. Well, it was not for the purpose of getting

impression of not wanting to work. Would you answer with the others." Was there a number of meetings being held all the time? A. Yes.

Q. And food and drink handed out? A. Well, it is the way he expresses it. There was a number of meetings.

Q. We are just taking his own wording here. There is a manufacturer who will not be left at this time when the others were thinking he was not working "hand and glove"? A. Yes, there was a number of meetings.

Q. And, such as the hand and glove business that was going on--arranging prices? A. There was a number of meetings. They were talking over prices.

Q. There were arranging million prices, are not they? Do I think about it? A. In this case the record is that was that their robbers reason he could sell his very minimum, despite--if my memory is correct--not something. I think it was a to cause below the prices that were in existence.

Q. Well, they were not meeting together to get their minimum to come down in their prices, was they? Do you suppose that that meeting was held for the purpose of getting their prices to come down in their prices? A. No, it was said to discuss with their competitors the prices with them.

Q. Well, it was not the purpose of getting

him down, was it? A. No.

Q. It was held for the purpose of getting him up, was not it? A. It was certainly to discuss his price with him, which was substantially lower than the other mills.

Q. His prices were lower than the other mills? A. Not all the mills. They were not lower than possibly Renfrew and Leach, &c.

Q. But they were lower than the other mills and there was a meeting held to try and get him up? A. At least explain why they were so low on the basis of tops.

Q. They wanted more than an explanation--they wanted results, did not they? A. These prices are greatly dependent on top prices.

Q. I dont care what they are dependent upon. Their prices, you told me, were lower than some of the others? A. Yes, some of the others and some of the others were lower than Hield.

Q. And meeting was held for some purpose and that meeting was held to get the low fellows up? A. You can put it that way.

Q. I want to know if that was not the fact? A. I presume they wanted to know why he was selling at such low price.

Q. They wanted to do more than that--they wanted to get him up? A. I think that would be a fair statement of the case.

Q. And he goes on to say: "I can assure you that this is very far from my thoughts indeed"--that is, he was trying to work "hand and glove"--and on my own responsibility without referring the matter to England I have agreed to enter onto a price proposition in the mixtures." Now, apparently there was a definite price proposition that Hield was being asked to go in on and he was acceding to it in this letter to youthat he had agreed - is not that quite plain? A. I think that he says that he will enter into a price proposition.

THE COMMISSIONER: Never mind thinking what he says; we have what he says.

THE WITNESS: He says that here.

MR. McRUER: Q. Was not that the fact that he was being asked to go in on a price proposition and that this letter was adoptive of it, his agreement to do so? A. I think that is quite correct.

Q. And he apparently sent a wire and we do not find that wire on file: "If Dominion and Dupont will advance prices woollen weft grey serge to 1.45 and Renfrew Woollens and Leach advance their cloths to 1.45 and prepared agree prices telephoned. Subject no other ~~clause~~ clause coming on market." ?

A. No, subjett---

Q. "Subject no other ~~clause~~ clause coming on market."

A. Yes.

Q. That is, if anybody should happen to

Q. And he goes on to say: "I can assure you that this is very far from my thoughts indeed--that he was trying to work "hand and glove"--and at my own responsibility without referring the matter to England I have agreed to enter into a price proposition in the minutes." Now, apparently there was a definite price proposition that Wild was being asked to go in and to be responsible for it in his own name?

A. I think he's be saying that he will accept from a price proposition.

Q. (Cont.): Never mind thinking what he says; we have what he says.

MR. [illegible]: He says that here.

MR. MORRIS: Was not it the fact that he was being asked to go in on a price proposition and that this letter was adopting of it, his [illegible] or not?

A. I think that is quite correct.

Q. And he apparently sent a wire and we do not find that that was on file: "I consider the amount will advance prices was far more than to I.G. and Another Politics and from service their clients to I.G. and preserve agree prices telephone. Only let me know [illegible] on market."?

A. Yes, subject---

Q. "Subject no other [illegible] on market."

A. Yes.

Q. That is, if anybody should happen to

import any that would sell at lower than these prices then that was going to relieve him of the agreement? A. No, I do not think that is the meaning of it. I think he means there there was a number of mills who were already selling at lower prices and subject to no other clause coming from Canadian mills on the market.

Q. We can interpret this letter ourselves but I just want to get from you who Dominion and Dupont were? A. That would be the Dominion Woollen and Worsted and Dupont would be the Dupont Textiles Company.

Q. And did they agree to advance their woollen weft grey serge to 1.45? A. You will notice that Renfrew Woollens and Leach are in there too.

Q. No, I am coming to them? A. I take it, Mr. McRuer, that that wire is what I have agreed to enter into price proposition in the mixtures- I presume this is wire that he means by that.

Q. He had wired to you? A. Yes.

Q. This is confirmation of the wire? A. Yes.

Q. You are the man that is at the head, you are the man that they confirmed things with and agree with apparently. Now, I am asking you - did Dominion and Dupont agree to advance the price to 1.45? A. I don't think so in that case.

Q. Well, have you any records or anything about it? A. No, I would not have any records on that.

Insert any that would sell at lower than these prices than that was going to relieve him of the agreement?

A. No, I do not think that is the meaning of it.

I think he means where there was a number of mills who were already selling at lower prices and subject to no other claims coming from the union mills on the market.

Q. To sum interest this letter contains but I just want to get from you who Dominion and Dupont were? A. That would be the Dominion Powder and Dupont would be the Dupont Powder Company.

Q. And did they agree to advance their selling price? A. You will notice that Hercules Powders and Dupont are in there too.

Q. No, I am coming to them? A. I have it, Mr. Monnier, that there was a move I have referred to another into price proposition in the matter-

I remember this is also that he talked by that.

Q. He had wired to you? A. Yes.

Q. Will is an discussion of the wire? A. Yes.

Q. You are the man that is on the board, you are the man that they confirmed things with and agree on a quantity. Now, I am asking you - did Dominion and Dupont agree to advance the price to 1.40?

I would allow me to just [illegible].

Q. Will, what [illegible]

Q. No, I would [illegible]

Q. Mr. Hield was making that a condition and I would like to know whether it was met? A. Yes, and whether Renfrew and Leach also---

Q. Yes, and whether Renfrew and Leach agreed to it, because that was apparently a proposition that was being put up at the meeting, that it would be advanced to 1.45? A. The actual result of this was that Hield Bros. did not attend any more meetings. I remember that distinctly.

Q. That may have been too bad? A. I mean the result of this whole thing was that Hield Brothers did not turn up at any more meetings. Just what happened after that I am not certain.

Q. We may have to get Mr. Hield to tell us? A. Yes, Mr. Hield may.

Q. This is a letter that happens to be on your files on February 15th, 1933. I don't know how Mr. Walton happened to rescue this one.

MR. KELLOCK: My friend should not make those statements.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that was unnecessary.

MR. KELLOCK: My friend is usually fair but I think that is very unfair.

MR. McRUER: It is not unfair to say that the majority of things in connection with this price arrangement are not on file.

MR. KELLOCK: It is unfair to suggest my client is concealing anything from you. You know

Q. Mr. Hield was making that a condition and I would like to know whether it was not?

A. Yes, and whether Barlow and Larson agreed to it, because that was apparently a proposition that was taking put up at the meeting, that it would be advanced to 1.60?

A. The actual result of this was that Hield Bros. did not attend any more meetings.

Q. That may have been too bad?

A. The result of this whole taking was that Hield Bros. did not turn up at any more meetings.

Q. That was assumed after that I am not certain.

Q. We may have to get Mr. Hield to tell us?

A. This is a letter that happens to be on your file on February 16th, 1960.

Mr. Slton happened to receive this one.

MR. KELLOCK: My friend should not make these assumptions.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that was unnecessary.

MR. KELLOCK: My friend is usually fair but I think that is very unfair.

MR. MORRIS: It is not unfair to say that the majority of things in connection with this price arrangement came out of MIM.

MR. KELLOCK: It is unfair to suggest my client is concealing anything from you.

perfectly well Mr. Walton was in the office for a long time and he had access to everything.

MR. McRUER: I have not the slightest doubt Mr. Walton got everything that was there but it is the great quantity of things that are not there. We have letter referring to one file and referring to your letter of such a date ---

MR. KELLOCK: My friend is offending again. My friend has referred in one instance that these letters existed and are still existing.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, he has not referred to that yet. The witness told us on one occasion - well, he did not just keep them.

MR. KELLOCK: Probably I am too sensitive but I thought my friend was suggesting an inference there.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps he will make that in argument later on but in that case you can answer him.

MR. McRUER: I will promise to be good now.

Q. Mr. Hield goes on in this letter: "Incidentally for your information I might state that I have been informed that Renfrew and Leach are asking and getting $1.30 for their 13/14 oz., but in instances have booked business at $1.25." What was the trouble about that? A. I think that was just information for me.

Q. Well, do you recollect anything about it? A. No, I don't, as a matter of fact.

Q. He goes on: "Also I want to put on record -"

perfectly well Mr. Wilson was in the office for a long time and he had access to everything.

M. ROBINS: I have not the slightest doubt Mr. Wilson got everything that was there but it is the great quantity of things that are not there. We have letter referring to one file and referring to your letter of such a date ----

Mr. Wilson: My friend is offending again. My friend has referred in one sentence that these letters existed and are still existing.

MR COMMISSIONER: No, he has not referred to that yet. The witness told us on one occasion - well, he did not just keep them.

Mr. Wilson: Pro-ably I am too sensitive but I thought my friend was suggesting an inference there.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps he will make that in argument later on but in that case you can answer it

M. ROBINS: I will promise to be good now.

Q. Mr. Wilson goes on in this letter:

"Incidentally for your information I might state that I have been informed that Hartree and Hogan are suing and getting $1.00 for their life's work, but is true we have bought patents at $1.00." What was the trouble about that? A. I think that was just a threat - for me.

Q. Well, do you recollect anything about it?

A. No, I don't, as a matter of fact.

Now, he is like the lawyers, he is getting something on record so that it won't be used against him - "Also I want to put on record that I do not agree with the minimum price, much as I should like to be able to sell my 60's quality 15/16 oz. at $1.65. I think with bad trading conditions such as we are faced with today, these prices are too high and I think it should be $1.60." Now, there appears to be a little doubt there that the groups that were gathered together were trying to fix the 60's quality at $1.65? A. Probably a minimum price talked of $1.65.

Q. And he was not willing to agree to it because he thought 1.60 was high enough? A. And he thought 1.60 was high enough, quite.

Q. Then: "As a 64's quality up to 16/17 ozs. does not affect me I shall refrain from comment on these. There again they are higher than I think they should be with present-day conditions." Now, what would he be referring to as to the 64's quality up to 16-17 ozs.? A. I presume that was price discussed on that.

Q. It would be surely something more than merely a discussion when he was saying it was too high but it does not affect him. Then he goes on: to the 17/18 ozs. 64's quality, "the price of $1.90 seems reasonable, but the sale is so small as far as we are concerned that even if it was put up to $2.00 I would be in agreement on that price."

now, he is like the lumpers, he is getting something on record so that it won't be used against him - "Also I want to put on record that I do not agree with the minimum price, such as I should like to be able to sell my 60's quality lobster at $1.65. I think with our running conditions as we are faced with today, these prices are too high and I think it should be $1.65." Now, there appears to be a little doubt there that the gentlemen that were gathered together were trying to fix the 60's quality at $1.60? .. Probably a minimum price taken of $1.65.

. And he was not willing to agree to it because the amount 1.60 was high enough? A. And he [illegible] "

Q. Then "a 65's quality up to 10/12 ozs. does not affect me I shall refrain from comment on these. These sizes they are larger than I think they should be [illegible] Q. [illegible] he be referring to as to the 65's quality up to 16-17 ozs.? A. I presume that was price discussed at that.

. It could be merely something more than merely a difference when he was saying it was too high but it does not affect him. Then he goes on to the 17/18 ozs. 65's quality, "the price of $1.50 [illegible] reasonable, but the sale is so small as far as we are concerned that even if it was put up to

Can you suggest there was anything else that that group were gathered together for but for the purpose of agreeing on certain prices and getting Mr. Hield to agree to them? A. I think they were there possibly for the purpose of discussing minimum prices.

Q. And agreeing to them? A. I don't think there was any agreement. I do not think any mill could make an agreement of that nature and hold it.

Q. What are they wasting their time for meeting together if they were not going to be able to do anything about it? A. Because it gives them a knowledge of what each one is thinking.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Why does Mr. Hield say he is prepared to agree - what does that mean? A. He is prepared to agree.

Q. Well, there must have been an agreement talked about. Read his telephone message? A. And the prices telephoned to my memory were lower than 1.45 in each case. I think about 5 cents lower than that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Why can you suggest that Mr. Hield, a business man, should put in a letter: "You will understand that I will have to report this to my head office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement," if there was not a definite agreement contemplated? A. I think I can tell you why, because Mr. Hield felt, coming over from England

Q. You suggest there was anything else that that
great case brought against Ed Sin in relation
of entering on certain prices and getting Mr. Vidal
to agree to them? A. I think they were then
possibly for the purpose of discussing minimum prices
. Was talking to them? Q. I don't
think there was any agreement. I do not think
any mill could make an agreement of that nature and
hold it.

Q. What are they wasting their time for talking
together if they were not going to be able to do
anything about it? A. Because it gives them
a knowledge of what each one is thinking.

Q. Well, I don't know. Then
why he is prepared to agree - what does this mean?
A. He is prepared to agree.

Q. Well, there must have been an agreement talked
about. Read his telegrams to Sanger. A. The
two prices telegraphed to my memory were lower than
1.40 in each case. I think about 5 cents lower
than 1.40.

Mr. H. Johnson: Q. Why can you suggest that
Mr. Vidal, a business man, should put in a letter:
"You will understand that, this may be present only
to my head office and they may instruct me to withdraw
my agreement," if there was not a definite agreement
arrived at? A. I think I can tell you
why. Because Mr. Vidal, unless you have been

I presume it is different from here, that he should not discuss the prices in any way with other manufacturers.

Q. Now, Mr. Hield is a reasonably good business man, I take it? A. He is, yes.

Q. Why do you suggest if there was not an agreement contemplated, that he would put in a letter: "You will understand that I will have to report this to my head office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement, in which case I shall have no option but to do so."? A. Yes.

Q. Well, that was not a discussion, it was an exchange - it was a withdrawal from an agreement that he was letting you know about, was not it?

A. It looks like it, yes.

Q. Now, you are secretary of this meeting and you sit down there and you would be the chief moving spirit in the whole thing. You can tell us far more about it if you want to try? A. About it, this letter?

Q. No, the whole meeting that was taking place there? A. I think you are putting far more importance on this meeting than what it calls for.

Q. I am not putting any more importance on this meeting than Mr. Hield was - he was saying that he would have to report it to England who might instruct him to withdraw. I think a matter sufficiently important to report to England and reserve his rights

I [illegible] it is different from here, but we should not discuss the prices in any way with other manufacturers.

Q. Now, Mr. Field is a reasonably good business man, I take it? A. He is, yes.

Q. Why do you suggest if there was not an agreement contemplated, that he would put in a letter: "You will understand that I will have to report this to my head office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement, in which case I shall have no option but to do so."? A. Yes.

Q. Well, that was not a discussion, it was an exchange - it was a withdrawal from an agreement that he was letting you know about, was not it?

A. It looks like it, yes.

Q. Now, you are secretary of this meeting and you sit down there and you could be the chief mover against in the whole thing. You can tell me far more about it if you want to try? A. About the whole history?

Q. No, the whole meeting that was taking place there? A. I think you are putting far more importance on this meeting than what it calls for.

Q. I am not putting any more importance on this meeting than Mr. Field was - he was saying that he would have no concern to be [illegible] with a [illegible] him to withdraw. I think a master sufficiently important to report to England and reserve his right

to withdraw was something that was of great importance. Are you not willing --- A. I am trying to remember back what the circumstances were at this time. I have several discussions with Mr. Hield, personally, on the telephone. Without a doubt thismeeting was called, whoever was there I could not tell you at this late date, to discuss prices as they were discussed.

Q. Well, we will go on with another letter. Have you one of January 11th, 1934, from J.D. Woods. This is a letter from J.D. Woods, to Douglas Hallam, dated January 11th, 1934,

EXHIBIT 576: Letter from J.D. Woods, to Douglas Hallam, dated Jan. 11th, 1934.

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-- Adjourned at 12.30 A.M. to resume at 2 P.M.

(Page 8107 follows)

to withdraw was something that was of great importance.

Are you not willing ---. I am trying to remember back what the circumstances were at this time. I have several discussions with Mr. Hall, personally, on the telephone. Without a doubt telecasting was called, however was there I could not tell you at this late date, to discuss prices as they we e discussed.

. Well, we will go on with another letter. Have you one of January 11th, 1936, from J.D. Woods. This is a letter from J.D. Woods, to Douglas Mills, dated Jan. 11th, 1936.

KIGHT 576: Letter from J.D. Woods, to Douglas Mills, dated Jan. 11th, 1936.

-- Adjourned at 11.30 a.m. to resume at 2 p.m.

(Page 1247 follows)

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 2 P.M.

DOUGLAS HALLAM, Examination by Mr. McRuer, (resumed):

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Before I go into the last exhibit that was filed, Mr. Hallam, I want to get from you the bulletin that you said you had in your file, the last bulletin, in reference to the cloth prices. Now, this is a memorandum contained in a file -"Cloth - Worsted - Memos," and dated February 20th, 1936, and reads as follows:

"Terms: - Our terms are 2% - 10 days dating from first of month following delivery, covering shipments up to and including the 25th of each month. Prepayment at 7% per annum.

All prices given are F.O.B. Mill. If contracts are quoted other than F.O.B. Mill, freight will be added to price.

All sample yardage and yardage cut up for travellers samples to be charged for.

Weights given are in Canadian condition. Tolerance 1/2 oz. over.

BLUE SERGE:

Two foldwarp and filling:

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Not over 64's	1.50	1.57½	1.65	1.70	1.77½	1.90	2.05

A F T E R N O O N   S E S S I O N

-- The Commission resumed at 1:45 P.M.

[illegible], recalled, examined by Mr. [illegible], (continued)

By Mr. [illegible]:

Q. [illegible] Mr. Callen, I want to get from you the bulletin that you said you had in your file, the last bulletin, in reference to the cloth prices. Now, this is a memorandum contained in a file "Prices - Current - Season," and dated February [illegible], 1935, and reads as follows:

Terms: - Our terms are 2% - 10 days dating from first of month following delivery, covering shipments up to and including the 25th of each month. Prepayment at 7% per annum.

All prices given are F.O.B. Mill. If contracts are quoted other than F.O.B. Mill, freight will be added to price.

All sample yardage and yardage cut up for travellers samples to be charged for.

[illegible] given are in [illegible] condition.

[illegible] 5/8 [illegible].

[illegible]

The following are [illegible]

	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
[illegible]	1.[illegible]0	1.57½	1.65	1.70	1.77½	1.90	2.05

List price 5¢ or more above these prices.

GREY SERGE.

Any construction.

All Worsted.

	13	14	15	16
Not over 60's	1.52½	1.62½	-	-
Not over 64's	1.57½	1.67½	1.80	1.95

Wool Filled.

Not less than 5¢ below above prices.

FANCY PIECE DYES.

No averaging."

Q. What does that "No averaging" mean? Mr. Hallam?

A. No averaging between decorations, - warp only and weft only.

Q. It continues:

"(a) 2-ply warp - single worsted filling.

	12 oz.	12½ oz.	13 oz.	13½ oz.	14 oz.
58's and under, Open	-	-	-	-	"

'Open', that means there is no price that was determined upon? A. There was no price to be shown for that.

Q. Well, it goes further than that, does it not; it means just what it says, that the 58's and under were left open, that is, that they could sell at any price they liked? A. Correct.

Q. Then:

	12 oz.	12½ oz.	13 oz.	13½ oz.	14 oz.
58's and under Open	-	-	-	-	-
Over 58's but not over 60's	1.40	1.45	1.55	-	-
Over 60's but not over 64's	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.67½	1.75

Note: Decoration in warp only.
10¢ advance for warp and weft decoration.

(b) 2-ply warp - 2 ply worsted filling.

58's and under, Open	-	-	-	-	-
Over 58's but not over 60's	1.45	-	1.60	-	-
Over 60's but not over 64's	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80

Note: Warp decoration only.

10¢ advance for warp and weft decoration.

Minimum of 4 pieces regular patterns and 6 pieces special patterns, at minimum price."

Q. Then, what was done with this bulletin?

MR. McRUER: This, my lord, will be the next exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 577. What is its origin?

BY MR. McRUER: It is a bulletin, my lord.

Q. This is sent out by you? A. Sent out by me, yes.

Q. To manufacturers?

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, we are still on the woollens.

MR. McRUER : Yes, my lord.

LE.---. July 24, 1. 24. 1.2 ---. 1.4.

58's and under
Open - - - - -

Over 58's but not
over 60's 1.30 1.40 1.55 - -

Over 60's but not
over 64's 1.35 1.50 1.60 1.07½ 1.70

Note: Insertion in warp only.

(b) 2-ply warp - 2 ply worsted filling.

58's and under, Open
- - - - -

Over 58's but
not over 60's 1.45 - 1.65 - -

Over 60's but
not over 64's 1.55 1.60 1.65 1.70 1.80

Note: Warp insertion only.

Minimum of 4 pieces regular patterns and 6
patterns special (samples of insertion given).

Yes, that you does only pay military

wh. Witness: Yes, my lord, will be the next
exhibit.

Mr. Justice Duff: Does this be mainly off.

What is the objecting?

Mr. Witness: It is a matter, so long.

Mr. Duff Lord of Appeal: Is. Lord and by
Mr. Jus.

Mr. Mr. Witness:

Mr. Witness: Grades do, we are still on the
machine.

Mr. Justice Duff: Yes, my lord.

THE WITNESS: This is worsted fabrics.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is the Association of which you are general manager? A. That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: A bulletin sent out by witness.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

EXHIBIT 577: Bulletin sent out to some manufacturers of worsted piece goods, dated 20th February, 1936.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Sent out to manufacturers of woollen piece goods, is that correct? A. No, it would be to some of the manufacturers of worsted piece goods.

Q. And it is dated 20th February, 1936? A. Yes, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Now, who were the manufacturers of worsted piece goods to whom this bulletin was sent out? A. I cannot tell you that.

Q. Well, is there any record of it? A. I do not think so, Mr. McRuer. That was sent out after a meeting of two or three of the manufacturers.

Q. Well, it would be sent out to more than two or three? A. I don't think it would be sent to more than four, I would say.

Q. Well, whowould be the fourth? A. I cannot tell you.

Q. No idea? A. Not at the moment.

Q. Cannot give us the foggiest idea? A No, but I might be able to find out for you.

Q. Well, how would you be able to find out? A. I might check back.

Q. That might help you? A. I could see.

Q. Where would you be likely to find it? A. It might be some place on the files.

Q. Anything in your minutes about the meeting? A. I don't think so. It was not a section meeting. It was just a few manufacturers meeting together.

Q. And they met for what purpose? A. To discuss the prices of worsteds.

Q. Prices that they might charge for worsteds? A. I think, Mr. McRuer, if I could explain this: The worsteds are made from wool tops basically, and wool tops, being the raw material, are combed wall, that is to say, the wool has been taken and scoured, and washed, and then carded and then combed; that is a world raw material and the prices of that move, and the price of the cloth depends on the movement mainly of the raw material, and the question of what price to put on that top wool is a very debateable one.

Q. Well, that is not what is dealt with in the bulletin? A. That is not what was dealt with in the bulletin.

Q. What is dealt with in the bulletin is the price they are to charge their customers? A. That is the price they should be charged, Mr. McRuer.

Q. No. Just let us stick to one thing at a

Q. Well, how much you be able to find out?

A. Might about 2000.

Q. That might help you? A. I would see.

Q. Who would you be likely to find it?

A. It might be some person on the filing.

Q. Anything in your minds about the meeting?

A. I don't think so. It was not a section meeting. It was just a few autonomists meeting together.

Q. And they met for what purpose? A. To discuss the plans of workers.

Q. Figure that they might change for instance?

A. I think, sir, rather, if I could explain this: The workers are same from good logs [illegible], one most type, being the very industrial, are looked upon, that is to say, the most has been taken and accepted and welcome, and then world and then finally that is a world raw material and the prices of that same, and the price of the white carpenter on the material usually or buy the material, and the machine of that price to put on some top work is a very reasonable one.

Q. Well, that is one that I really wish is the building? A. That is one that one found with in the outlet.

Q. Not to dealt with in the outlets in the [illegible]

A. That is the price they should be charged, sir.

time. That is the price that they met together to determine that customers should be charged?

A. I can tell you definitely, Mr.McNuer, that is not the case. That is the prices at that date.

Q. The prices? A. The prices at that date that should be charged on the basis of the top prices; that is the price they should be charged. The records of the mills would show.

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Q. We were dealing with this bulletin, Mr. Hallam, and I am trying to get from you what was the effect of it, what you were doing, when you were sending out bulletins to the manufacturers of worsted goods with specific prices as to specific weights of cloth?

A. I think I have explained to you, Mr. McRuer that that was the price these people should get on the basis of the top cost at that time. It is a standard to work to.

Q. Why wouldn't they work out their own prices without coming to you, the General Manager of the Woollen and Worsted Association? A. Because the question of what the top price should be at any time is a matter of long discussion and examination of figures.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say, the top price? A. The top prices, the prices to sell tops.

Q. That is raw material? A. That is raw material; it fluctuates very materially.

Q. Each one of these people had to buy their own raw material? A. Yes, but they buy it on the world market and the prices are all published weekly.

Q. Well, Don't they know that? A. Yes, but--

Q. Don't they know that too? A. The question is what time, what date to take, what time to take, what is the exact position; it is a very complicated thing to work out.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It sounds like something very complicated, but what did the poor fellows do that

Q. We were dealing with this bulletin, Mr. Bailey and I am trying to get from you what was the effect of it, what you were doing, when you were sending out bulletins to the manufacturers of worsted goods with specific prices as to specific weights of cloth?

A. I think I have explained to you, Mr. Meiner that that was the price these people should get on the basis of the top cost at that time. It is a standard to work to.

Q. Why wouldn't they work out their own prices without coming to you, the General Manager of the Woollen and Worsted Association? A. Because the question of what the top price should be at any time is a matter of long discussion and examination of figures.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say, the top price? A. The top prices, the prices to sell tops.

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Q. Each one of these people had to buy their own raw material? A. Yes, but they buy it on the world market and the prices are all published weekly.

Q. Well, don't they know that? A. Yes, but

Q. Don't they know that too? A. The question is what time, what date to take, what time to take, what is the most profitable to be - this complicated thing to work out.

BY MR. MEINER: Q. It seems like everything was complicated, but you all the same believe in that

did not come to the meeting. How did they fix their price? A. They did it any way they cared to do it.

Q. Why was it that 58s and under were left open? A. I don't think they were made.

Q. Pardon? A. Let me see that if you don't mind. 58s, I don't think they were made.

Q. What do you think you would be putting it in there for if you were not making it? There must have been dozens of lines they were not making that you did not put in there at all? A. I don't think the 58's are made in the fancy piece dyed. There would be probably a few pieces made.

Q. You told me a moment ago it was left open so they could charge whatever they liked for it? A. Just a minute; that is correct, if they make them but I doubt whether there was anything made there.

Q. Do you know? A. Do you mean of my own knowledge?

Q. Yes? A. I would say there was very little, if any.

Q. Do you know anything about it or are you guessing? I cannot tell half the time when you are just reasoning and giving some conclusion or when you are telling me something you know? A. I would say from the information I have there was very little of that made, if any. There might from time to time have been some made but not very much.

Q. Why did you write in the word "open" on that? A. Because there was nothing

did not come to the meeting. How did they fix their salary? A. They did it any way they cared to do it.

Q. Why was it that bee and wader were left open?

A. I don't know why.

Q. Pardon? A. Let me see that if you don't mind. Bee, I don't think they were made.

Q. Where do you think you would be putting it in there for if you were not making it? There must have been decrees of lines they were not making that you did not put in some or other?

A. I don't think so. There would be probably a few places made.

Q. You told us a moment ago it was left open so they could change whatever they liked for it?

A. Just a minute; that is correct, if they made them [illegible]

Q. Do you know? A. To you mean of my own knowledge?

Q. Yes? A. I would say there was very little, if any.

Q. Do you know anything about it at are Ven Gwendolen? I cannot tell half the time when you are just remaining and giving some conclusion or when you are [illegible]

A. I think from the information I have there was very little or none made, if any. There might from time to time have been some made but not very much.

Q. Do you write in the word "open" on [illegible]

A. [illegible]

put in on that whatever.

Q. No price put on it? A. Exactly.

Q. Well, there were lots of others on which there was no price put on but there is nothing said about being open. Take the 58s but not over 60s, 13½ ounces; there is no price put on that? A. I don't think there is anything made there either.

Q. I know, but you don't put open on that. You leave it blank? A. I think the word "open" runs right across the page there.

Q. Oh, I am on a different line altogether. A. Exactly.

Q. There is no open here? A. No; I don't think it is made.

Q. Who are the people that met together, the names of the people, and we will see if we can get anybody that has got a better recollection of what went on than you have? A. I think I can tell you who weren't there rather than who were because I haven't got a memory of who were there.

Q. You can remember the people who weren't there rather than you can remember the people that were there? A. Exactly.

Q. What kind of a memory is this you have got, anyway? I suppose you can remember that I was not there? A. I am talking about mills.

Q. You say the members of the trade that were not there, you can remember them far more easily than the ones that were there; may I take it that there were very much fewer that were not there than

put in on that whatever.

Q. No price put on it? A. Exactly.

Q. Well, there were lots of others on which there was no price put on but there is nothing said about being open. Take the 88s but not over 88s. 138½ ounces; there is no price put on that? A. I don't think there is anything such either.

Q. I know, but you don't put open on the s. You leave it blank? A. I think the word "open" runs right across the page there.

Q. Oh, I am on a different line altogether. A. Exactly.

Q. There is no open here? A. No; I don't think it is made.

Q. Who are the people that met together, the men of the people, and we will see if we can get anybody that has got a better recollection of what went on than you have? A. I think I can tell you who weren't there rather than who were because I haven't got a memory of who were there.

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Q. What kind of a memory is this you have got, anyway? I suppose you can remember that I am not liars? A. I am talking about mills.

Q. You say the members of the trade that were not there. You can remember them far more easily than the ones that were there; my I have it that liars were very much fewer that were not there than

there were that were there? A. No, I don't know that that was the case.

Q. The ones that were not there are easier to remember than the ones that were there; is that it? A. No; I very much dislike to say so and so was there if I cannot be absolutely certain that the mill was there whereas I have a recollection of the mills that were not there.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Why would you dislike to say that? A. Because I would not like to make a statement of that nature without my knowing. If I could remember I would tell you, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You kept no records --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, I was trying to find out, can we find out to whom the statement was sent?

MR. McRUER: Yes, I was going to ask that. You kept no record of the names of the parties to whom the bulletin was sent? A. There should be a record of that. I don't know why it was not attached to it.

Q. Well, will you have a search made and let us see who are the parties? A. I will have a search made and see if I can find anything that would indicate who that was sent to.

Q. Apparently that was a bulletin that was just replacing a previous one? A. That is correct.

Q. Because you told me there would be a bulletin sent out as a result of this meeting that Mr. Hield was referring to in his letter in 1933? A. I think that would be correct.

Q. And Mr. Hield speaks of several meetings he had been at where he thought they had got the impression he was not working hand in glove, and these meetings were evidently continued right on down to 1936?

A. I think that following that letter that any attempt to actually discuss prices in general with all the mills ceased, but a certain number of mills following that wanted to continue the discussion and they did from time to time and I sent out bulletins accordingly.

Q. Alright, then; there have been bulletins going out and you say this one was the last one?

A. Yes.

Q. Which is February, 1936? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, that was February 20, 1936; that is the day this Commission started to function in Ottawa. So that you ought to have a pretty clear recollection of the meeting that took place within a day or two of when this Commission first met in Ottawa?

A. I should have but I haven't.

Q. Have you had any meeting of that group since?

A. Of that cloth group?

Q. Yes? A. I don't think so. they meet once or twice a year.

Q. The cloth group meets once or twice a year?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is in the cloth group? A. I sent it out to everybody in the cloth group.

Q. I know, but who is in the cloth group, let me

Q. And Mr. Hinds speaks of several meetings he had been at where he thought they had got the impression he was not working hard in Ajax, and these meetings were evidently continued right on down to 19

A. I think that following that letter that any attempt to actually discuss things in general with all the mills ceased, but a certain number of mills following that wanted to continue the discussion and they did from time to time and I sent out bulletins accordingly.

Q. Alright, then; you have have been bulletining going out and you say this one was the last one?

A. Yes.

Q. Which is February, 1937? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, that was February 20, 1936; that in the day this commission started to function in Ottawa. Is that you ought to have a pretty clear recollection of the meeting that took place within a day or two of when this commission first met in Ottawa?

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Q. Have you had any meeting of that group since?

A. Of that cloth group?

Q. Yes? A. I don't think so. They meet once or twice a year.

Q. The cloth group meets once or twice a year?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is in the cloth group? A. I sent it out to everybody in the cloth group.

Q. I know, but who is in the cloth group, let me

have who is in the cloth group and then we will know where we are at? A. I sent it out to every member in the cloth group but only a certain number attend or come to a meeting.

Q. Do you mean the bulletin goes out to everybody in the cloth group? A. No, the bulletin only goes out to those attending.

Q. Those who will come and get in on the discussion; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, we have got in your minute book of the Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers Association, we have a number of groups, and there is one tab, "cloth section"; they would be the parties that this group would be drawn from?

A. They would be the parties this group would be drawn from.

Q. And who is the present chairman of that group? A. Let me see, there it is.

Q. Well, they met on November the 22nd, 1935--

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, I missed something there; what is the name of the group?

MR. McRUER: The cloth group, the cloth section it is called here. This is headed "minutes of meeting of Woollen and Worsted Cloth Section at the annual meeting of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association on November the 22nd, 1935. Mr. J.C. Dodd of the Paton Manufacturing Company was elected chairman of the Worsted Section and Mr. C.J. Whitney, chairman of the Woollen Section"?

have who is in the cloth group and then we will know

WHAT YA DYE AT? A. I WAS IN NO SUCH

member in the cloth group but only a certain number

attend or come to a meeting.

Q. Do you mean the bulletin came out to every-

body in the cloth group? A. No, the bulletin

WILL COME OUT IN THREE STRAINING.

Q. Those who will come and get in on the

discussion; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, we have got in your minute book of

the Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers Association,

we have a number of groups, and there is one tab,

"cloth section"; they would be the parties that this

group would be drawn from?

A. They would be the parties this group would be

drawn from.

Q. And who is the present chairman of that

group? A. Let me see, there it is.

Q. Well, they met on November the 22nd, 1937--

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Monner, I missed some-

thing there; what is the name of the group?

MR. McMILLAN: The cloth group, the cloth section

it is called here. This is Minutes of

meeting of Woollen and Worsted cloth Section at

the annual meeting of the Canadian Woollen and

Knit Goods Manufacturers Association on November the

22nd, 1938. Mr. J.G. Ford of the Paton Manufacturing

Company was elected chairman of the Worsted Section

and Mr. W.C. Kilgour, president of the Dominion Textile

A. That was for the purpose of them coming at the annual meeting as executives. The section just met for a few minutes and elected their chairman and reported back.

Q. I am not concerned with why you elected them but the fact that you did elect them, and this is the only minute that appears in the book in respect to their operations between January 27th, 1933, and November 22, 1935. Now, we go back to the minutes of the meeting of January 27, 1933, Mr. H. Barrett was in the chair. There was Mr. Dodd present, Mr. Mix of the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds, Mr. A.E. Craig of the Barrymore Cloth Company, Mr. J.H. Douglas, of Dupont Textiles, R.H. Hield, of Hield Brothers, and the secretary.

"The situation of the cloth manufacturers of Canada was discussed in relation to competition from Great Britain and also competition internally. Credits were expressed. The secretary was to issue a request to all the principal cloth mills asking them to co-operate in a credit exchange system, the first step to be to obtain the list of customers and the total amount of credit allowed each one. The individual accounts to be obtained in confidence and only a general statement issued by the Association office. A committee of Mr. H. Barrett, Mr. J.G. Dodd and the secretary were to arrange to visit at the earliest possible

A. That was for the purpose of them coming at the annual meeting as executives. The president just for a few minutes and elected their chairman and reported back.

Q. I am not concerned with why you elected it but the fact that you did elect them, and this is the only minute that appears in the book in respect to their operations between January 27th, 1953, and November 22, 1958. Now, we go back to the minutes of the meeting of January 27, 1953. Mr. [illegible] was in the chair. There was Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] of the Dominion Woollens [illegible], Mr. [illegible] of the Hartwyne Cloth Company, Mr. [illegible] of Import Textiles, R.T. Hiell, of Hiell Brothers, and the secretary.

"The situation of the cloth manufacturers was discussed in relation to competition from Great Britain and also competition internally. Results were expressed. The secretary was to issue a request to all the national cloth mills asking them to co-operate in a yearly average [illegible]. First step to be to obtain the list of customers and the total amount of cloth allowed each one. The individual accounts to be obtained in confidence and only a general statement issued by the secretary. A committee of Mr. H. Hartett, Mr. J.G. Todd and the secretary were to arrange to visit at the [illegible]

"opportunity to press for a proper investigation in England in the case of production of worsteds so that a system could be arranged for appraisers in Canada to check the fair market values of worsteds imported from Great Britain."

Well now, what was the matter of the internal competition that was being discussed here? That was not spread out very much. "The situation of the cloth manufacturers of Canada was discussed in relation to competition from Great Britain and also competition internally." What were the internal difficulties that they were discussion? A. I could not say at this stage.

Q. You don't remember anything about that? A. I am trying to remember back to that. It is a long time ago, 1933.

Q. Well, where does Mr. Dodd live? A. He is down in Montreal.

Q. He is the Mr. Dodd down in Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. And who is the other one - Mr. Whitney - where does he live? A. He is in Preston, Ontario.

Q. Connected with what company? A. George Pattinson & Company.

Q. Well, this is marked as an exhibit, is it?

THE COMMISSIONER: That is 577.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord. Now, I will go back now. I just filed Exhibit 576 which had not been read. It was a letter from Mr. Woods of the York

"opportunity to arose for a proper investigation in England in the case of production of workers so that a system could be arranged for appraisers in Canada to check the fair market value of the goods imported from Great Britain."

Well now, what was the matter of the internal competition that was being discussed here? That was not spread out very much. "The situation of the manufacturers of Canada was discussed in relation to competition from Great Britain and also competition internally." What were the internal difficulties that they were discussed? A. I could not say at this stage.

Q. I am trying to remember back to that. It is a long time ago, Ivan.

Q. Well, where does Mr. Ivan live?

A. He is down in Montreal.

Q. He is the Mr. Ivan down in Montreal?

A. Yes.

Q. And who is the other one - Mr. Whitney - where does he live? A. He is in Preston, Ontario.

Q. Connected with what company?

A. Cooper Pattinson & Company.

Q. Well, this is marked as an exhibit, is it?

MR. CAMPBELL K.C.: What is it?

MR. MONDER: Yes, my lord. Now, I will go back

Q. I just raise another point with you [illegible]

Q. It was a letter from Mr. [illegible] to Mr. [illegible]

Knitting Mills to Mr. Hallam.

"There have been substantial increases in the costs of raw materials and those I have in mind are cotton and wool. I think it would be good business to get some of the manufacturers together to deicde on that bases they will figure cotton, wool or worsted yarns into costs regardless of what the eventual selling prices are to be".

A. That is right.

Q. "It seems to me that in this way manufacturers will realise what they will need to pay for replacement. A few may have some low priced raw materials and are willing to accept orders at prices below replacement. This only dsiturbs the market and puts off the day of reckoning. I would like to discuss this matter with you at your convenience."

Do you remember getting this letter from Mr. Woods?

A. Yes, I remember the letter.

Q. Did you discuss the matter with him?

A. I am certain I discussed the matter with him.

Q. Were you able to do anything about it?

A. I discussed it with other manufacturers as well.

Q. As a result of taking it up with Mr. Woods?

A. As a result of taking it up with Mr. Woods.

Q. Then, what did you do about it?

A. Finally, after making a survey of the raw material situation on ~~xxx~~ tops, wool and cotton, I think I issued a memorandum to all the mills.

Referring Mills to Mr. Nelson.

"There have been substantial increases in the costs of raw materials and those I have in mind are cotton and wool. I think it would be good business to get some of the manufacturers to other to relate on that basis they will figure cotton, wool or worsted yarns into a sta regardless of what the eventual selling prices are to be".

A. That is right.

Q. "It seems to me that in this way manufacturers will realize that they will need to pay for replacement. A few may have some low priced raw materials and are willing to accept orders at prices below replacement. This only centuates the market and puts off the day of reckoning. I would like to discuss this matter with you at your convenience."

Do you remember getting this letter from Mr. Wooff?

A. Yes, I remember the letter.

Q. Did you discuss the matter with him?

A. I am certain I discussed the matter with him.

Q. Were you able to do anything about it?

A. I discussed it with other manufacturers as well.

Q. As a result of taking it up with Mr. Wooff?

A. As a result of taking it up with Mr. Wooff.

Q. Then, what did you do about it?

A. Finally, after making a survey of the raw material situation as you put it, Mr. Nelson, I think I issued a memorandum to all the mills.

Q. May we have a copy of the memorandum?
A. I have been looking for that memorandum and I cannot find it. I would like to see it because it is a very sound one. I am trying to get a copy.

Q. Well, I would like to have it if it is sound; that is one thing I would like?
A. I would like to find that memorandum.

Q. I might suggest some of the things we have been having are not so sound?

MR. KELLOCK: There is a lot of sound about them though.

THE WITNESS: I made a survey of the cotton market, the wool market, and all raw material markets and sent a circular out on it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What I would like to get your views on is what appears to be the underlying principle in this letter, and that is why a man who had low priced raw materials on hand should not cost on the basis of the low priced raw materials if he wished to do so? A. I can tell you why if you desire to know.

Q. That is precisely what I am asking you?
A. Because in conducting a business you have to have working capital.

Q. Have to have what? A. Working capital for buying your raw materials and so on. On a long downward trend you base your selling price not on the price you paid for your raw material but on the replacement value so that gradually your working

Q. May we have a copy of the memorandum?

A. I have been looking for that memorandum and I cannot find it. I would like to see it because it is a very honest one. I am trying to get a copy.

Q. Well, I would like to have it if it is sound that is one thing I would like?

A. I would like to find that memorandum.

Q. I might suggest some of the things we have been having are not so sound;

MR. MORLOCK: There is a lot of sound about them [illegible].

THE WITNESS: I made a survey of the cotton market, the wool market, and oil raw material market and sent a circular out on it.

BY MR. MORLOCK: Q. What I would like to get your views on is what appears to be the underlying principle in this letter, and that is why a man who had low priced raw materials on hand should not act on the basis of the low priced raw materials if he wished to do so? A. I can tell you why if you desire to know.

Q. What is practically what I am asking you?

A. Because in conducting a business you have to have working capital.

Q. Have to have what? A. Working capital for buying your raw materials and so on. In a long downward trend you base your selling price not on the price you paid for your raw material but on the replacement value so that practically your working

capital becomes exhausted. When the turn in the market comes and you begin to have advancing prices, substantially advancing prices in raw material then you have - then you should reverse the process and charge on your replacement values and not what you actually paid for the raw material. If you don't do so over a period of time you dissipate your entire capital.

Q. I don't understand that at all. I think you are probably giving us the reverse of what you are trying to say? A. I don't think so.

Q. If a man has bought raw material at a low price-- A. Start with the high price first.

Q. No, I am dealing with the low price; that is what this letter deals with. "A few may have some low priced raw materials and are willing to accept orders at prices below replacement." Now, they bought raw material at low prices; then, I say why shouldn't they sell on that basis if they want to? A. Because you have got to take the picture of the decline as well as the advance.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The decline of what? A. The decline in raw materials as well as the advance.

Q. The decline in raw materials? A. Yes, on the declinging market what happens is that your--

Q. These people bought at low prices; they bought in a low market? A. Yes, but the

market cases and you begin to have advancing prices substantially advancing prices in raw material than you have - then you should reverse the process and [illegible] your replacement values are not what you actually paid for the raw material. If you don't do so over a period of time you distort your entire capital.

Q. I don't understand that at all. I think you are probably giving us the reverse of what you are [illegible]

A. [illegible]

Q. If a man has bought raw material at a low price—

A. No. I am dealing with the low prices: that is what this [illegible] rule. "A few may have some low priced raw material in and are willing to accept orders at prices below replacement." Now, they bought raw material at low prices; then, I say why shouldn't they sell on that basis if they want to? Because you have got to take the picture of the decline as well as the advance.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. The decline of what?

A. The decline in raw materials as well as the advance.

Q. The decline in raw materials?

A. Yes, on the declining market what happens is that [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

A. [illegible]

buying picture behind it is a long decline from the highmarket that started in 1925.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They had got the prices down and they were willing to sell at lower prices.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Their replacements then would be cheaper; I mean to say here they have bought raw materials at lower prices than it had formerly cost? A. Yes.

Q. And according to your argument their replacements would have been getting cheaper all the time; is that right, is that what you are saying ? A. You have got to remember that raw material is bought ahead of time. It is not bought and used the next day or the day after. It may be used 3 or 4 or 5 months afterwards.

Q. So long as the market is declining your replacement is going to be cheaper?

A. Your replacement is going to be cheaper than what you paid for it.

Q. That was the position of these people, wasn't it? A. No, the position now is that it happened that the market had a very substantial rise and was continuing to rise and if they put in there a price of 50 cents for raw material which to replace would cost them 75 cents where were they going to find the 25 cents to buy that raw material?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes, but if the market was rising, if they bought their raw material - you mean to say they would have to, even though they bought

Lapine Milling Company Ltd. is a long distance from the Dominion that started in 1922.

BY MR. MONAHAN: Q. They had got the prices down and then were selling at much lower prices.

BY THE COURT REPORTER: Q. Their replacements then would be cheaper; I mean to say here they have bought raw materials at lower prices than it has formerly cost?

A. Yes.

Q. And according to your argument their replacements would have been getting cheaper all the time; is that right, is that what you are saying?

A. You have got to remember that raw material is bought ahead of time. It is not bought and used the next day or the day after. It may be used 3 or 4 or 5 months afterwards.

Q. So long as the market is declining your replacement is going to be cheaper?

A. Your replacement is going to be cheaper than what you paid for it.

Q. That was the position of these people, wasn't it?

A. No, the position now is that it happened that the market had a very substantial rise and has continuing to rise and if they put in there a price of 80 cents for raw material which to replace would cost them 75 cents where were they going to find the 25 cents to buy that raw material?

BY MR. MONAHAN: Q. Yes, but if the market was rising, if they bought their raw material - you mean by that that they have to pay higher today, tomorrow

their raw material at 60 cents they would have to charge 70 cents for it because the market was going to be rising? A. The market was over 70 cents, sir. I think the picture, Mr. McRuer - and we want to be fair about this thing - the picture is that the mills had been buying raw material for a period of years and every time they replaced that raw material they were doing it at a cheaper price, but the price was down and they were consequently making losses; in other words, they would buy raw material 6 months ahead and by the time of selling the goods the market was down.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Which market?
A. The raw material market.

Q. It was down? A. Yes.

Q. They would make all the more then, wouldn't they? A. If they paid $1.00 a pound for tops and they had to sell them at 80 cents they would lose 20 cents a pound on that transaction on the downward way.

Q. You are mixing up two prices now; I thought we were talking all along of raw materials?
A. We are talking of raw material prices. We will say the raw material drops from $1.00, and it went down; they would have bought it at $1.00 and they would not have their fabrics ready for manufacture until some months later. In the meantime the top market or wool market has gone down to 80 cents and in order to sell against imports and other manufacturers

their raw material at 60 cents they would have to charge 70 cents for it because the market was going to be rising? A. The market was over 70 cents, sir. I think the picture, Mr. Meagher - and we went to be fair about this thing - the picture is that the mills had been buying raw material for a period of years and every time they replaced that raw material they were doing it at a cheaper price, but the price was down and they were consequently making income in other words, they would buy raw material 6 months ahead and by the time of selling the goods the market was down.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Which market?

A. The raw material market.

Q. It was down? A. Yes.

Q. They would make all the more then, wouldn't they? A. If they paid $1.00 a pound for tops and they had to sell them at 80 cents they would lose 20 cents a pound on the transaction on the downward way.

Q. You are mixing up two prices now; I thought we were talking all along of raw material prices. A. We are talking of raw material prices. We will say the raw material drops from $1.00, and it went down; they would have bought it at $1.00 and they would not have their fabrics ready for manufacture until some months later. In the meantime the raw material market has gone down to 60 cents and in order to sell against those goods the other manufacturers

in Canada they would have to sell on an 80 cent basis. They have then lost 20 cents on their top prices.

Q. But they were buying their replacement raw material at 80 cents? A. Yes.

Q. Shouldn't your rule work both ways?
A. The price went down for years, sir, and the mills took tremendous losses.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What I am getting at is, Mr. Hallam, that in the first place that Mr. Woods was suggesting to you that the manufacturers should get together to decide on the basis they would figure their cost of raw material?
A. That is correct.

Q. That is regardless of what the eventual selling prices are to be and regardless of what the cost would be? A. It is in connection with the costs of cotton, wool or worsted yarns.

Q. And the idea was that they should get together and figure out on what basis they would figure the cost of raw material regardless of what they had actually paid for it?
A. That is correct.

Q. That was the idea? A. Wait a minute--

Q. That if one had paid 50 cents and another had paid 60 cents and another 55 cents they would figure on some uniform basis?
A. Some uniform basis, that is correct.

Q. What I am getting at is why they should come to you to ask you to get the manufacturers together on any such subject matter; why shouldn't they figure

their own costs and sell on whatever basis they liked, and if they wanted to take a loss today and make it up tomorrow why shouldn't they do it? Why come together in this agreeing in your office all the time on this, that and the other thing?

A. Well, I don't see any objection to manufacturers obtaining the views of everybody else in an important matter of that kind.

Q. It was more than views; it was to get together and decide? A. Of course, the actual fact is they didn't do it.

Q. Well, we will get to that matter; as far as I can get you to admit anything in this you were just sort of playing about and getting no results. They made you general manager just to be sort of an ornament? A. I don't think you realise that the amount of work you are discussing now is a very small part of my total work in the association.

Q. I think one of the most important things the members of your association would have to deal with would be the price they would sell at?

A. I don't think so, not from my angle.

Q. Well, from their angle; I think it is the all-important thing to the shareholders?

A. Well, not from my angle.

Q. Then, we will pass on to something else. Mr. Woods asked you to get the manufacturers together?

A. Yes.

Q. To figure on a uniform costs basis on raw materials? A. Yes.

their own cases and sell on behalf their
lines, and if they proceed to take a loss among and
make it up tomorrow why shouldn't they do it?
Is the matter in this agreement in your opinion all the
time in this, then and the other thing?

A. Well, I don't see any objection to meeting tomorrow
obtaining the views of everyone of also in an important
matter of that kind.

Q. It was from that views; it was to get together
and meet of A. Of course, the actual
fact is they didn't do it.

Q. Well, we will get to that matter; we don't
I was not you to recall anything in this you were just
part of playing that and getting no results. They
made a general request just to be sort of on
arrangement A. I don't think you realize
that the amount of work you are discussing is a
very small part of my total work to the association.

Q. I think one of the most important things the
members of your association would have to deal with
would be the price they would sell at

A. I don't think so. Not from my angle.

Q. Well, from their angle; I think it is the
all-important thing to the branch I know?

A. Well, not from my angle.

Q. Then, we will proceed on to something else.

Q. [illegible] you to deal with manufacturers [illegible]
[illegible]

A. Yes.

Q. Do Fisher or Fisher [illegible] deal in [illegible]
[illegible] A. Yes.

Q. Regardless of what it actually cost them in order to make up the cost on raw materials?
A. I would not say that; they would have what they were paying in the past, and what they were paying at the present time, and they would have a very shrewd idea of what they would pay in the future.

Q. It was so the individual manufacturer would not be selling at a lower price than the other fellow?
A. That he would be putting in his raw material at a reasonable price.

Q. It is so one would not be selling at a lower price than the other because that is what Mr. Woods says, that only disturbs the market?
A. That is correct.

Q. BY THE COMMISSIONER: Isn't that where it mentions internal competition?
A. No, sir.

MR. McRUER: No, it was the minute that referred to internal competition. So in one other element we have them getting together to agree not to compete in that sense that one would be figuring on the basis of his costs and another figuring on the basis of his costs of raw material? A. I think this suggestion was made to me by Mr. Woods and I talked to a few of the people about it and they decided that was an impossibility to carry out, or to do anything with it and I decided that the only thing that could be done was a survey of the market which I sent out with some advice to the mill.

Q. Wouldn't you generally come than in order to make up the cost on new material?

A. I would not say that; they would have what they were paying in the past, and what they were paying at the present time, and they would have a very narrow idea of what they would pay in the future.

Q. If was so the individual manufacturer who could not be selling at a lower price than the other fellow?

A. That he would be putting in his new material at a reasonable price.

Q. If is so one would not be selling at a lower price than the other because that is what is, would say, that only distrobes the market?

A. That is correct.

Q. BY MR. CHAMPION: Isn't that where it restrains interest competition?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. McGUIGAN: No, it was the minute that referred to interest competition. So in the other element to have them coming together to agree not to compete in that means that one would be flourishing on the basis of his estate and another flourishing on the basis of his estate of new material? A. I think that question was made to me by Mr. Moore and I talked to a few of the people about it and they doubted that was an impossibility to carry out, or to do anything with it and I doubted that the only thing that could be done was a survey of the market which I sent out with some [illegible].

Q. You sent out a bulletin ? A. Yes.

Q. And you have not got that bulletin?

A. I wrote the bulletin myself and without a meeting. I have forgotten when that bulletin went out exactly but it was very shortly after that date. I made a survey of world prices.

Q. Then, I want to look - this one I have just dealt with, January 11th, is it?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RENE: Yes, January 11th.

MR. McRUER: What exhibit number is that?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RENE: 576.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, a letter of January 23rd, 1934; have we the original of that? I think this refers to the circular? A. I have a copy.

Q. It is a letter-- A. That does refer to the circular I issued.

Q. This is a letter from E.H. Kinsell of the Herbert Hosiery Mills of Canada, Limited?

THE COMMISSIONER: Herbert Hosiery Mills?

MR. McRUER: Herbert Hosiery Mills, my lord, to the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not to Mr. Hallam?

MR. McRUER: "Attention, Mr. Hallam".

THE COMMISSIONER: It is to the Woollen Association.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

"Referring to your circular pamphlet dated 22nd instant and entitled: 'Raw Material Prices, Costs, Replacement Values'. We agree with the

"principle outlined thoroughly, but from the experience which we have gone through during the past Summer in an effort to arrive somewhere regarding the prices of children's socks and anklets for the coming season, you can readily understand that we are not sold on the idea that the mills generally would follow out any such plan. In other words, if we were to adopt the idea, we would undoubtedly find ourselves trying to sell high priced goods against a lot of other fellows who did not absorb the idea, and we should find ourselves shy of business while the other fellow was running away with it all. In other words, it looks to us as though we must all market our merchandise on a basis of the average cost of our yarns and contracts, after which we must raise our prices according to the replacement costs of material. Those who are fortunate enough to have anticipated the rise in the market will be able to hold their prices longer than the fellow who did not. This frankly appears to us to be the only way that we can safely approach the fall market. We are mindful also of the fact that there is practically no increase in consumer purchasing power at this time, and we rather fancy that it would be a difficult matter to put across any considerable increase in price at this time. We would be glad to learn the reaction you get from this circular letter, because we stand

"ready at all times to co-operate in maintaining a steady market."

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit number 578.

MR. McRUER: What number?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RENE: 578.

EXHIBIT 578: Letter dated January 23rd, 1934, from E.H. Kinsell to Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Mfrs. Association.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, do you think you could make a little greater search and see if you cannot get a copy of this bulletin?

A. Yes, I would like to have that circular myself. I will see if I have it on the files.

Q. What you were apparently trying to do in this bulletin was to get these people up to an increase in prices? A. To cost their goods on replacement values.

Q. Yes? A. That is my advice to them.

Q. And the result was it would be an increase in prices? A. It would be an increase in prices in some cases.

Q. Which the Herbert Hosiery Mills felt the impoverished consumer could not stand.

MR. KELLOCK: The letter speaks for itself.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that is his view.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And it would be difficult to put across? A. I think economically the advice I gave was absolutely sound.

Q. I have another letter from Newland & Company

"Study of oil films to co-operate in [illegible]
a study market."

The CHAIRMAN: That will be [illegible] matter
[illegible].

MR. MOTTON: Just another.

CHAIRMAN: [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Now, do you think you could
make a little greater search and see if you could
get a copy of this bulletin?

A. Yes, I would like to see that circular myself;
I will see if I have it on the files.

Q. Just one question. Supposing in the [illegible]
bulletin was to get these people in to an [illegible]
in [illegible]? A. I don't quite understand
what you mean.

Q. Yes? A. There is no advice to them.

Q. And the result was it would be an [illegible]
[illegible]? A. It would be a [illegible] to
[illegible] in some [illegible].

Q. Which the [illegible] [illegible] that the
[illegible] would [illegible] good.

MR. [illegible]: The last [illegible] [illegible].

THE [illegible]: Yes. That is his view.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. And it would be difficult
to put [illegible]? A. I think [illegible]
[illegible] I have [illegible].

Q. I have [illegible] [illegible].

to you dated January 24th, 1934. This will be--

THE COMMISSIONER: 579.

EXHIBIT 579: Letter dated January 24th, 1934 from Newland & Co., to Major Hallam.

THE COMMISSIONER: Give me the particulars of it again.

MR. MCRUER: Newlands & Company to Hallam.

THE COMMISSIONER: Newlands?

MR. McRUER: Newlands, yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date of it?

MR. McRUER: Dated January 24th, 1934. "Dear Major" - this is "Re Raw Material Circular".

A. That will be the same circular.

Q. Yes.

"This is an excellent piece of work. You are to be congratulated on getting out just such a bulletin, as it will be of not only interest but value to many of your members. We realize, and have for some time, just what the existing situation means - and believe that we have taken care of it to a decided degree - but many of our customers who are small knitters and cutters up, will use every effort to meet the views of large buyers by endeavouring to get as close to last year's prices as possible, which is ruinous. If just such propaganda as contained in your circular were sent out to all trades it would certainly bring home to them a matter which deserves serious consideration in the conduct of any business".

He felt a little bit more agreeable to it than the other people? A. I think the advice was sound, sir.

Q. Then, another one, the Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Limited--

MR. KELLOCK: Was the last one 579?

MR. McRUER: Yes. Thisis a letter from the Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Limited, my lord, to Mr. Hallam.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you call it - Dominion--

MR. McRUER: Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, dated January 26th, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be 580.

EXHIBIT 580: Letter dated January 26th, 1934 from Dominion Woollens and Worsteds to Major Hallam.

MR. McRUER: "The writer acknowledges receipt of y- your circular of the 22nd instant relative to raw material prices and replacement values which which was received during his absence. This mill would like to place on record its appreciation of the information which you have disseminated and which undoubtedly should produce some effective results. We are firmly of the opinion that information of this character, issued from time to time, will undoubtedly have a tendency towards bringing about a more desirable merchandising situation."

Then, I show you a circular letter dated March 6th, 1934; that was sent out by you, was it?

A. Yes, that is sent out by me.

Mr. Ia

Do tell a little bit more nonsense to is that t
other people?

A. I think the advice ma
sound, sir.

Q. Mr. Author one, the Tunisian Railwa
introduce that?

Mr. [illegible]: Was the last one Guy?

Mr. HOWDEN: Yes. Having a letter from the
Tunisian Railways & Navigation Limited, to Jack [illegible]
Mr. Hallam.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not to you well it - [illegible]

Mr. HOWDEN: Tunisian Railways & Navigation, dated
January 20th, 1948.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be 890.

MR. HOWDEN: Letter dated January 20th,
1948 from Tunisian Railways and
Navigation to Mr. Hallam.

Mr. HOWDEN: "The water concession receives a
favourable
your character as the land Inspector relative to
new material which has happened, please tell
which was received during his absence. This
would take in place on road his appurtenances
of the information which you have discussion
and which undoubtedly would produce some effect
results. We are firmly of the opinion that
information of land inspector, issued from the
of time, will successfully keep a business tomorrow
bringing about a more desirable negotiation
situation."

Q. Have you a Tunisian Letter Dated June 8th,
1948, that you sent out for you and it
[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom was it sent?

MR. McRUER: To a large number of members of the Woollen Association.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is sent out to a number of cloth mills. There looks to be about 26.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Cloth mills? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Was the Acme Glove Works a cloth mill? A. Yes, all these people make cloths.

Q. They are cloth mills? A. They are cloth mills.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be number 581.

EXHIBIT 581: Circular letter dated March 6th, 1934 from Major Hallam to various cloth mills.

MR. McRUER: "Dear Sirs: Cloth - Terms of Sale. We are advised that pressure is being brought to bear on mills to sell cloth other than F.O.B. Mill - for example to sell F.O.B. Montreal or F.O.B. Toronto. If this practice were started it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return: (a) What your present practice is. (b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill. Yours faithfully, Douglas Hallam, Secretary."

Now, why shouldn't the cloth mills sell anyway they liked? A. There is no reason why they should not sell any way they like, but itis not good business

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom was it sent?

MR. MOHUGH: To a large number of members of the cloth manufacturing.

THE WITNESS: Yes. It is sent out to a number of cloth mills. There looks to be about 25.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Cloth mills?

A. Yes.

BY MR. MOHUGH: Q. Was the Acme Glove Works a cloth mill? A. Yes, all these people make cloth.

Q. They are cloth mills? A. They are cloth mills.

COMMISSIONER: That will be another exhibit.

COMMISSIONER: Letter dated Toronto, 1924 from Major Hallam to various cloth mills.

MR. MOHUGH: "Dear Sirs: Cloth - Terms of Sale. We are advised that pressure is being brought to bear on mills to sell cloth other than F.O.B. Mill - for example to sell F.O.B. Montreal or St. John. If this should have arrived it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return: (a) What your present practice is. (b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill. Yours faithfully, Hougham Sales Manager."

Now, why shouldn't the cloth mills sell anyway they liked? A. There is no reason why they should not sell any way they like, but this was just business

practice.

Q. Now, Mr. Hallam what possible difference would it make if one cloth mill sold F.O.B. MILL and the other sold F.O.B. - or sold on delivery?

A. It would be very unsettling to the buying trade.

Q. What would be unsettling to the buying trade about it? Why couldn't the buying trade buy from Ayres F.O.B. mill if they wanted to and buy from Field F.O.B. - or buy from Field cash on delivery or any way they liked? A. Is there any reason why they should not sell in one way so as to standardize it?

Q. You say in your letter - look what you say:

"We are advised that pressure is being brought to bear on mills to sell cloth other than F.O.B. Mill - for example to sell F.O.B. Montreal or F.O.B. Toronto. If this practice were started it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return: (a) what your present practice is. (b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill."

A. I mean exactly what I said in that circular.

THE COMMISSIONER: You might first find out who is exercising this pressure.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where was the pressure coming from? A. A few buyers.

Q. Consumers, buyers? A. Well, I don't know this word "consumers"; are they producers or

practice.

Q. Now, Mr. Mellam what possible difference would it make if one cloth mill sold F.O.B. Mill and the other sold F.O.B. - or sold on delivery?

A. It would be very unsettling to the buying trade.

Q. What would be unsettling to the buying trade about it? Why don't the buying trade buy from Ayres F.O.B. mill if they wanted to and buy from Field F.O.B. - or buy from Field cash on delivery or any way they liked? A. Is there any reason why they should not sell in one way so as to standardize it?

Q. You say in your letter - look what you say: "We are advised that pressure is being brought to bear on mills to sell cloth under their F.O.B. Mill - for example to sell F.O.B. Montreal or F.O.B. Toronto. If this practice were started it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return: (a) what your present practice is. (b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill."

A. I mean exactly what I said in that circular.

THE CHAIRMAN: You might first find out who is exercising this pressure.

BY MR. MONDER: Q. Where was the pressure coming from? A. A few buyers.

Q. Commercial buyers? A. Yes, I think some like such "Commercial" are they producers or

consumers?

Q. All right, they are buyers, I don't care?
A. They are people buying; they desire to get an advantage which nobody else had.

Q. What was that? A. Buy f.o.b. their own place.

Q. Why is that an advantage nobody else had?
A. Because the general practice of the mills for some years has been to sell f.o.b. factory.

Q. Now, look, the prices in your bulletin were tax f.o.b. mill? A. Yes.

Q. And the difficulty was some manufacturers were breaking these prices by selling f.o.b. other places and that is what you are complaining about?
A. That is not correct, because this went out to the wool cloth mills as well as the worsted mills and the memo just refers to the worsted mills.

Q. Didn't the wool cloth mills have a memo similar to the others? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. You don't think so; was it not a fact there were memos similar for the wool cloth mills?
A. No, not similar.

Q. Well, something the same?
A. Something of the same nature.

Q. Very well, so we have got that brushed aside. Now, you had memos which established a list of prices f.o.b. mill and then you had pressure brought on the mills to sell f.o.b. other points?

consumers?

Q. All right, they are buyers, I don't care?

A. They are people buying; they desire to get an advantage which nobody else has.

Q. Well and then? ... f.o.b.

their own place.

Q. Why is that an advantage nobody else has?

A. Because the general practice of the mills for some years has been to sell f.o.b. factory.

Q. Now, Item, the prices in your bulletin were f.o.b. mill?

Q. Is the difficulty was some manufacturers were treating these prices by selling f.o.b. other places and that is what you are complaining about?

A. That is not correct, because this went out to the wool cloth mills as well as the worsted mills and it means just refers to the worsted mills.

Q. Didn't the wool cloth mills have a memo similar to the others? A. No, I don't think so.

Q. You don't think so; was it not a fact there were memos similar to the wool cloth mills?

A. No, not similar.

Q. Well, something the same?

A. [illegible]

Q. Very well, so we have got that straight again. Now, you had memos which established a list of prices f.o.b. mill and then you had pressure brought on the mills by all f.o.b. other points?

A. What date is that circular?

Q. It is dated the 6th of March, 1934. Then, we have that followed up by a letter from you, a circular letter to all these mills, that this was going to be, to use your own words, "If this practice were started it would be a very serious thing for the mills"; now, I am wondering what in the world is serious about amill selling any way it likes?

MR. KELLOCK: Might I recall to your lordship that one of the things that was hit at--

THE COMMISSIONER: That was which?

MR. KELLOCK: One of the things that was hit at as I recall it at the Price Spreads Committee was just such a thing as this circular is designed to get rid of. Now, my friend is suggesting it is a reprehensible thing to do, and as I recall it that is one of the things that the Price Spreads Committee said was bad practice.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be part of your argument, I suppose, when the time comes. In the meantime he is examining the witness. What I would like to know about this is does this mean that the same price was being charged whether the f.o.b. was at the mill or at the place of delivery; is that what this circular means? A. No, I don't think that is it.

Q. That is, who would absorb the freight, for instance? A. I imagine the mill would have to absorb the freight. The shipper would have to absorb the freight. If they sold f.o.b. mill the

A. What were in that circular?

Q. It is dated the 6th of March, 1924. We have that followed up by a letter from you, a circular letter to all the so mills, that ship was [illegible] to 24, [illegible] own waves, but this price were charged it would be a very serious thing for mills; now, I am wondering what in the world is [illegible] so at small milling any way is likely?

MR. FRIDLOCK: Might I recall to your learned that one of the things that was hit at--

[illegible]: Just one minute.

MR. FRIDLOCK: One of the things that was hit at as I recall it at the price spreads Committee was [illegible] such a thing as this circular is designed to get [illegible]. [illegible] suggesting it is a reprehensible thing to do, and as I recall it that is one of the things that the Price Spreads Committee said was bad practice.

[illegible]: Just [illegible] your [illegible]. [illegible] time comes. In the meantime he is examining the witness. What I would like to know about this is does this mean that the price was held sharpen whether the T.C.B. was at the mill or at the place of delivery; is that what this circular means?

A. No, I don't think that is it.

Q. That is, who would absorb the freight, the insurance?

A. I imagine the mill would [illegible] the freight. The shipper would have [illegible]

customer pays the freight. If they sell delivery then the mill absorbs the freight.

Q. Then, what is the difference if the price is subject to the freight being paid by the buyer?

A. Not in both cases; the mill would pay--

Q. I can only understand on the basis that those who were shipped f.o.b. buyer's place were charged only the same price as those who were charged f.o.b. from the mill; isn't that what you understand? Otherwise, there is no sense to it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. No sense, no significance out of it? A. I am awfully sorry, I haven't got that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Well, the letter just refers to places of delivery? A. Yes.

Q. F.O.B. at the Place of Shipment or some other place? A. Yes.

Q. Now, there could not be any complaint there with anybody in the trade if the buyer is paying the freight there? A. No.

Q. Then the complaint must be that some were charged the same price when they sent to the--

A. That is correct. That is, that the buyer wanted the same price, I am sorry.

Q. So that the manufacturer was paying the freight? A. That is perfectly clear, sir; I am sorry I did not understand you the first time.

Q. That is practically then what this circular was intended to put an end to. What does it say,

customer pays the freight. If they sell delivery then the mill absorbs the freight.

Q. Now, what is the difference if the price is subject to the freight being paid by the buyer?

A. Not in both cases; the mill would pay--

Q. I can only understand on the basis that those who were shipped f.o.b. buyer's place were charged only the same price as those who were charged f.o.b. from the mill; isn't that what you mean? Otherwise, there is no sense to it.

MR. McGILL: Q. In sense, no significance at all?

A. I am awfully sorry, I haven't got that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Well, the letter just refers to places of delivery?

A. Yes.

Q. F.O.B. at the place of shipment or some other place?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, there could not be any complaint there with anybody in the trade if the buyer is paying the freight there?

A. No.

Q. Then the example it must be that some were charged the same price when they sent to the--

A. That is correct. That is, that the buyer paying the same price, I am sorry.

Q. So that the manufacturer was paying the freight?

A. That is perfectly clear, sir; I am sorry I did not understand you the first time.

Q. That is evidently the only information he has on hand to. What does it say,

what is the language?

MR. McRUER: It says, "If this practice were started it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return"--

THE COMMISSIONER: It means all the mills would have to do the same thing.

MR. McRUER: "(a) What your present practice is. (b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill". Now, Mr. Hallam, according to your bulletin--

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, just a minute; now, Mr. Kellock, whether or not this practice is reprehensible is a matter that I have an open ~~matter~~ mind on so far.

MR. KELLOCK: I just wanted to call that phase of it to your lordship's attention because your lordship is sitting as a Royal Commission.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of course, you will have all the opportunity required to put in your own case.

MR. KELLOCK: I know.

THE COMMISSIONER: To not have any misapprehension about it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In Exhibit 577 which deals with these cloth prices all the prices are given f.o.b. mill. "If contracts are quoted other than f.o.b. mill freight will be added to price"; so these are the terms that are laid down in this bulletin and you say there were other bulletins that were sent out. You said after Mr. Field's meeting there would be bulletins,

and so on? A. That is correct.

Q. Then, I come to this letter, Exhibit 581, and pressure was evidently being put on the mills to sell other than f.o.b. mill?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, if the mills had not agreed among themselves as to the prices that they were to sell at what possible harm could there be take place if the mill wanted to sell f.o.b. mill or Toronto or any other way it liked, to run its own business?

A. It would mean that the mill in order to sell at the same price to different customers would have to have a multiplicity of prices inside their own mill, and why whould that be done?

Q. Why should your association ask a pledge from its members that they would not sell other than f.o.b. mill if there had been no prices agreed on amongst the mills that were standard prices and this would be breaking it? A. Because it is a standardized trade practice.

Q. What difference did it make other than to the mills competitors? The mill can sell at any prices it likes to its own customers, can't it?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, I am asking you why you were extracting from them a pledge not to sell it in any other way than f.o.b. mill? A. I would say I have given the reason before; it is very bad business practice.

and so on?

A. That is correct.

Q. Then, I come to this letter, Exhibit 201, and reference was evidently being put on the mills to sell other than f.o.b. mill?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, if the mills had not agreed among themselves as to the prices that they were to sell at what possible harm could there be take place if the mill wanted to sell f.o.b. mill or Toronto or any other way it liked, to run its own business?

A. It would mean that the mill in order to sell at the same price to different customers would have to have a multiplicity of prices inside their own mill, and why should that be done?

Q. Why should your association act a place trap [illegible] mill if there had been no prices agreed on amongst the mills that were standard prices and this would be breaking it?

A. Because it is a [illegible]

Q. What difference did it make other than to the mill [illegible] it likes to its own customers, don't it?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, I am asking you why you were extracting [illegible] than f.o.b. mill? ... I would say I have given the reason before; it is very bad business practice.

Q. Why; if I am running a cloth mill why cannot I sell in any way I like without giving you any pledge?
A. You can, there is no reason why you cannot.

Q. You say if I don't it would be a very serious thing for the mills A. If I send you a letter like that and you don't want to do it you can either not answer it or tell me--

Q. Why are you getting after the members; you got after a bunch of them with this circular. This circular went out to a lot of them; why were you getting after them? A. Because I think it is bad practice for the mills to sell otherwise than f.o.b. mill.

Q. Just let us be frank about it; there was a tacit arrangement about prices?
A. There was no tacit arrangement.

Q. There was an understanding?
A. There was a discussion of prices.

Q. There was a discussion of prices, and if they sold f.o.b. Montreal instead of f.o.b. mill it would be breaking the basis of that discussion?
A. I don't think that is a correct statement.

Q. Isn't that the whole thing?
A. No, sir.

Q. Then, what other conceivable reason was there unless you were just wasting time; what other conceivable reason was there?
A. Because it is good practice to sell f.o.b. mill instead of selling f.o.b. customer.

Q. Why; if I am running a cloth mill why cannot I sell to any I like without having you and plaintiff

A. You can. There is no reason why you cannot.

Q. You say if I don't it would be a very serious thing for the mill?

A. If I send you a letter like that and you don't want to do it you can either not answer it or tell me--

Q. Why are you getting after the members; you got after a bunch of them with this circular. This circular went out to a lot of them; why were you getting after them?

A. Because I think it is bad practice for the mills to sell direct to mill.

Q. Just let us be frank about it; there was a tacit arrangement about prices?

A. There was no tacit arrangement.

Q. There was an understanding?

A. There was a discussion of prices.

Q. There was a discussion of prices, and if they sold f.o.b. northern Ontario or f.o.b. mill it would be breaking the basis of that discussion?

A. I don't think that is a correct statement.

Q. Isn't that the whole thing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, what other conceivable reason was there unless you were just testing them out and other conceivable reason was there?

A. Because it is good practice to sell f.o.b. mill instead of selling f.o.b. customer.

Q. How is it going to be a very serious thing for the mills? A. Because it unsettles the market.

Q. How does it unsettle the market? Now, we are getting someplace; how has it unsettled the market? A. Because in the mill internally, in order to sell to the different customers at the same price, it would have to have different prices for the merchandise.

(Page 8145 follows)

Q. If he wants to pay the freight for one customer and not for the other, why cannot he do it? A. Well, he can if he wants to, there is no force majeure used here at all. It is a voluntary matter, they do not need to do it.

Q. Then there was a circular dated March 12th, 1934, which followed the last one up.

THE COMMISSIONER: To the same people?

MR. McRUER: I think it would be just practically the same people, looks like the same group.

EXHIBIT 582: Circular Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, dated March 12, 1934.

Q. That was sent out by you? A. Yes, I sent that out.

Q. Dated March 12th, 1934, this is: "

Dear Sirs: F.O.B. Mill - Cloth,

The following mills state that their terms are F.O.B. Mill and that they have no intention of selling in any other way:"

And they are listed and:

"Three mills stated that in the past they have had one or two cases where they sold other than F.O.B. Mill but that they would not do so in future."

They were going to be good in the future? A. In other words, that letter establishes the fact I think that the practice was to sell F.O.B. mill throughout the trade.

[illegible] If he wants to pay the tracks for the [illegible] and not for the other, why cannot he do [illegible]. Well, he can if he wants to, there is no force [illegible] need have at all. It is a voluntary [illegible], they do not need to do it.

[illegible] then there was a circular issued [illegible] 1894, which followed the last one up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To the same people?

MR. [illegible]: I think it would be just practically the same people, looks like the same group.

[illegible] dated March 16, 1894.

[illegible] was read one by one [illegible] very hard out.

[illegible] March 16th, 1894, this is:

Dear Sirs: [illegible] - [illegible]

The following, [illegible] stress that their terms are F.O.B. Mill and that they have no intention of selling in any other way."

and they are listed and:

"Where mills receive this in the past they have but one or two cards where they sell other than F.O.P. Mill but that they would not do so in future."

They were going to be good in the future. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] mills [illegible] the [illegible] to sell F.O.B. mill [illegible]

Q. Yes, that is what you state in your Bulletin, that you sent out to them, that your prices were f.o.b. m ill. Well, why did you send this circular out to the members of the trade notifying them that these parties had expressed their intention---

A. You have the circular - I have forgotten the date- in your hand, in which I sent out a request for information and also a request as to what they would do. I am now reporting what the result of that questionnaire is.

Q. Can you tell me where the communications are that you received from all these people in response? A. No, I cannot.

Q. You send them a kind of questionnaire in a circular letter? A. Yes.

Q. Now, where would the replies be? A. They ought to be somewhere about, I don't know whether I can find them or not.

Q. I would like you to get them if you can because I would like to see what they say about your questionnaire? A. Will you make a note of that, Mr. Berry?

Q. Between March 6th and March 12th you evidently got answers from most of them? A. Yes, I got answers from a lot.

Q. Now, there is a letter of October 10th, 1934, from the Renfrew Woollen Mills to the Canadian Woolen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

EXHIBIT 583: Letter from Renfrew Woollen Mills to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, dated Oct. 10, 1934.

ATTENTION: Mr. Douglas Hallam,

Gentlemen:

In connection with terms which the various mills give the trade, namely, the regular "2% 10 days", I wonder if it would not be possible to get all the mills to agree to work on a "net 30 day" basis? On checking over our discounts for last year, I find that discounts taken by the customers, were tremendous, and the mills might just as well have this 2% as give it to the customer, providing that all agree to sell on a "net 30 day" basis.

Now would be an excellent time for the following mills to line up and agree to this proposition:

Slingsby
Barrymore,
Paton,
Brook,
Rosamond,
Pattinson,
Renfrew and any others that you think would line up to this suggestion."

Do you remember this letter? A. May I see it? (Witness looks at letter) Yes, I probably received that. I don't think Renfrew was a member of the Association at that time.

Q. Well, they evidently were trying to get you

Exhibit 300: Letter from Sanford Mills Limited to Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, dated Oct. 7th, 1938.

ATTORNEY: Mr. Douglas Mallon.

Gentlemen:

In connection with terms which the various mills give the trade, namely, the regular "2% 10 days", I wonder if it would not be possible to get all the mills to agree to work on a "net 30 day" basis? On looking over our discounts for last year, I find that discounts taken by the customers, were enormous, and the mills might just as well have this 2% as give it to the customer, providing that all agree to sell on a "net 30 day" basis.

Now would be an excellent time for the following mills to line up and agree to this proposition:

Hillcrest
Dominion,
Paton,
Grant,
Stanfield,
Scottdale,
Monforce and any others that you think would line up to this suggestion."

Do you remember this letter? A. May I see it? (Witness looks at letter) Yes, I probably received that. I don't think Monforce was a member of the Association at that time.

Well, they evidently were trying to get you

to line up these other mills to agree with their terms of credit. What did you do about it? A. I probably told them that nothing could be done on that. I am not sure.

Q. Are you sure about that? A. No, I am not certain but certainly nothing was done.

Q. Do you recollect whether there was any agreement arrived at? A. No, I know there was not, there was no change in the terms, nothing done there. There are some mills sell at that 30 days but others don't, others sell at a longer time.

Q. December 3rd, 1934 - this is a circular? A. What date?

Q. December 3rd, 1934 - that was sent out by you, was not it? A. Oh yes, I had forgotten.

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom?

MR. McRUER: It is a circular letter dated December 3rd, 1934, from Mr. Hallam to "Mr. H. Barrett, Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.,"- they would be members of the Association? A. Yes.

Q. "Terms to the Trade. Cloth,

It has been suggested at various times that the terms for cloth could be set at 'net 30 days' instead of longer.

One mill has discussed the matter with their customers and, with two exceptions, their customers would raise no objections. This mill has also discussed the matter with some other mills and have found they were

to line up these other mills to agree with their terms of credit. What did you do about it?

A. I probably told them that nothing could be done on that. I am not sure.

Q. Are you sure about that? A. No, I am not certain but certainly nothing was done.

Q. Do you recollect whether there was any agreement arrived at? A. No, I know there was not, there was no change in the terms, nothing done there. There are some mills sell at that 30 days but others don't, others sell at a longer time.

Q. December 3rd, 1924 - this is a circular?

A. Same thing.

Q. December 3rd, 1924 - that was sent out by you, was not it? A. Oh yes, I had forgotten.

THE COMMISSIONER: To whom?

MR. MONDER: It is a circular letter dated December 3rd, 1924, from Mr. William to "Mr. R. Barrett, Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.,"- they would be members of the Association? A. Yes.

Q. "Terms to the Trade, Gents,

It has been suggested at various times that the terms for cloth could be set at 'net 30 days' instead of longer.

One mill has discussed the matter with their salesmen and, with the exception, their customers would raise no objections. This mill has also discussed the matter with some

other mills and have found they were willing to sell on this basis.

I would be obliged if you would advise me of your stand in this matter."

And written on the letter in handwriting is: "Write to Renfrew," and "2% 10 days, F.F." It seems that the matter was not just dropped as you suggest? A. No, I am sorry I had forgotten that, 2% 10 days, First of following.

Q. What is that interpretation? A. 2% 10 days, first of following.

Q. First of following month? A. Yes. I think that is the term in the cloth trade to-day, 2% 10 days first of following.

Q. Apparently the suggestion of the Renfrew Company was adopted? A. No, it was not adopted I don't think; they wanted net 30 days. You will understand in the Textile trade, as in lots of other trades, net 30 days are the terms and some terms are net without 30 days.

Q. Can you give me any idea why they should come to you ~~and~~ to try and line them up on agreement- we have agreement on price and agreement of f.o.b. mill and then we get down to asking through you to line them up on an agreement of terms even? A. I would think I was a logical person to come to to talk about these things.

what will you do. Does they were willing to sell on this basis.

I would be obliged if you would advise me of your views in this matter."

5 Was written on the letter in mentioning in "Price to Martin," and "2% 10 days, F.O.B." It seems that the letter was not just dropped as you suggest?

A. No, I am sorry I had forgotten that, 2% 10 days, first of following.

10 Q. What is that interpretation? A. 2% 10 days, first of following.

Q. First of following month? A. Yes.

I think that is the term in the cloth trade to-day, 2% 10 days first of following.

15 Q. Apparently the suggestion of the Dominion Company was adopted? A. No, it was not adopted I don't think; they wanted net 30 days. You will understand in the textile trade, as in lots of other trades, net 30 days are the terms and same terms are net without 30 days.

20 Q. Can you give me any idea why they when it came to you and to try and line them up on agreement- we have agreement on price and agreement of f.o.b. will and then we get down to asking through you to line them up on an agreement of terms every

25 A. I would think I was a logical person to come to this [illegible]

EXHIBIT 584: Circular letter dated Dec. 3, 1934, from Douglas Hallam, Secretary Canadian Woollens, to Mr. H. Barrett, Dominion Woolens.

Q. Then we have another circular letter dated April 5th, 1935. This is to the members of the cloths section again, from Mr.Hallam to Members of the Cloth Section? A. Yes, that would be all cloth mills in Canada.

Q. "You might let me have your comments on the following letter from one of the cloth mills:

I believe the established practice amongst the woollen and worsted mills, with regard to ters, is to date as from the 25th of each month.

There appears to be an attempt from several customers to get goods delivered earlier than the 25th, even as far back as the 18th, and still dated as the first of the following month.

I believe that it sometimes happens that a mill will have ready pieces which are ordered for delivery on the 25th, earlier than that date, and for their own convenience will ship them, dating the invoice the 25th. This practice may be a convenience at times but is certainly tending to break down the rule that goods delivered before the 25th are listed for payment one month earlier than goods delivered on the 25th and after.

I would be glad if you would bring this to

Exhibit 8141: Circular-letter dated June 6, 1941, from Douglas Mullins, Secretary Wartime Services, to C. C. Mercury, Quebec Division.

Q. Then we have another circular letter dated April 8th, 1950. This is to the members of the clothe section again, from Mr. Mullins to members of the cloth section? A. Yes, that would be all cloth mills in Canada.

Q. You might let me have your comments on the following letter from one of the cloth mills:

I believe the established practice among the woollen and worsted mills, with regard to terms, is to date as from the 25th of each month.

There appears to be an attempt from several quarters to do away with this practice and to date the 30th, even as far back as the 15th, and which dated as the first of the following month.

I believe that it sometimes happens that a mill will have their sales plans for a month for delivery on the 25th, earlier than that date, and for their own convenience will ship them, dating the invoice the 25th. This practice may be a convenience at times but is certainly tending to break down the rule that goods delivered before the 25th are listed for payment one month earlier than goods delivered on the 25th and after.

the attention of the various mills."

Now, what rule was it that you had reference to that this practice was breaking down? A. I did not have reference to any rule but somebody wrote me to that effect.

EXHIBIT 585: Circular letter dated april 5, 1935, from Douglas Hallam to Members of the Cloth Section.

THE WITNESS: April 5th? No, this letter was written to me and I sent it out to the mills.

Q. You put it in a circular letter? A. That is correct.

Q. And you sent it out to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. And if it was not something ~~it~~ that was founded on something substantial I am sure you would not have done that? A. You will find that goes back to standard terms which were set out by the Association many years before I became its secretary.

Q. If there were not agreed prices what in the world difference would it make what terms each individual mill would make? A. A great deal of difference.

Q. Why cannot a mill agree with its own customers and do what it likes? A. It can, nothing to stop it if it wants to.

Q. Yes, but you see the complaint expressed in this letter is if a mill sent out goods a little earlier than the 25th and then invoiced them as of the 25th, that that practice may be convenient at

the direction of the various mills."

Now, what rule was it that you had reference to that this practice was breaking down? A. I did not have reference to any rule but somebody wrote me to that effect.

EXHIBIT NO. Circular letter dated April 5, 1920, from Douglas Malone to members of the cloth section.

THE WITNESS: April 5th? No, this letter was written to me and I sent it out to the mills.

Q. You set it in a circular letter? A. Yes, it contained.

Q. And you sent it out to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. And if it was not something that was founded on something substantial I am sure you would not have done that? A. You will find that goes back to standard terms which were set out by the association many years before I became its secretary.

Q. If there were not agreed prices sent in the world difference would it make what terms each individual mill would make? A. I have read it attentively.

Q. Why cannot a mill agree with its own customers and do what it likes? A. It can, nothing to stop it if it wants to.

Q. Yes, but are the Dominion Government in this letter is if a mill sent out goods a little earlier than the 25th and then invoiced them as of

times but it certainly tending to break down the rule that goods delivered before the 25th are listed for payment one month earlier than goods delivered on the 25th and after? A. That was a rule set down many many years ago.

Q. If it was set down many years ago, why could not a mill do that if it wanted to? A. There is no reason but it is extremely bad trade practice to do so.

Q. Why? A. Because it gives an advantage to a customer who takes that advantage. A good customer don't and a bad customer does, that is what happens.

Q. A mill couldideal with its customers as it likes? A. Of course they can.

Q. Yes, but the point is that might be a complaint coming from customer but this complaint is coming from a competitive mill. Why do competitors in the trade have to look after the morals of their competitors? A. I can easily see where one customer might complain about that as bad trade practice but this is a man engaged in the trade and you are sending it out, this circular out, to all the manufacturing industries? A. That is correct and I thought it was my duty to send it out and I still think so.

Q. What difference does it make to the manufacturers if, as I say, there was not an agreed price

times but is certainly tending to break down the rule that goods delivered before the 25th are listed for payment one month earlier than goods delivered on the 26th and after? A. That was a rule set down many many years ago.

Q. If it was set down many years ago, why could not a mill do that if it wanted to? A. There is no reason but it is extremely bad trade practice to do so.

Q. Why? A. Because it gives an advantage to a customer who takes that advantage. A good customer don't and a bad customer does, that is [illegible].

Q. A mill confident with its customers as it likes? A. Of course they can.

Q. Yes, but the point is that might be a complaint coming from customer but this complaint is coming from a competitive mill. Why do competitors in the trade have to look after the morals of their competitors? A. I can easily see where one customer might complain about that as bad trade practice but this is a man engaged in the trade and you are sending it out, this circular out, to all the manufacturing industries? A. That is correct [illegible] I think so.

Q. What difference does it make to the manu-

and that this constituted some little advantage that one manufacturer would give over another? A. Terms are fairly important and if you begin to break down the method by which terms are arrived at, it throws the entire trade into chaos.

Q. Well, I cannot understand that at all. Now, you were not secretary of any consumers organization? A. No, sir.

Q. You were not secretary of any buyers' organization? A. No, sir.

Q. You are secretary of a manufacturers' organization? A. That is correct.

Q. And where would it make any difference whatever to Ayers if Dominion Woollen & Worsted sold on other terms? A. You mean if their terms as printed and as set out were changed on the 25th of the month and they permitted certain customers to, what we would say, chisel in on them to the extent of 10 or 15 days, it would mean that every other mill in the country would have to have that set out for them.

Q. In other words, in this respect there was an understanding among the mills that they would not compete in that way? A. There was the understanding running a great many years that that was correct.

Q. That they would not compete on terms ?

and that this constituted some little advantage that
one manufacturer could give over another? A. Th-
are fairly important and if you begin to break down
the method by which terms are arrived at, it throws
the entire trade into chaos.

Q. Well, I cannot understand that at all. Now,
you were not secretary of any consumers organization?
A. No, sir.

Q. You were not secretary of any buyers' organi-
zation? A. No, sir.

Q. You are secretary of a manufacturers' organi-
zation? A. That is correct.

Q. And were would it make any difference what-
ever to Ayers if Dominion Woollen & Worsted sold
on other terms? A. You mean if their terms
as printed and as set out were changed on the 20th
of the month and they permitted certain customers to
what we would say, dated in on them to the extent
of 10 or 15 days, it would seem that every other mill
in the country would have to have that set out for
them.

Q. In other words, in this respect there was an
[illegible] competitive [illegible] they would not
compete in that way? A. There was the under-
standing running a great many years that that was
correct.

Q. That they would not compete on terms?

A. That is correct.

Q. I cannot get you to admit there was an understanding that they would not compete on prices but we have it now that they would not compete on terms?

A. Yes, that is correct and that has gone back a great many years.

Q. And we have your bulletin on prices and you seem to be a very careful manager. Well, I have a circular dated 3rd May, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: That last circular was April 5th, 1935?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, and this new one is May 3rd, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: The same people, I suppose.

EXHIBIT 586: Circular dated May 3rd, 1935, Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

MR. McRUER: This is headed "Terms and Dating". "An inquiry was made from Woollen and worsted cloth mills in regard to dating.Following---"

THE WITNESS: It refers to my previous circular letter that was discussed:

MR. McRUER: "An enquiry was made from woollen and ~~ek~~ worsted cloth mills in regard to dating. Following is a summary of a reply from ten mills: Mill 1, Date 25th, Resists pressure to ship goods before 25th, and date invoice 25th."

Just before I go any further in that regard, can you give me any information as to why it was they agreed

A. That is correct.

Q. I cannot get you to admit there was an understanding that they would not compete on prices but have it now that they would not compete on terms?

A. Yes, that is correct and that has gone back a great many years.

Q. And we have your bulletin on prices and you were in the very earliest member. All, I have a circular dated 3rd May, 1926.

Mr. Commissioner: Was that [illegible] 3rd, 1927?

Mr. Morris: Yes, my lord, and this new one is May 3rd, 1928.

Mr. Commissioner: Go ahead, I suppose.

Mr. Morris: Circular dated May 3rd, 1928, Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Morris: This is headed "Terms and Prices", and deals with the [illegible] and general cloth mills in regard to selling. Following---

Mr. Commissioner: It refers to my previous circular letter that was discussed.

Mr. Morris: "As inquiry has been from various and as worsted cloth mills in regard to selling. Following is a summary of a reply from ten mills: [illegible] prices on July [illegible] month, and date invoice note."

Just before I go any further in this matter, you

on the 25th? A. Because it is usual in the trade for years. I imagine you will find it in the other trades.

Q. This trade, it was the 25th? A. This trade, when they had changed dating, it is the 25th.

Q. "2. Very occasionally ship before 25th if suits own convenience, but do not make a practice of it.

3. East 25th, West 20th.
Has had pressure brought. Feels that concerted action should be taken.

4. 25th, Believe no commission should be granted."

What does that mean? A. No concessions I think it must mean, I think it means moncessions.

Q. Could you find the correspondence in answer? A. I will try to find it.

Q. This is not very long ago, it is May 3rd.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the word used?

MR. McRUER: No commission should be granted.

THE WITNESS: I believe that should be "Concessions".

MR. McRUER: Q. My suggestion is that these were concessions that were being given by the mills from the minimum prices that had been laid down and I want to see what they say about it themselves? A. You can say that, Mr. McRuer, but it is not true.

Q. You will agree to look up the correspondence in answer to this circular and see what the mills

on the 26th? A. Because it is usual in the trade for years. I imagine you will find it in the other trades.

Q. This trade in the 26th? A. This trade, when they had changed dates, it is the 26th.

Q. "5. Very occasionally ship before 26th if suits own convenience, but do not make a practice of it.

3. Last 26th, last date.

Has had pressure brought. Feels that concerted action should be taken.

4. 26th. Believe no commission should be granted."

What does that mean? A. No concessions I think it must mean, I think it means concessions.

Q. Could you find the correspondence on answer?

A. I will try to find it.

Q. This is not very long ago, it is May 3rd.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is two weeks ago.

MR. MOLONEY: No commission should be granted.

THE WITNESS: I believe that should be "Concessions

MR. [illegible] Q. By comparing the price lists with the minimum prices were being given by the mills from the minimum prices that had been laid down and I want to see what they say about it themselves? A. You can say that, Mr. Molony, but it is not true.

Q. You will agree to look up the correspondence

say about that? A. Yes, if I can get it I will. You will understand all these are written by hand. I am an old newspaper man and used to write very fast and I do not dictate well, I am not ready with my tongue and much more ready in writing.

Q. Yes, but the replies from the mills would not be written by you? A. No, no doubt my girl or whoever did the copying must have taken the word "concession" for "commission". It is very close. I am merely trying to help you with what it is.

Q. "Mill No. 5, 25th, Have had very few requests for modification."

6. Ontario & East, 25th, Manitoba & West 20th.

7. 25th, Have consistently refused modification.

8. East 25th, Winnipeg & West 15th,

9. East 25th, Winnipeg & West 15th. Favours policy to adhere; have only modified in remote cases.

10. 25th, Have occasionally modified in special cases but never more than a week.

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Ayres	Dupont	Penman's
Barrymore	Humphrey	Slingsby
Dominion	Oxford	Tayside
	Paton	"

Q. Well, if you can get the replies? A. If I might point out there, you will notice that they are not all carrying out the 25th in spite of the fact

Q. Yes, if I can get it a bit.

You will understand all these are written by hand.

I am an old newspaper man and used to write very fast and I do not dictate well, I am not ready with my tongue and much more ready to write.

Q. Yes, but the replies from the mills would not be written by you? A. No, no doubt my girl secretary did the actual work from the rough "concessions" for "consideration". It is very close. I am merely trying to help you with what it is.

Q. "Mill No. 6, 50th, Have had very few requests for maintenance.

5. Question 6
Have given
Questions 8
Just 1928.

7. 41st, Have occasionally refused maintenance.

8. Most 45th,
Question
Just 1928.

9. Most 25th,
Question 8
Just 1928.

Throughout policy to adhere; have on
maintenance in recent years.

10. 19th, Have occasionally modified in special cases but never more than a week.

Mills requesting in exceptional cases:-

Area Description	Number Overtime Taken	Number Maintenance Days/Week

Q. Mill, If the man get the replies? A. If I

might modify and in my, you will notice that they are

that it was a rule back for a great many years.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think we had better pause for a few minutes.

-- Adjourned at 3.40 P.M.

-- Resuming at 3.55 P.M.

MR. McRUER: Q. I have a letter here from the Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mill Limited, dated January 15th, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a new one?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

EXHIBIT 587: Letter dated Jan. 15th, 1935, from Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills Limited, to Major Hallam.

MR. McRUER: It reads as follows:

"Replying to your esteemed letter of the 11th inst., we are giving you herewith price lists of the hand knitting yarns we make, along with the quality of top used in each line, and the prices both for the retail and wholesale trades."

And then the prices for "Top quality", "Wholesale Price," and "Retail price" are set out.

"We hardly think this information will cover the point you have in mind, and we would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to send to your office a sample of every quality they make, with a number attached to each sample, and then a committee of two members should be appointed to examine the types and determine the quality

there is one a only just for a short time.

The Chairman: I think we had better pause for a few minutes.

-- Adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

-- Resuming at 5.55 p.m.

Mr. Monteith: Q. I have a letter here from the Dominion Canvas & Woven Goods with Dentons, January 15th, 1945.

The Co Minister: That is a new one!

Mr. Monteith: Yes.

MONTEITH 3YV: Letter dated Jan. 15th, 1945, from Dominion Canvas & Woven Goods Limited, to major w.l.ross.

Mr. Monteith: It reads as follows:

"Replying to your esteemed letter of the 11th inst., we are giving you herewith price lists of the hand knitting yarns we make, along with the quality of top used in each line, and the prices both for the retail and wholesale trades.

And here the yarns by "top quality", "wholesale price" and "retail price" are set out.

"We hardly think this information will cover the point you have in mind, but we would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to send to your office a sample of exactly they make, with a number attached to each sample, and then a committee of say members should be appointed to examine the types and determine the quality

of top in each type. By doing this the criticism that some manufacturers are actually making yarns from a finer quality of top than the brand calls for, could be readily checked."

That is, that some manufacturers were cheating by making them a little better than the brand called for, is that it? A. I would not say that.

Q. That is what the criticism was - some fellows were making them a little better than they ought to be, according to some arrangement apparently? A. I would not be surprised if that was the case.

Q. Where is your letter of the 11th instant? A. I don't know. I think we have a file on that some place.

Q. I would certainly like to have that because it amazed me that there should be criticism by someone that manufacturers are making yarn of finer quality of top than the brand called for? A. I think my letter asked for some information as to their prices on yarns.

Q. Yes, but what I am getting at--- A. And they had made the suggestion to me that we have a committee of two people look at these things when they come in.

Q. For the purpose of finding out? A. Yes.

Q. That is, that they would send in their yarn and then they would be examined by a committee to find out if some fellow had not been cheating them

of top in each type. By doing this the

"critics and manufacturers are producing ma-

ing yarns from a finer quality of tup than the

brand calls for, could be readily checked."

That is, that some manufacturers were cheating by

making them a little better than the brand called for,

is that it? A. I would not say that.

Q. That is what the criticism was - some fellows

were making them a little better than they ought to be

according to some arrangement apparently. A. I

would not be surprised if that was the case.

Q. Where is your letter of the 11th instant?

A. I don't know. I think we have a file on that

some place.

Q. I would certainly like to have that because

it seemed me that there should be criticism by someone

that manufacturers are making yarn of finer quality of

tup than the brand calls for? A. I think

my letter asked for some information as to their price

on yarns.

Q. Yes, but what I am getting at--- A. Jan

they had made the suggestion to me that we have

a committee of two people look at these things when

they come in.

Q. For the purpose of finding out? A. Yes.

Q. That is, such they would call it high-yarn

and that they would be accepted by a committee if

that sort of same failure had not been checking this

by making his a little better than they were?

A. The suggestion was that they would be examined - that was the suggestion made to me by the Guelph Carpet.

Q. Who was it that laid down the standard?

A. I think that is laid down in their price lists I think.

Q. Oh, it must have been something far more comprehensive than that - it must have been the standard that was laid down in your price list that you sent out? A. I think we have another file on this, Mr. Berry, some place.

Q. I would like to get it.

MR. BERRY: It is not here.

THE WITNESS: I am not certain - I think most of those companies issue a printed price list and I think I have correspondence sending them in.

Q. Oh, they could look after themselves?

A. Yes.

Q. And they would certainly. I cannot see what business it was of the Guelph Carpet Company, if the Toronto Carpet Company were making a brand a little better than the brand called for unless there was some agreement among them as to price? A. Well, the suggestion made in his letter was not carried out. I mean, I cannot be responsible for the suggestion that was made by the Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills.

by making the a little weaker than they were?

Q. The suggestion was that they would be weaker - that was the suggestion made to me by the Guelph Carpet.

Q. Do you mean it was laid down too somewhat?

A. I think that is laid down in their price lists in March.

Q. Oh, it must have been considerably for two months because when that - it must have been the somewhat that was laid down in your price list that you went out? A. I think we have another file on this Mr. Perry, some place.

Q. I would like to see it.

MR. PERRY: It is not here.

THE WITNESS: I am not certain - I think most of these companies issue a price list and I will [illegible] it over to you.

Q. Oh, they could look after themselves?

A. Yes.

Q. And they would certainly. I cannot see if the Toronto Carpet Company were making a demand a little better than the broad called for unless the [illegible] agreement among them as to prices? A. The suggestion made in his letter was not carried out - [illegible] made by the Guelph Carpet and carried [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. No, we want to get what was going on, why they should write to you and why there should be a complaint. In Exhibit number 573 which was this list which you recollect was marked "Effective from January 1st, 1936"? A. Right.

Q. And which was a schedule of prices that had been sent out by you, and it gives the basis of the tops, for instance, 46s? A. Right.

Q. And we have 56s in there and 60s in there and 64s as mentioned in Exhibit 587?
A. That is right.

Q. Now, that was sent out as something that was to be effective from that date and it replaced one that had been out before? A. Correct.

Q. Then, we have the Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Company coming along and making this statement to you "We hardly think this information will cover the point you have in mind, and we would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to send to your office a sample of every quality they make, with a number attached to each sample, and then a committee of two members should be appointed to examine the types and determine the quality of top in each type. By doing this the criticism that some manufacturers are actually making yarns from a finer quality of top than the brand called for, could be readily checked".
A. That was the suggestion of the Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills, and was not carried out.

Q. Why in the world should there be any criticism

Alex Malone

Q. No, we want to get what was going on, why they should write to you and why there should be a complaint. In Exhibit number 312 which was this list which you recollect was marked "Effective from January 1st, 1926"? A. Right.

Q. And which was a schedule of prices that had been sent out by you, and it gives the basis of the type, for instance, does? A. Right.

Q. And we have gone in there and got in there and has so mentioned in Exhibit 297?

A. That is right.

Q. Now, that was sent out as something that was to be effective from that date and it replaced one that had been out before? A. Correct.

Q. Then, we have the Canada Dryer & Dresser Manufacturing Company and making this statement to you "We hardly think this information will cover the point you have in mind, nor we would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to send to your firm a sample of every quality they make, with a number attached to each sample, and then a committee of two members should be appointed to examine the type and determine the quality of top in each type. By this the manufacturers from a lower quality of top than the brand called for, would be readily checked". A. That was the statement of the Canada Dryer & Dresser Manufacturing Company, not the Ad Service Ltd.

Q. Why is the firm should have to say anything

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in relation to a manufacturer making goods a little finer than the brand called for?

A. Could I just ask you, what connection has this memorandum of January 23rd with the letter of January 15th?

Q. What reference? A. Yes, what connection.

Q. Because this bulletin lays down certain prices which are to be charged for certain qualities made from certain tops and the letter criticises that some of the manufacturers are getting around that by making them a little finer?

A. I think the type of yarns--

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, what about the dates? The question of dates was mentioned.

MR. McRUER: Well, the bulletin is as of January 23rd, 1936. A. And the letter is January 15th, 1935.

Q. But the point is this bulletin simply replaces onethat was previously in effect by a rise in the price of 5 cents. It is stated there and you have said there was one in effect but it was just altered upwards?

A. The point in issue is this, my lord that the types of yarn referred to in the letter of January 15th are not referred to in the bulletin of January 21st.

Q. Yes, they are? A. Excuse me, you say so, but it is not true like a good many of your statements.

in relation to a manufacturer making goods a little finer than the brand called for?

A. Could I just ask you, what connection has this memorandum of January 8th with the letter of January 10th?

Q. What reference? A. Yes, what connection.

Q. Because this bulletin lays down certain prices which are to be charged for certain qualities made from certain type and the letter criticises that some of the manufacturers are getting around that by making them a little finer?

A. I think the type of yarns--

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, what about the dates? The question of dates was mentioned.

MR. MORROW: Well, the bulletin is as of January 8th, 1926. A. and the letter is January 10th, 1926.

Q. But the point is this bulletin simply replaces one that was previously in effect by a rise in the price of 5 cents. It is stated there and you have said there was one in effect but it was just

--(Mark question)

A. The point in issue is this, my lord that the types of yarn referred to in the letter of January 10th are not referred to in the bulletin of January 8th.

Q. Yes, they are? A. Excuse me, I may say so, but it is not time like a good many of your statements.

Q. Well, if you want to be impudent and say many of my statements are not true I may have some comments to make about what you have said here, and you are under oath? A. I am sorry, but you made a statement that is not true.

Q. If you want to be impudent in the witness box you will be in here for a long time and you will have a bad time.

MR. KELLOCK: Is my friend threatening the witness?

MR. McRUER: Yes, he is threatening, and I will carry it out. I am not going to take that from any witness in the witness box.

MR. KELLOCK: Surely, my lord, we are here only to get at the facts.

THE COMMISSIONER: Quite; the witness unfortunately did make a statement that counsel was telling untruths.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, he made a statement that was not according to fact.

THE COMMISSIONER: When he does that he must expect some retaliation.

THE WITNESS: My lord, I have had a bad ear all day and I am probably a little irritable.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You say this letter of January 15th, 1936, refers to yarns that are not dealt with in the bulletin of January 23rd, 1936?

A. That is correct.

Q. Did the weaving get THE bulletin that preceded this one of January 23rd, 1936?

A. Those are not machine yarns.

Q. Well, if you want to be impudent and say many of my statements are not true they have been commonly in some sense that you have said here, and you are under oath? A. I am sorry, but you made a statement that is not true.

Q. If you want to be impudent in the witness box you will be here for a long time and you will have a bad time.

MR. LEMOON: Is my friend threatening the witness?

MR. MOTTON: Yes, he is threatening, and I will carry it out. I am not going to take that from any witness in the witness box.

MR. LEMOON: Surely, my Lord, we are here only to get at the facts.

THE COMMISSIONER: Quite; the witness unfortunately did make a statement that counsel was telling untruths.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, he made a statement that was not according to fact.

THE COMMISSIONER: When he does that he must expect some retaliation.

THE WITNESS: My Lord, I have had a bad cut all my life I am nervous & acting irritably.

BY MR. MOTTON: Q. You say this letter of January 18th, 1926, refers to journs that are not dealt with in the ledgeting of January 22nd, 1926?

A. That is correct.

Q. And the weaving out of bulletin that preceded this one of January 22nd, 1926?

A. There are [illegible] journs.

Q. Well, did the weaving trade get the bulletin?
A. I am telling you they are not machine yarns; they are an entirely different type of yarn.

BY MR. KELLOCK: Q. Exhibit 587 is not machine yarn? A. The last one of January 15th, 1936.

MR. KELLOCK: It says "Hand knitting yarns", Mr. McRuer.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean to say it is a class of goods for which no prices have been set? A. Which is not in this bulletin.

Q. No prices had been set for it at all?
A. As far as I know; I was inquiring for prices.

Q. Where was the brand set out that was agreed upon; I mean the material of the brand. The complaint there is that these people are using finer material than the agreed brand?
A. We have exchanged information on brands. It is not in this file here.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where would that be?
A. I thought we had it; I thought we had it here. I write to these people and get there price lists sent to me with their brand names, and in order to get the brands clear between the mills we exchanged information on brand names and what they mean.

Q. "We are giving you herewith price lists of the hand knitting yarns we make along with the quality of top used in each line, and the prices both for the retail and wholesale trades".
A. Yes, I asked them to send me that.

Q. Well, did the working women get the inferior
A. I am telling you they are not working women; they
are an entirely different class.

BY MR. FRANCOIS: Q. Bobbin boy is not working
party? A. The best one of Kearney town.

MR. [illegible]: I know [illegible],
Mr. Hallett.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Do you mean to say it
is a crime of grace for which so prison have been
sent? A. Which is not in this bulletin.

Q. No person has been sent for it as alt
A. As far as I know; I was looking for crimes.

Q. Where was the broad see out that was carried
upon; I mean the material of the [illegible]. The complaint
there is that these people are being fined [illegible]
than the agreed [illegible]?

A. We have encouraged information on [illegible]. It is
not in this file here.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Where would that be?
A. I thought we had it; I thought we had it here.
I wrote to these people and get there price lists
sent to me with their brand names, and in order to
get the brands clear between the mills we worked out
information on brand names and what they mean.

Q. You are giving you [illegible] price lists of
the hand knitting yarns we make along with the qualit
of top used in each line, and the prices both for the
[illegible] in [illegible]?

A. Yes. I [illegible] from [illegible]

Q. And then they say they do not think this information will cover the point you have in mind. What I want to get at is what the point was you had in mind, because they go on to say that you have got to have them analysed and passed by a committee?

A. They have made that suggestion; that was never done.

Q. That to get over the point you have in mind that that has got to be done; you are the originator of this thing, you ought to be able to tell us?

A. I would like to see if I can find my file on that.

Q. Well, we will probably be able to deal with that tomorrow morning. Make a note of that, Mr. Walton, that we have to go back to 587 tomorrow. Now then, we will go to the letter of June 27th, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that already in?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: A letter from whom to whom?

MR. McRUER: It is from Mr. Hallam to Mr. F. Johnson, Johnson Woollen Mills, Waterville, Quebec.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the date?

MR. McRUER: It is a copy of a letter of June 27th, 1935.

"In reply to your letter regarding terms. The mills are agreed that it is not good policy to deliver cloth to customers, so that all prices are f.o.b. mill. This matter has been discussed from time to time over the last two

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Q. And then they say they do not think this information will cover the point you have in mind. What I want to get at is what the point was you had in mind, because they go on to say that you have got to have them configured and passed by a committee?

A. They have made that arrangement, that was never done.

Q. That is just over the point you have in mind that that has got to be done; you are the originator of this thing, you ought to be able to tell me.

A. I would like to see if I can find my file on that.

Q. Well, we will probably be able to deal with that tomorrow morning. Make a note of that, Mr. Allin, that we have to go back to Mr Tourney. Then, we will go to the letter of June 27th, 1945.

MR CHARLES [illegible]: Is that already in?

Mr. Morson: No, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: A letter from whom to whom?

Mr. [illegible]: It is a copy of a letter of June 27th, 1945.

"In reply to your letter regarding terms. The mills are agreed that it is not just policy [illegible] from time to time over the last two

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"years , and although occasionally demands are made by customers, who do not think the practice of delivering cloth has gained any headway. The general terms in the cloth mills for selling is 2 percent, 10 days, 1st following, with the date change on the 25th. For example, these are the terms given by Ayres, Dominion, Slingsby, Penmans, Barrymore, Paton, St. Johns, etc."

Now, what is the letter that is referred to from Mr. Johnson here?

A. I don't think the Johnson Woollen Mills were a member of our association at the time that letter was written. I don't know whether he is a member today or not. I think possibly he is, and he has evidently wrote me asking me in regard to terms.

Q. So that what you say to him is that the mills are agreed? A. That is correct.

Q. That it is not good policy to deliver cloth to customers? A. That is absolutely correct.

Q. So that all prices are f.o.b. mill?

A. Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, that will be number 588.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, 588.

EXHIBIT 588: Letter dated June 27th, 1935 from Douglas Hallam to Mr. F. Johnson.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. So there is no doubt about that

"Dear Sir, Our Bibbulmun overpowerly provide you
made by our meets, who do not think the practic
of delivering cloth has gained any headway.
The general terms in the cloth mills to sellin
in 2 percent, 10 days, let following, with the
date change on the 25th. For example, these
are the terms given by very leading
houses, namely, Penmans, Dartmoore, Paton, St. John,
etc."

Now, what is the letter that is referred to from
Mr. Johnson here?

A. I don't think the Johnson Woollen Mills were a
member of our association at the time that letter was
written. I don't know whether he is a member today
or not. I think possibly he is, as he has evidently
wrote me asking me to respond to terms.

Q. So that what you say to him is that the mills
are agreed? A. That is correct.

Q. That it is not good policy to deliver cloth
to customers? A. That is absolutely
correct.

Q. So that all prices are f.o.b. mill?

A. Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, that will be
number 888.

MR. MONDEN: Yes, my Lord, 888.

EXHIBIT 888: Letter dated June 27th, 1928
from [illegible]

BY MR. MONDEN: Q. So there is no doubt about the

that we have it there that that was a definite agreement among the mills and that they evidently were keeping to it at this time?

A. I think, Mr. McRuer, as far as that is concerned that we can show that any other terms would be price discrimination between customers which I think is a bad thing. We will attempt to show that later on.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Were you trying to protect the customers?

A. Yes, our customers are people we have to protect.

Q. Who are they, who are your customers?

A. The customers are the garment manufacturers, and you will find on our records, and I think Mr. McRuer probably has them, requests from our customers. We held meetings with them and discussed matters of what they wanted.

Q. Which association do they belong to?

A. They would be - I am not exactly sure of the full title - the Canadian Garment--

Q. Which one of these three associations?

A. They were outside, sir; we would ask them in to discuss matters with them. In fact, at their request we had them come in. I think the minutes of those meetings are available.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You were not trying to protect these customers when you were sending out bulletins with prices named on them f.o.b. mill?

A. No.

Q. That was for the protection of the mills, and

that we have it there that that was a unilateral agreement among the mills and that they actually were charging in fact at that time.

A. I think, Mr. Lockyer, as far as that is concerned that we can show that any other terms would be price discrimination between customers which I think is a bad thing. We will attempt to show that later on.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Were you trying to give an impression

A. Yes, our customers are people we have to protect.

Q. Who are they, who are your customers?

A. The customers are the general manufacturers, and you will find on our records, and I think Mr. Lockyer probably has them, requests from our customers. We held meetings with them and discussed matters of what they wanted.

Q. Which association do they belong to?

A. They would be - I am not exactly sure of the full title - the Canadian Government--

Q. Which one of these three associations?

A. They were outside, sir; we would ask them in to discuss matters with them. In fact, at their request we had them come in. I think the minutes of those meetings are available.

BY MR. MOSS K.C.: Q. You were not trying to protect those customers when you were sending out bulletins that prices would be from [illegible]

A. No.

Q. That was for the protection of the mills, and

when you were trying to get the mills to maintain f.o.b. prices and not delivered prices you suggest that was not the protection of the customer?

A. No, I think it was protection both for the mills and the customers, and very good trade practice.

Q. It was protection so that one mill would undersell the other; that is right, isn't it?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Not necessarily, but it is the net result, isn't it? A. I would not say that.

Q. To be frank about it; then, there is a letter dated December 14th, 1935, from J.R. Moodie to the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Association. Have you got that? A. No, I am sorry, I have not got that here.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 589.

EXHIBIT 589: Letter dated December 14th, 1935, from J.R. Moodie to the Canadian Woollen Knit Goods Association.

THE WITNESS: Oh yes, I am sorry, I have got it.

MR. McRUER: This is from Moodie to the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Association and reads:

"Dear Sirs: Will you kindly have the following notice sent out to Zimmerknit's, Penman's, and Mr. W.W. Dodds, reading as follows:

With reference to children's fleece lined sleepers for Fall 1936, arrangements have been completed whereby this line will be listed at the following prices. The sleeper is made on a basis of 5 and 3/4 pounds for size 5 and is sold in sizes

when you were trying to get the milk to maintain Co.'s prices and not delivered prices you were of that was not the protection of the customer?

A. No, I think it was protection both for the milk and the customers, and very good trade practice.

Q. It was protection so that one milk could undersell the other; that is right, isn't it?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Not necessarily, but is in the last result, isn't it?

A. I should be pad from.

Q. To be frank about it; then, there is a [illegible] to the Canadian Milkmen & Milk Goods Association.

Have you got that? A. No, I am sorry, I have not got that here.

MR. COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit one.

EXHIBIT 589: Letter dated December 14th, 1926, from J.S. Brooks to the Canadian Milkmen Milk Goods Association.

THE WITNESS: Oh yes, I am sorry, I have got it.

Mr. McTAGGART: This is from Brooks to the Canadian Milkmen and Milk Goods Association and reads:

"Dear Sirs: Will you kindly have the following notice sent out to Simmonds's, Fenwick's, and M-A-Ar-Tree, reading as follows:

"Effective 14 Gallonage Fudge Lead Cleaner for Milk Cans, Bottles, etc. has been withdrawn because this line will be limited of use [illegible] [illegible]. The Albright is made up a mixed [illegible] 4 and 1/4 pounds for Alum & one lb acid to make

"1 to 6 at the prices mentioned. Plain garment without pocket, $5.70 perdozen. Garment with pocket or with pocket and transfer on same $5.90 per dozen. These goods are as a rule boxed half dozens, but if wanted papered in one dozen, no change in these prices is to be made". Now, why would Moodies be sending a letter to you telling the prices that they were going to sell these sleepers at and asking you to send out copies to Zimmerknit, Penman's, and Dodds, of these prices? A. I would say that these were forms- I sent these out. This has come in and I would carry out instructions.

Q. Yes, I have no doubt you would; that is what you were there for? A. Yes, and I have no doubt that these three firms sold at the same prices as Moodies sold at. I have no doubt they did.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say? A. I say I have no doubt they would possibly sell at the same prices as Moodie sold at. Moodie advised them what their terms are.

By MR. McRUER: Q. You have been with this organization for a long time and I am trying to get from you something of how it would work, and there must have been some background to the letter that you received from Moodies telling you the prices they are selling at and asking you to notify Zimmerknit, Penman's and Dodds; Dodds, that is of the Paton Company? A. No, that is Dodds of the Dodds Knitting Company. I don't know whether it is spelled correctly here or not.

"I to 6 at the prices mentioned. Plain petticoats without pockets, $6.75 a dozen. Garment with pocket or with pocket and trimmer on seam $8.50 per dozen. These goods are as a rule worn next skin, but if wanted prepared in one dozen, no charge in these prices is to be made."

Mr. Why would Moodies be sending a letter to you telling the prices that they were going to sell these slooperes at and asking you to find out couples to alimentarit, Pennan's, and Torra, of these prices?

A. I would say that these were Tarma- I sent these out. This has come in and I would carry out instructions.

Q. Now, I have no doubt you would; then is that you were there for? A. Yes, and I have no doubt that these firms sold at [illegible] Moodies sold at. I have no doubt they did.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say?

A. I say I have no doubt they would possibly sell at the same prices as Moodies would at. [illegible] what their terms are.

By Mr. McCullough: Q. You have been with this organization for a long time and I am trying to get from you something of how it would work, and there seem have been some background to a the letter that you received from Moodies telling you the prices they are selling at and asking you to find out [illegible]. [illegible] Q. Why is [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]?

Q. They were competitors on this type of garment?
A. Yes.

Q. They were competitors with Moodies?
A. Yes.

Q. So they wrote to you and told you what price their garments would be giving you a minute description of them and asking you to notify their competitors of their prices? A. That is correct, and I did so.

Q. You did so; now, why? A. Do you mean why would Moodie write to me?

Q. Why was this done? A. I presume so these people would know what Moodie was selling at.

Q. And sell at the same price?
A. And sell at the same price.

Q. A tacit understanding it was to be done that way? A. I don't know about any tacit understand.

Q. That was the purpose of it, at any rate?
A. That they should know exactly what Moodie was selling at.

Q. And that they should sell at the same price?
A. Presumably; I don't actually know.

Q. That would be your assumption as secretary of the association, that that was the purpose of it?
A. Of course, the facts of what they did sell at will speak for themselves.

Q. That is a different thing. They might break it. I am just getting at the purpose of going through

Q. They were competitors on this type of Patent?

A. Yes.

Q. They were competitors with Moodie?

A. Yes.

Q. Do they ever do to you and tell you what price their germets would be giving you a minute description of them and asking you to notify their competitors of their prices? A. That is correct, and I did so.

Q. You did so; now, why? A. Do you mean why would Moodie write to me?

Q. Why was this done? A. I presume so these people would know what Moodie was selling at.

Q. And sell at the same price?

A. And sell at the same price.

Q. A tacit understanding it was to be done that way? A. I don't know about any tacit understand.

Q. That was the purpose of it, at any rate?

A. That they would know exactly what Moodie was selling at.

Q. And that they should sell at the same price?

A. Yes, I don't consider harm.

Q. That would be your construction as necessary of the correspondence, that the purpose of it?

A. Of course, the tacts of what they did sell at will speak for themselves.

Q. That is a different thing. They might have

this maneouvre? A. As far as I know there is no agreement on that; I mean, as far as I know.

Q. You seem to be worried about this term agreement, and I don't care anything about it?

A. I only learned for the first time there were agreements and agreements.

Q. Yes, I know, and we know that in some statutes the word agreement has somewhat drastic consequences too. That is one reason why we should be careful in the use of the word probably. That I am getting at is that the competitors should know Moodies prices so they could all sell at the same price for the same garment?

A. I cannot tell exactly what was in their minds but I presume that was the reason.

Q. You presume; well, all right, I will take your presumption? A. That they would know what Moodie was doing and therefore could regulate themselves accordingly.

Q. That is a gentle way of putting it. Now, December the 14th, have we got the notice that went to these parties? I would like to haven that; I would like to have the notice that went to Penman's, Zimmerknit--

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean following on this letter?

MR. McRUER: Pardon?

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean following on this letter?

MR. McRUER: Following on this letter.

[illegible]

A. So far as I know there is no agreement or entry, I mean, on the [illegible].

Q. You seem to be writing about this very agreement, and I don't care anything about it?

A. I only learned for the first time there were agreements and agreements.

Q. Yes, I know, and we know that in some strategies the word agreement has somewhat generic connotations too. That is one reason why we should be careful in the use of the word accordingly. What I am getting at is that the competitors should know [illegible] they could sell at the same price for the same amount?

A. I cannot tell exactly what was in their minds but I [illegible] the [illegible].

Q. You presume; well, all right. I will take your presumption?

A. That they would know what Canada was doing and [illegible] themselves accordingly.

Q. That is a gentle way of putting it. Now, December the 14th, have we got the notice that went to [illegible]? I would like to have [illegible]; I would like to have the notice that went to Permanite.

[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean following on this letter?

MR. [illegible]: Perhaps?

THE [illegible]: You mean following on this letter?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You sent a notice? A. I would send a copy of this letter; that is practically what I would send. I would send a copy of this letter.

Q. Then, if there are any answers from these people we might have them?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I would like to have your communications with Penman's, Zimmerknit and Dodds and any reply you got from them. So now we seem to have covered this, that there was some regulation of prices on hosiery, some on yarn, some on worsted piece goods, and now we are down to dealing with children's sleepers, which is knitted goods; that would be knitted goods, wouldn't it?

A. It is knitted goods, sir.

Q. Knitted goods; now, I am coming to another subject, that of socks. I show you a letter. Have we got the original - December 31st, 1935 - is this the original from Mr. Hallam's file that I have? I show you a document which is marked "memo"--

A. "A".

Q. "A".

THE COMMISSIONER: What is this?

MR. McRUER: It is dated December 31st, 1935, "memo A, pending confirmation".

THE COMMISSIONER: Memo A ?

MR. McRUER: That is the way it is described. "Lowest price to anybody at any time - no discount for quantity. Period"--

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, is it anybody's memo,

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. You have a letter.

A. I would have a copy of this letter; that is precisely what I would read. I would read a copy of this letter.

Q. Then, it there was any answers from these people we might have them?

BY MR. MOORE: Q. I would like to have your communications with Pommer's, immediately and the reply you got from them. In fact we want to have current this, that there was a real original on history, some on file, some in writing piece goods, and you we are down to dealing with certified's shoes to, which is history: that would be Kaiting goods, wouldn't it?

A. It is Kaiting goods, sir.

Q. Instead goods; A.M. I am coming to my point, there it goes. I show you a letter. You've got two original - Invoice Dist. Land - is just the original from M. Kaiting's file that I have. I know a document which is entitled "Summary of Sales -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Read in evidence?

MR. MOORE: It is from Mackenzie & Co., Land, "Sales A. Matting Linoleum".

MR. MOORE: Then is the way it is reported.

"Newest purchase/Company at any time - no discount for quantity. Normal"--

Mr. Hallam's memo, or whose memo?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Whose memo is this?

A. My memo.

Q. Sent out to whom? A. Let me see - I don't even know I sent that memo out. It may have gone out to some of the men's half hose.

Q. Pardon? A. It may have gone out to some of the men's half hose; it was never confirmed.

Q. Are you swearing it was not ?

A. I will swear it was not.

Q. Confirmed and acted on?

A. It was not confirmed and acted on.

Q. I want to find out what you were doing, anyway--

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be Exhibit 590.

EXHIBIT 590: Memo A, dated December 31st, 1935.

THE WITNESS: May I see that one again? I think I possibly sent that out to 5 or 6 of the half hose manufacturers making this type to see what they thought of it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you call them half hose? A. Men's half hose, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. "Memo A. Lowest price to anybody at any time - no discount for quantity. Period - immediately until November 1st, 1936. Terms not greater than 2 percent 10 days 1st following, prepayment 7 percent - and mills to sell at present terms whatever they are. Cheapest all wool pound socks; plus sales tax, 2 percent 10 days. 2½ pounds Mock Marl, none; 2 ply twisted, 2.20, 2.10." Then, some prices are

set out for various others. "Not including worsteds, or wool and cotton. On other socks than all wool Mock Marl or pound socks there is to be an increase of: ? % on other all-wool socks to the nearest 5¢ up or down, with minimum increase of 10¢ per dozen." Well, whether you were successful or not what you were doing was trying to get the sock manufacturers lined up to agree on their prices? A. That apparently is the intention.

Q. Now then, I show you a circular dated August 16th, 1935, "Spring, 1936, ladies and childrens"--

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this a letter?

MR. McRUER: It is a circular, my lord, dated August 16th, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: From whom and to whom?

MR. McRUER: I will have to ask Mr. Hallam that? A. Yes, that went out to certain of the manufacturers of ladies and childrens cotton goods, underwear.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. From whom? A. From me, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It is to manufacturers of ladies and childrens underwear? A. Yes.

Q. Knitted? A. Knitted underwear - let me see - yes, knitted underwear.

Q. Yes; then, this will be exhibit number--

THE COMMISSIONER: 591.

EXHIBIT 591: Circular dated August 16th, 1935.

MR. McRUER: "Note #1. It is understood that no special price will be quoted on any listed line to

"a customer, no matter whether the goods are put up as listed, or in special packing of any kind. For instance, if a customer wants 3 dozen put up in paper packing, the price will be as per list.

Note #2. No flap or combination prices to be quoted.

Note #3. The question of using wrong size labels was brought up for discussion and it was agreed that for next season, unless goods are labelled according to size, that no label be used at all. This was approved of.

Note #4. Re over-size ladies' vests. It was agreed that the larger sizes be known as O.S. for size 46 X.O.S. for size 48 and X.X.O.S. for size the standard length for these 3 sizes to be 34, 35, and 36 inches, cloth as used in style D or E ladies' vests to be standard cloth for these extra sizes.

Note #5. Styles a.b.c. and d. may be sold with silk tape only at an advance of 5¢ a dozen. This would not include a silk tip on the tubing. Or these lines could be sold with silk tip tubing and cotton tape at an advance of 5¢ a dozen.

Widths of Cloths: Style B, 7, 8, 9, 10, childs. Style A, 6, 7, 8, 9½, childs. Ladies'x vests, certain numbers. Opening date September 9th, 1935. Regular wholesale terms. Style A.S. children's 2 x 1 or 2 x 2, optional, rib cotton

"s cuff-net, no matter whether the gloves are put up as listed, or in special packing of any kind. For instance, if a cuff-net works 3 dozen put up in paper packing, the price will be as per list.

Note #2. No flat or combination prices to be quoted.

Note #3. The practice of using press buttons was brought up for discussion and it was agreed that for next season, unless gloves are labelled according to size, that no label be used at all. This was approved of.

Note #4. No over-size ladies' vests. It was agreed that the larger sizes be known as L.S. for size 46 L.O.S. for size 48 and L.L.S. for size 50. The standard length for these 3 sizes to be 34, 36, are 36 inches, cloth as used in style D or E ladies' vests to be standard cloth for these same sizes.

Note #5. Styles 5.D.C. and 6. may be sold with silk tape only at an advance of $1 a dozen. This would not include a silk tip on the binding or these lines could be sold with silk tip binding and cotton tape at an advance of $1 a dozen.

Wiarna & Clothe: Style E, 7, 8, 9, 10, obtained Style A, 6, 7, 8, 9½, obtained. Ladies' vests [illegible]- [illegible] 1930. Regular wholesale terms. Style L.S. [illegible]

"vests", and then details of them,"12, 14, 16, 95¢; 18, 20, 22, $1.15; 24, 26, 28, $1.40; 30, 32, 34, $1.60. Half sleeves 25¢ per dozen extra. Boxed 1 dozens. Silk edging tubular trim, includes silk crimp tape, 10¢ per dozen extra. Built up shoulder style, 15¢ perdozen extra." and so on, a lot of details of styles and so on finally culminating in prices. How are these prices arrived at Mr. Hallam? A. These were arrived at by discussion with Mr. Moodie.

Q. Mr. Moodie did not fix the prices that all the members were to charge? A. Mr. Moodie gave his suggestions to me of the prices that would be basic, and I would send them out to the trade, to the whole trade.

Q. Send them out to the whole trade? A. Yes - I am sorry, when I say the whole trade, a certain number--

Q. Your members? A. The most of the members, yes.

Q. Well, Mr. Moodie was in competition with these people; how would he know theprices they ought to charge? A. I don't knowthat he would.

Q. Then, apparently the prices that were suggested were not fixed on any basis of what it cost to produce, but what Mr. Moodie thought they ought to charge? A. These prices covered only a part of the range of that type of goods and were usally the styles or lines that are sold at

practically cost, and these are practically - I think you will find if you examine down through the costs - that they are pretty nearly at cost.

Q. Well, it shows -- A. These are the low sale lines.

Q. Just referring to the first paragraph that is laid down here: "It is understood that no special price "will be quoted on any list of lines to a customer, no matter whether the goods are put up as listed, or in special packing of any kind. For instance, if a customer wants 3 dozen put up in paper packing, the price will be as per list."

Understood with whom? A. Under what?

Q. Understood with whom? A. I presume Moodie and the mills I sent that out to.

Q. So that there was an understanding among the mills then in respect to the maintenance of these prices and the observation of the terms of this letter? A. I cannot tell you whether they maintained these prices or not. I know I sent that out.

Q. I am not saying whether they did maintain them, but there was an understanding that they would do it? A. I don't know that I would quite go that far.

Q. Well, you start off here by saying "It is understood", and that is in reference --

A. May I see that?

Q. If anybody is going to get any special deals,

practically over, and these are practically - I think you will find if you examine down through the costs - that they are pretty nearly at cost.

Q. Well, it shows -- A. These are the low-priced items.

Q. Just referring to the first paragraph that I laid down here: "It is understood that no special prices will be quoted on any list of items to a customer, no matter whether the goods are put up in liters, or in special packing of any kind. For instance, if a customer wants 3 dozen put up in paper packing, the price will be as per list."

Understood with whom? A. Under what?

[illegible]

Q. So that there was no misunderstanding among the mills then in regard to the maintenance of these prices and the observation of the terms of this letter? A. I cannot tell you whether maintaining these prices or not. I know I sent that out.

Q. I am not saying whether they maintain them, but there was an understanding that they could do it?

A. I don't know that i would quite go that far.

Q. Well, you start off here by saying "It is understood", and that is in reference --

A. May I see that?

Q. If anybody is going to get any special des

even if they put it up in paper packages, they would not get any reduction?

A. I think that has got to do with the different types of packing.

Q. I am not talking about what ithas got to do with. It is quite evident what it has got todo with, but it says it is understood and I am getting at with whom the understanding was?

A. I remember speaking to a number of the manufacturers on this.

Q. You had an understanding with them?

A. I think I very likely did.

Q. So that if they understood they were not to give any reductions in prices they understood they were to maintain the prices, then, that were set out?

A. I should think that would the understanding with me on that.

Q. Now, would you please tell me who were the manufacturers that were in on that? Would it be all the members of your organization?

A. Oh no.

Q. Of the knit goods section?

A. No.

Q. On August 16th, 1935--

A. I will see if I can get a list of them for you.

Q. I would like to have that? A. Make a note, Mr. Berry, and see if we can get a list.

Q. A list of the parties that were in on the arrangement of Exhibit 691.

(Page 8180 follows)

even if they put it up in paper windows, they still
not get any reaction?

A. I think that has got to do with the different type
of quality.

Q. I am not talking about the Indian [illegible]
It is quite evident that it has got back with, but
I want it understood and I am asking at what
time the misunderstanding was?

A. I remember speaking to a member of the committee
on this.

Q. You had an understanding with them?

A. I think I very likely did.

Q. So that if they misunderstood they were not
to give any reason in evidence they misunderstood they
were to relinquish the office. Then, that were not met?

A. I should think that would be misunderstanding with
me on that.

Q. Then, could you please tell me who were the
committee that were in the [illegible] in the
all the members of your organization?

A. No.

Q. If the Hall gave evidence

A. No.

Q. Do Mr. Hall, [illegible]--

A. I will see if I can get a list of them for you.

Q. I would like to have that. A. Make a note

Q. Very, and see if we can get a list.

Q. A list of the petition that were in on the
[illegible] of Quality Hall.

(Page King Spilsbury)

Q. Now, another phrase in here I want to see if you can throw any light on it:

"No. 2, No flat or combination prices to be quoted.

No. 3, The question of using wrong size labels was brought up for discussion and it was agreed that for next season, unless goods are labelled according to size, that no label be used at all. This was approved of."

Where was it brought up and where was it approved of? A. I am sorry - can I see that one? It is a little hard on my memory.

Q. You see if you kept minutes of this meeting it might have helped us a lot instead of taxing your memory? A. (Witness looks over exhibit). It is clear from the context that that question of using wrong sized labels was brought up at a meeting for discussion.

Q. It would appear to be from the context that there had been a meeting that preceded the sending out of this circular? A. I should think that would be the case.

Q. And meeting attended by more than Mr. Moodie? A. And meeting attended by more than Mr. Moodie, that would be quite correct.

Q. Let us see if there are any minutes of the Knit Goods Section that would throw any light on this. No, there are no minutes. A. It would not be

Q. Now, another phrase in here I want to see if you can throw any light on it:

"No. 2, No first or consideration prices to be [illegible]."

No. 3, The question of using wrong size labels was brought up for discussion and it was agreed that for next season, unless goods are labelled according to size, that no label be used at all. This was approved of."

Where was it brought up and where was it approved of?

A. I am sorry - can I see that now? It is a little hard on my memory.

Q. You see if you read minutes of this meeting it might have helped us a lot instead of taxing your memory? ... (witness looks over exhibit).

It is clear from the context that the question of using wrong size labels was brought up at a meeting [illegible].

Q. It would appear to be from the context that there had been a meeting that preceded the sending out of this circular? ... I should think that would be the case.

Q. And meeting attended by more than Mr. Moodie?

A. And meeting attended by more than Mr. Moodie, [illegible].

Q. Let us see if there are any minutes of the Knit Goods Section that would throw any light on this.

No, there are no minutes. A. It would not be

a meeting of the section, a section would be too big, they would be only a few manufacturers. This is just a few manufacturers.

Q. Would you have any record of how these prices were worked out. Now, here are about three pages of different prices of women's and children's underwear and I should think - it was suggested yesterday it would be a matter of some importance to work out carefully? A. I certainly did not work these prices out. These prices were worked out, I take it, by Mr. Moodie on his costs.

Q. There would be more than Mr. Moodie? A. They were submitted, I sent them out. As I told you, Mr. Moodie would submit to me a draft of this and I would send it out to the manufacturers who were interested and I would get back no doubt suggestions from them.

Q. And then you would call a meeting later on? A. A meeting would be called later on.

Q. And then this bulletin wouldbe the culmination of that operation after the meeting was called? A. That would be correct.

Q. And when we have references of it being understood and things being up for discussion and agreed upon, it would mean at that meeting? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, I want to take you to the Silk Association again, if I may, Mr. Hallam, and take you back to about

a. Making up the auditing, a section would be too big, they would be only a few manufacturers. This is just a few manufacturers.

Q. Could you have any record of how these prices were worked out. Now, here are about three pages of different prices of women's and children's underwear and I should think - it was suggested yesterday it would be a matter of some importance to work out [illegible]

Q. I certainly did not know these existed. These prices were buying [illegible], I take it, by Mr. Woodie on his counts.

Q. There would be more than Mr. Woodie?

A. They were submitted, I sent them out. As I told you, Mr. Woodie seemed to me a draft of this and I would send it out to the manufacturers who were interested and I would get back no doubt suggestions from them.

Q. And then you would call a meeting later on?

A. A meeting would be called later on.

Q. And then this bulletin would be the culmination of that operation after the meeting was called?

A. That would be correct.

Q. And when we have references of it being under-[illegible] upon, it would mean at that meeting? A. That is correct.

Q. Now, I want to take you to the silk association [illegible], if I may, Mr. Miller, and take you back to about

the end of 1932. Do you recollect that at that time the members of the Broad Silk Section were holding meetings for the purpose of discussing control and curtailment of production? A. I am not sure of the date but it would be in the neighbourhood of - generally speaking, it would be about that time I should think.

Q. You remember the appointment of an auditor, representative of Price, Waterhouse & Company? A. Exactly.

Q. Who was given the task of making a survey of the industry to determine the number of looms and possible production? A. The looms and possible production and all vital statistics , yes, that was done. Is that the date? I was not sure of the date it was from memory.

Q. I think I can follow it in chronological order. I have a letter here dated 16th December, 1932 from you to Mr. Marx. Mr. Marx was the Chairman ~~to~~ of the Broad Silk Section, was not he? A. Correct.

Q. And it states:

"I sent out the attached day letter:

"Mr. Marx chairman Broad Silk Section has called meeting Montreal Tuesday morning December twentieth ten o'clock Mount Royal Hotel discuss definite proposals for both immediate and future benefit of industry. Imperative

the end of June. Do you remember that at that time the members of the Broad Silk Section were holding meetings for the purpose of discussing control and curtailment of production? A. I am not sure of the date but it would be in the neighbourhood of - generally speaking, it would be about last June I should think.

Q. You remember the appointment of an auditor, representative of Price, Waterhouse & Company? A. Exactly.

Q. Who was given the task of making a survey of the industry to determine the number of looms and possible production? A. The looms and possible production and all vital statistics, yes, that was done. In that the survey I was not sure of the date it was from memory.

Q. I think I can follow it in chronological order. I have a letter here dated 16th December, 1932 from you to Mr. Kerr. Mr. Kerr was the Chairman of the Broad Silk Section, was not he? A. Yes.

Q. And it states:

"I sent out the attached day letter:

"Our Dairtown Broad Silk section has called meeting in Royal Theatre Saturday morning twentieth ten o'clock Mount Royal Hotel Lessen Dairtown prospects for next twelve months strong demand or shortage."

each mill have representative present who can talk business for mill. Wire you will be present.

So far we have heard favourably from:

Bruck,
Consolidated
Binz
Slingsby

As yourselves and Roessels are attending, we have still to hear from Riverside, Grouts and Canadian T.S.R.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam,

Secretary."

A. That is correct.

MR. McRUER: I think, my lord, in view of the fact that this correspondence all refers to practically the same subject matter which, I might suggest, has to do with the production of Broad Silk Mills, that we might keep it all together as one exhibit. It would be a file of correspondence in reference to the production in the Broad Silk Mills.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will call the file Exhibit 592.

EXHIBIT 592: File of correspondence in reference to the production in the Broad Silk Mills.

Q. MR. McRUER: Q. The next letter from the same file is December 21st, 1932, which purports to be a copy of a letter from Mr. Marx to Mr. Hallam.

such mill have representative present who can talk business for mill. Are you will be present.

So far we have heard favourably

Yours,

Brook,
Consolidated
Mills
Gilmoby

As yourselves and Rossdale are attending, we have still to hear from Riverside, Groves and Donalda V.G.F.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Miller,

President.

A. That is correct.

MR. MONDER: I think, my lord, in view of the fact that this correspondence also all refers to practically the same subject matter which, I might suggest, has to do with the production of Broad Silk Mills, that we might keep it all together as one exhibit. It would be a file of correspondence in reference to the production in the Broad Silk Mills.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will call the file Exhibit 94.

EXHIBIT 94: File of correspondence in reference to the production in the Broad Silk Mills.

Q. MR. MONDER: Q. The next letter from the same file is December 22nd, 1920, which purports to be a copy of a letter from Mr. Carter to Mr. Brooks,

THE COMMISSIONER: Who was Mr. Marx?

MR. McRUER: He was President of Associated Textiles Limited and Chairman of the Broad Silks Section.

"Mr. Young, of Price, Waterhouse, was in to see me to-day. Mr. Lawrence Marx, who happened to be here at the time, stressed a few very important points, which I think are of great importance.

The most important of all was the time element, and I think he was correct in stating that this should be accomplished, and completely signed up, as soon as possible. He suggested that we put three of the best men at work immediately, and Mr. Young, after a little discussion, agreed and thought that we were right.

Mr. Young was of Price, Waterhouse & Company?

A. I presume so.

"One man will work out of the Toronto office and will take care of the Ontario Mills, namely,-

Grouts Limited,
Slingsby Silk Mills
Riverside Silk Mills

Another man will take part of the Quebec Mills, namely:

Associated Textiles of Can. Ltd.
Binz Limited.
British American Silk Mills,
and Canadian T.S.R. of Lyons,

The third man will take care of the following Mills:

Bruck Silk Mills,
Consolidated Silk Mills
Louis Roessel & Co.

MR. MONTEITH: He was President of Associated Textiles Limited and Chairman of the Round Knits Mills.

"Mr. Young, of Price, Waterhouse, was in to see me to-day. Mr. Lawrence Berk, who happened to be here at the time, expressed a few very important points, which I felt was of great importance.

The most important of all was the time element, and I think he was correct in stating that this should be reconsidered, and completely aligned up, as soon as possible. He suggested that we put three of the best men at work immediately, and Mr. Young, after a little discussion, agreed and thought that we were right. Mr. Young was of Price, Waterhouse & Company?

A. Yes, sir.

"One man will work out of the Toronto office and will take care of the Round Knits, namely:-

Orenda Limited,
Kingsway Knit Mills
Riverside Knit Mills.

Another one will take care of the Tuscan Knit, namely:

Associated Textiles of Can. Ltd.
Blue Bonnet,
British Knitting Mills,
Dominion I.L.K. of Lyons,

The third one will take care of the following mills:

Acme Knit Mills,
Consolidated Knit Mills
Leslie Toronto & Co.

I told him that these figures should be taken from December 1st, 1931 to December 1st, 1932, I also told him that the following is the information we want.

1. Number of Looms installed.

2. Number of loom hours which are to be tied up only with the number of looms running. In other words, they must be very careful to see that no misleading figures are given with regard to the number of hours actually worked. For example, a Mill may have a hundred Looms with only forty Looms working during these hours.

3. The number of yards produced, namely, inventory in the greige at the end of each month, which is to be taken from the book inventory where no physical inventory has been taken.

Mr. Young wants a confirmation by letter from you that this is the information we desire, as listed above. He also wants you to give him letters of authority giving him permission to examine these books.

We will also have to write each Mill and tell them what we are doing.

I told Mr. Young that we must have the report in our hands by January 3rd, which he has promised to do.

A copy of your letter with the above instructions is to be given to their Toronto Office. I suggest

I don't die you have signed [illegible]
been from December 1st, 1941 to December 1st, 1
I also tell the that the following is the inform-
ation we want.

1. Number of looms installed.

2. Number of loom hours which are to be filed up
only with the number of looms running. In
other words, they must be very certain to see
that no related ag figures are given with
respect to the number of hours actually worked.
For example, a mill may have 2 hundred looms
with only forty looms working during these hours.

3. The number of yards produced, weekly.

Inventory in the grolge as the end of each
month, which is to be taken from the book lists
where no physical inventory has been taken.

Mr. Young wanted a confirmation by letter
from you that this is the information we desire,
on first ability. In the meantime you be also
are of authority giving his permission to examine
the books.

We will now [illegible]
[illegible] way we can [illegible].

I said Mr. Young that we had [illegible]
in you [illegible] by January 1st. [illegible]
[illegible].

Many [illegible] with the [illegible]
[illegible] as [illegible]

you find out who their man is, and give him the information personally. I also suggest that you write Price, Waterhouse in Montreal, and give them permission to have their men see me in case there is any doubt in their minds as to what information to get, so that there will be no bawl-up or no mistakes.

Another very important thing is that we have three men working on this, and I hope that you will not disagree with this.

If there is any doubt on any of the above items, or if there is anything I have left out, I suggest you phone me at once. They are to start work on Tuesday December 27th. In order that there be no delay I suggest that your letters of confirmation of these instructions be sent out on Thursday without fail.

I believe that this covers everything. We greatly appreciate the work you have done in this matter, and know that it will be of great value to all of us."

Now, have you any ~~meet~~ minute of the meeting that authorizes this? A. What date is that?

Q. December 21st, something about that time. There apparently was to be a meeting? A. I have one of December 20th here. Would that be it?

Q. There is a letter here of December 16th which refers to a meeting to be held on Tuesday, that may

you find out who their man is, and give him the information personally. I also so want that you write Price, Waterhouse in Montreal, who give them permission to have their men see us in case there is any doubt in their minds as to what information to get, so that there will be no hold-up or no misunderstanding.

Another very important thing is that we have three men working on this, and I know that you will not disagree with me.

If there is any doubt on any of the points here, or if there is something I have left out, I suggest you phone me at once. They hope to start work on Tuesday December 17th. In order that there be no delay I suggest that your letters of confirmation of these arrangements be sent out on Monday Noonday next.

I believe that this covers everything. Generally speaking, to the work you have done in this matter, we know that it will be of great value to us.

Have you any week minute of the meeting held [illegible]

be the one. Was there a meeting of the Broad Silk Section? A. There was a meeting of the Broad Silk Section on December 20th.

Q. Was there a question of getting Mr. Yongg to make a survey? A. There is areference to it here.

Q. Let us see what the reference is:

"Following themeeting the Secretary got in touch with various accountants and reported to the Chairman and other members present. It was decided to employ Price, Waterhouse & Company, and each member represented at the meeting was either seen or telephoned, with the exception of Mr. John Lewis, who had left Montreal, and their consent was obtained to having a survey made, the survey not to cost over $100 per mill, and the cost to be equally divided among the mills."

A. What date was that letter from Mr. Marx? I have not seen this correspondence for a long time.

Q. I will just read the rest of the meeting;

"Mr. Marx pointed out that figures available showed that during the last twelve months there had been an over production of at least 12 per cent., and that Brupbacher had not been operating. Taken as a whole, the industry could not be expected to have such a good six months in 1933 as buying power was down.

be the case. Was there a meeting of the Sunnyside Section? A. There was a meeting of the Sunnyside Ratepayers' Association.

Q. Was there a question of getting Mr. Young to make a survey? A. There is reference to it here.

Q. Let us see what the reference is:

"Following the meeting the Secretary got in touch with various accountants and reported to the Chairman and other members present. It was decided to employ Price, Waterhouse & Company, and each member represented at the meeting was either seen or telephoned, with the exception of Mr. [illegible], who was left undisturbed, and their consent was obtained to having a survey made, the survey not to cost over $100 per mill, and the cost to be equally divided among the mills."

A. What date was that letter from Mr. Kerr? I have not seen this correspondence for a long time.

Q. I will just read the rest of the meeting:

"Data produced was then finally available showed that during the last twelve months there had been an over production of at least 14 per cent., and that Brupbacher had not been operating. Taken as a whole, the industry could not be expected to have such a good six months in 1929 as during your last.

The answer was to cut down production in the mills so that over-production and stocks overhanging the market would not drive prices to an unprofitable level. If production was not excessive, prices would take care of themselves."

So that evidently was the object of this enterprise that you are about to start on, was that production would not be excessive so that prices would take care of themselves? A. That is right.

-- The Commission adjourned at 4.50 P.M. to resume to-morrow morning at 10.30, Thursday, October 1st, 1936.

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-- The Commission adjourned at 4.00 P.M. to resume to-morrow morning at 10.30, Thursday, October 1st, 1936.
